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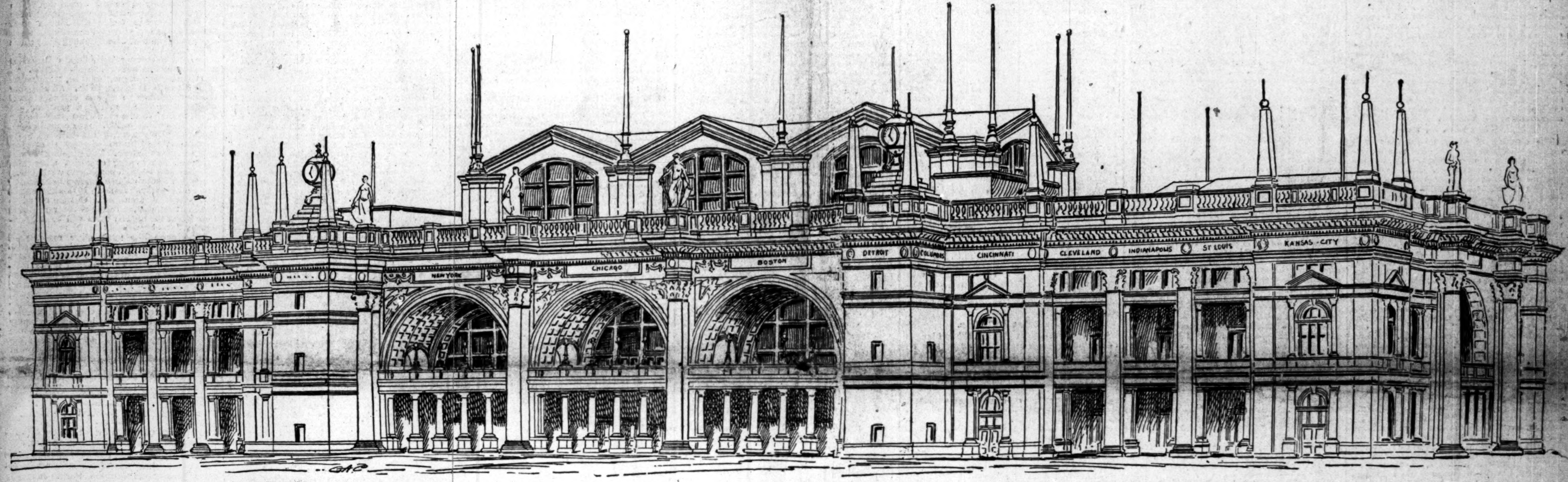

THE GRAND TERMINAL DEPOT AT JACKSON PARK PROVIDED FOR THE USE OF ALL RAILWAY SYSTEMS DURING THE MONTHS THAT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION IS IN OPERATION.

HAWAII AS A STATE.

Annexation Now a Red-Hot Question in This Country.

WAR VESSELS SET SAIL.

Pushing Work on the Monterey to Get It in Battle Array.

ARE READY FOR ENGLAND.

Ominous Silence of That Country on the Situation.

OPINION ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Hawaiian annexation is bound to become a burning question. There is no escape from it. Little additional news of the revolution is looked for until the Commissioners reach Washington, when it is presumed they may have some facts to communicate to the President which for prudential reasons have not been made public. That they come with an authorized proposition for annexation from the provisional government was confirmed by the intelligence the State and Navy Departments received. That they have studied the relations of the United States carefully is shown by their declaration that all they ask now is to come in under a territorial form and not as a State.

There are not wanting those who still talk glibly about "the traditional policy" of the United States against the acquisition of remote territory, though Hawaii is in fact less remote than Alaska. But there are others who recognize that a time has come when this "traditional policy" must be modified to meet changed conditions or else this country must admit the supremacy of Great Britain in the Pacific.

There can be no joint protectorate of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany over the Sandwich Islands such as prevails over Samoa. There must be either an exclusively American protectorate or annexation, and the drift of events seems to point to annexation. Whatever happens the incoming administration is not likely to repeat the ostentatious disavowal of Mr. Blaine's foreign policy, which it made eight years ago in imitation of its outgoing predecessor.

While further developments are awaited President Harrison's administration is following up the patriotic decision reached yesterday to pursue a vigorous policy in preventing foreign interference with affairs on the islands pending the settlement of the annexation question.

The immediate dispatch of Rear Admiral Skerrett with the Mohican to Honolulu to be followed later by the Ranger, Adams, and possibly the Thetis, the only available warships on the Pacific coast, means, and the authorities do not deny it, though they are reluctant to give information on the subject, that all available forces will be used to enforce the Monroe doctrine in the Pacific and to maintain and strengthen the advantages the United States now have in the rivalry between this country and Great Britain for supremacy in Hawaii.

Force That Could Be Used.

For the present the administration will be content, by force of circumstances, with the small contingent of modern craft under command of Rear Admiral Skerrett, in the Harbor of Honolulu. The Mohican, with Rear Admiral Skerrett, is expected to sail early in the week, and will be followed by the Ranger and Adams as soon as they can be made ready, probably within a fortnight. Extra efforts will be made to get the new seacoast defense vessel Monterey in condition for sea service; not so much with the view to service in the Sandwich Islands, but in order that there may be at least one formidable war vessel for the defense of San Francisco in the absence of the other ships. If the necessity arises, however, the officials say it would be brought into service at Honolulu. Notwithstanding that its bunkers carry only 237 tons of coal, 100 tons less than necessary to steam across to Honolulu at its most economical speed of eight knots per hour, it would be entirely practicable to carry the additional amount on its decks and in this way, or by the assistance of convoy, make the journey in perfect safety.

The unfinished condition of its turrets would make it practically useless in an engagement with any other man-of-war. Hence the only object in sending it to Honolulu would be as a means of keeping peace in the islands.

Further action in the way of naval preparations will be governed by the movements of Great Britain. Just at the present time no one here pretends to know what will develop from that quarter. Everybody says that country's failure to recognize the new government is significant, and that it has a longing desire for the control of the paradise of the Pacific.

According to the information of the Navy Department no British vessel has been in Honolulu harbor since the early part of December, when the gunboat Daphne put in its appearance, sailing a few days afterward for the Fiji Islands. As far as known no other British vessel is within 2,000 miles of that port, though from the happy way English vessels have of turning up at the right places at the right time, no surprise would be felt if the next steamer to arrive at San Francisco would bring intelligence of the presence of several vessels in Honolulu harbor. At last accounts her Majesty's Pacific squadron was stationed as follows: The flagship Warsprite, off the Chilean coast; Melpomene and Pheasant, at Coquimbo; Nymphe and Hyacinth, at Esquimault; Garnet, at Acapulco; Champion, at Callao.

The future movements of these vessels will doubtless have an important bearing on future orders to our naval commanders. It is rather late now to turn Rear Admiral Gherardi, with the San Francisco, Baltimore, Charleston, and Yorktown, back to the Pacific coast, yet this is probably what would happen if there should be any signs of an English demonstration at Hawaii. It is not generally believed in official circles here that Great Britain contemplates any forcible interference in Hawaiian affairs at the present time, and all that is required to prevent any such attempt in the future is for the United States to take a permanent stand at the start.

Although it is a little early yet to predict what President Harrison will say about annexation—for the reason that it is not known what conditions the commission will propose—it is firmly believed by navy officials that he will urge legislative sanction to the desire of the provisional government of Hawaii for United States guardianship.

Same Position as That of Texas.

The course adopted by Hawaii in seeking annexation is practically the same as that taken by Texas when it became a part of the United States.

"Texas had achieved her independence," said Representative Sayers when asked about the form in which Texas became a part of the Union, "and Mexico had acknowledged it. The people of Texas voted in favor of annexation and a committee was appointed to lay the request before the United States, Sam Houston and Thomas L. Rusk, her first two Senators, and the latter a protégé of Andrew Jackson, who was then out of office, being members of it. The United States Congress passed the necessary resolution giving Texas power to divide at any time into four States. The people of Texas by an overwhelming vote accepted the resolution, and the Texas Congress ratified the act. It was this annexation which caused the war with Mexico, Mexico being willing that Texas should be an independent republic and a buffer between it and the United States, but not that this great country should be its neighbor."

It does not seem to be generally remembered that the proposed annexation of Hawaii is not altogether a modern question. A treaty of annexation was, in fact, negotiated during the administration of President Pierce. It was signed by Secretary of State Marcy, representing this government, and by the Prime Minister of King Kamehameha, and would have been ratified but for an unfortunate circumstance. Just before the final steps were taken in the ratifications King Kamehameha died suddenly and his successor refused to be bound by the treaty. The negotiations, of course, ceased. At that time, despite the meager methods of communication throughout the country, the annexation question was widely discussed and the treaty is said by those who remember the circumstances to have been a popular proposition.

It Was Blaine's Wish.

It is also recalled that the late Secretary Blaine was anxious for the United States to obtain possession of the islands, and during President Garfield's administration he sent Minister Stevens to negotiate for their acquisition. Mr. Blaine was also anxious for a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu, and so expressed himself at the last session of the Fifty-first Congress, when a bill was pending granting a subsidy to a company formed for the purpose.

Many of the leading Democrats in Congress do not seem to favor annexation, though they agree that there must be a vigorous policy on the part of the United States to prevent foreign interference. Pacific coast members for the most part believe in annexation under certain conditions. Senator Butler of the Foreign Relations committee of the Senate said:

"I know nothing of the matter beyond what I have read in the newspapers, and it would be premature to discuss it at length at this time. When the petition for annexation has been examined by the President he will, I presume, refer it to Congress, when the matter will come up for legitimate discussion. Of course, there can be no question of the great desirability of the islands as a naval station. Unless they are purchased, as were Alaska and Louisiana, it will be necessary for Congress to pass a regular act of annexation, as the case with the Republic of Texas. Hawaii would then be made a territory, but not, I imagine, with a regular Territorial government."

"I am not sure," said Senator Felton of California, "whether I favor annexation of the islands or not. It seems to me that the advantage would all be on the side of the Hawaiians from an economical standpoint. From a strategical and sentimental point of view the acquisition of the islands would be

[Continued on sixth page.]

CANAL CO.'S TRANSFER

FORMAL NOTICE OF THE RAILROAD TAKING POSSESSION.

Government of Colombia Indignant at the Action and Will Promptly Interfere—That Country May Complete the Work Itself and Ask the United States to Assist in Doing So—Ex-Secretary Thompson Anxious to Testify Before Congress.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Jan. 29.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Proofs of record have been received here showing that the rolling stock of the canal company has been sold to the railway company. Even the resident French director's special engine and private car were included in the sale.

The negotiations were effected last August by E. L. Oppenheim of New York and were ratified by M. Porque, the resident attorney for the liquidators, Nov. 10 last. The cars and engines were immediately transferred, repainted and relettered with the name of the railway company.

Colombians are indignant and regard the transfer as a fraudulent attempt to save, through the American charter granted to the railway company, that portion of the canal company's assets from forfeiture by the government when the present concession expires next month.

Employés of the canal here are now losing hope of M. Mauge's mission to Bogota being successful in securing a new concession. Local forces on the isthmus will be reduced the 1st of the month, and the salaries of those retained will be cut down.

Advices from Bogota are to the effect that President Nunez will insist on the payment of the 6,000,000 francs the canal company owes the government for the last concession; that the French canal company must at once retake possession of the rolling stock sold to the railway company or else place the money received for the sale among its other forfeitable effects before the government will enter into negotiations for the further concessions which M. Mauge asks.

An eminent Colombian, high in the affairs of State, assures me that no action will be taken on M. Mange's application for a new concession of the Panama Canal company, upon which Congress lately empowered Vice-President Caro to act until United States Minister Abbott reaches Bogota. In the decision Colombia will be largely influenced by the friendly counsel of the United States Government.

Will Take Possession.

Colombians are now convinced that the French company cannot complete the canal without the aid of the French Government. A further concession is therefore considered in the nature of lost time. When the concession lapses next month it is probable that the Government of Colombia will take immediate possession of the canal and the visible assets of the company.

If this is done the Colombian Government expects the aid of the United States, if necessary. This expectation is based on the treaty with the United States by which that government is bound to protect the interests of Colombia.

A new concession may be granted to an American and British syndicate if it is anxious to secure it. If not, the Colombian Government may undertake to complete the work as a national enterprise.

How It Could Be Done.

In that case they would let the contract for its completion to the lowest responsible bidder. If the government should undertake the work the payment for it would be arranged by issuing special canal bonds.

Should the United States desire special privileges on the isthmus not already guaranteed by the treaty of 1846 that government might secure them by joining Colombia and guaranteeing the interest on the bonds to be issued.

AMERICAN COMMISSION'S PAPERS.

Ex-Secretary Thompson Anxious to Place Them Before Congress.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson, late President of the American Panama Commission, declined this afternoon to go further into the details of the financial dealings of the Panama company to this country.

"Tomorrow," he said, "I shall wire Congressman Brookshire of this district and offer to come on to Washington and give my testimony before the Panama Investigating committee, without waiting for the formality of a summons. I have been busy today getting what memoranda I have bearing on the subject in readiness to take with me. In view of the fact that the committee is to meet in so short a time I must decline to make the papers public at present or to further discuss the financial affairs of the company. I wish, however, to correct the statement, which has been printed, to the effect that I had 500 cars built here in Terre Haute for the use of the company. I did have some cars built, but there were only 300 of them. They were made by Robert S. Cox & Co. of this city in 1883 and cost 550,000 francs. They were sent to the purchasing agent of the company at New York and from there to Panama, where I presume they still are."

Col. Thompson also stated that another large item in the expenses of the American committee was the cost of building and transporting an immense dredge, at that time the largest in the world. It was made at San Francisco, taken across country to Philadelphia, then towed to Panama, where, the Colonel states, it did good work. When questioned as to whether vouchers for these and other expenditures were in his possession the Colonel replied that all the papers, showing in detail the transactions of the company, are in the keeping of the Secretary of the company, Charles Colne, now a resident of Brooklyn.

"As soon as I hear from Washington," said Col. Thompson, "I shall send for him and have him bring all the vouchers and books of the company before the investigating committee. I do not know whether or not 12,000,000 francs were placed to the credit of the American committee. Our books and papers, still preserved in New York, I suppose, will show at least what our expenditures were."

IDLE WORKMEN ADVISED TO PARADE.

London Methods Counseled by a Socialist for the Unemployed of Chicago.

"Only by giving attention to the views of the Socialists will the municipal authorities save the city from riot," was the statement made at yesterday's meeting of the Socialists at No. 82 East Lake street. The speaker was giving his views on remedies proposed to meet the present and future conditions of the unemployed men of Chicago. Under the present system of government, he said, the number of men suffering from enforced idleness had been gradually but steadily increasing, until now there were 40,000 men in the city who were willing to work but could not find employment.

"The number now is 40,000," said the speaker; "by and by it will be 60,000, and 100,000, and soon 200,000."

It was proposed by Mr. Adams that all classes of laborers unite, union and non-union, and march in a body to the City Hall and demand a hearing from the authorities in favor of providing some sort of work for the thousands whose families were starving to death throughout the city. The project was warmly favored by all present and steps are to be taken at once to carry it into effect.

It is proposed to do as the unemployed of London and other large cities have done. That is to form a procession and march through the city, gathering into the parade the unemployed and those in sympathy with them.

Mr. Adams introduced a resolution to the effect that as there were two classes of thieves in this city—one the legalized monopolist, the other the illegal thieves, including footpads, burglars, and pickpockets—the latter should combine for their own protection and go to Springfield in a body and demand that they, too, be licensed.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the colored men in their fight against being discriminated against by restaurant-keepers and others because of their color, and advising them to continue in the effort to obtain their legal rights.

TRAIN DISPATCHERS' OFFICES MOVED.

Rock Island Headquarters Transferred to Blue Island.

The Rock Island railway company removed its train dispatcher's office yesterday from Forty-fourth street to Blue Island, a suburb of Chicago. Extensive yards in course of construction for several months have just been completed by the company at Blue Island. They are claimed to be the most elaborate about Chicago. It is said that great shops for the Rock Island will be built at Blue Island, adjoining the yards. The movement of all passenger and freight trains hereafter between Chicago and Davenport, the Eastern division of the Rock Island system, will be operated from the dispatcher's office at Blue Island. The removal of the office and the improvements to be made by the company at Blue Island cut no figure so far as passenger or freight business on the line is concerned to the general public.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway company removed the office of its train dispatcher yesterday from Elkhart, Ind., to Chicago because of the increased Chicago suburban business and of the rapid accumulation of heavy traffic in this city. The army of telegraph linemen who were preparing for the change completed their work at midnight Sunday and the train dispatcher and his assistants will be installed in their new quarters, second floor of the Lake Shore Depot Building, at 12:30 a. m. today.

KILLS HIMSELF BEFORE HIS FAMILY.

Lacy Clark of Englewood Shoots Himself in the Mouth and Dies Instantly.

Lacy Clark, who lived at No. 452 Sixty-third street, went to his home early last evening and killed himself in the presence of his wife and three children. He had been away from home most of the day. When he returned he was under the influence of liquor. As soon as he entered the room where the family was gathered he took a revolver from his pocket and shot himself in the mouth. The bullet penetrated his brain, causing instant death. Clark was an Englishman, 39 years old. His parents live in London. For eighteen or twenty years he conducted a successful plumbing business in Englewood. A year ago he sold out. Since then he is said to have drank heavily. On the advice of a physician he stopped drinking for a short time, but soon resumed the habit. The use of alcohol had a depressing effect upon him and while under its influence he had frequently threatened to kill himself. The body was taken to the morgue. An inquest will be held today.

A LA HARRY HAMMER.

CHICAGO PEDESTRIANS TAKE TO THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET.

But It's on Account of the Icy Sidewalks and Not Because They Fear Those Terrible Footpads—The Sudden Drop in the Temperature Early Sunday Morning Causes Much Inconvenience—Small Boys Put on Their Skates—Building Operations Likely to Be Impeded.

Chicago people followed D. Harry Hammer's alleged example yesterday. They walked in the middle of the street. However, they didn't do so because they were afraid of those terrible footpads getting a drop on them, but because a sudden drop in the temperature between Saturday midnight and 7 a. m. Sunday had made many of the walks as slippery as glass. It was a case of walk in the street or fall down every few steps. Church-goers who had brought out their mackintoshes and rubber overshoes Saturday night in anticipation of another day of rainy, sloppy weather found the sun shining brightly, and the melted snow and rain frozen to a consistency that nothing except hours of bright sunshine combined with a rising temperature or dynamite could dislodge.

The change was a grateful one in many ways. It left the streets dry for foot passengers and did away with the necessity for rubber boots and umbrellas, but it brought falls on the icy sidewalks in its wake with resultant sprained ankles and wrists and the general soreness which comes from a sudden unexpected shock like that which follows when one's feet fly out from under him. To avoid these falls many people, particularly in the suburbs, took to the streets.

No actual fatalities were reported to the police yesterday, but many quite serious accidents occurred throughout the city. Gus Peters of No. 40 North Union street fell while crossing the street in front of No. 180 West Lake street, breaking his right ankle. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Mrs. Rosie Furst of No. 1125 School street fell on the sidewalk in front of her house and fractured her right hip. She was removed to the German Hospital and is in a serious condition.

Charles Bell, No. 72 West Lake street, sustained a fractured wrist in a fall at Harrison street and Center avenue. His injury was attended to at the County Hospital and he then went home.

The Down-Town Highways.

Down-town streets, where the Street Department had made a pretense of cleaning the snow from the middle and piling it alongside the walks, looked like sections of the boulevards in Paris during the reign of the commune. The rain of Saturday had soaked into the melting snow, making an almost liquid mass, but the drop in temperature from 44 degrees to 10 degrees above zero had frozen it into a solid mass, so hard that a pick in the hands of a street laborer would be turned aside. The hard rain of Saturday night had done one good thing, however, for the down-town streets. It had washed the mud from the middle of the streets and from the sidewalks into the gutters or the catch-basins, leaving them as clean as parlor floors. But the streets north and west of the river and south of Congress street, where the Street Department laborers had passed by on the other side, the slush which covered the pavement to a depth of from four to six inches was frozen solid, and to add to the discomforts the wheels of passing cabs and carriages had cut it into grooves and ruts which were preserved in a realistic manner in the freezing, and carriages passing yesterday were jolted and jostled tempestuously. Further out, in the streets of the suburbs that have comparatively little travel, the snow lay deeper and the freeze was all the worse.

Church Goers Suffer.

Church goers suffered by the change in temperature. Sedate men in fur-lined overcoats lost their dignity suddenly at the same time they lost their balance, while women in sealskin sacks made sport for fellow Christians by sitting down suddenly and in an apparently unpremeditated manner in front of church doors.

To the small boy, however, it brought joy unconfined. The icy sidewalks presented good opportunities for skating and they were taken advantage of.

On the North Side building operations will be interfered with today unless the mercury climbs up in the thermometer with a suddenness equal to the decline in the early hours of yesterday morning. At the Newberry Library the excavation on the Clark street side and to the north of the building filled with water and workmen disturbed the peace of Sunday morning worshipers by blasting the thick ice that had formed with charges of dynamite.

Four workmen from the Street Department made a puny attempt to clean the West Side streets during the day. Two men on Madison street near Center avenue, and two more out west of Ashland boulevard, were at work with picks chipping off at each stroke a piece of ice that approximated in size an English walnut. In view of the fact that great fortifications of ice extended from the river to the city limits and averaging four feet in height the efforts of the four workmen was like whistling before the mast to bring on a breeze. If the workmen continue until warm weather they will be successful in their efforts to clear the snow from West Madison street.

Welcome in the Parks.

In the parks the cold was welcome. It changed the great patches of melting snow into hard ice and froze the two inches of melted snow and rain which overlaid the ice in the lakes. The new crop of ice was somewhat rough, but the skaters soon wore off the sharp corners and there was good sport all day. Out in Lake Michigan the smooth water of the basin was frozen deep enough to make skating reasonably safe and there were a number of boys out during the day. The crowd was at no time large, however, as the ice was not smooth.

Street-cars found the streets in better condition than Saturday. The only delays on the cable lines were on the North Side. Those cars stopped at 10:30 o'clock and were tied up for half an hour, and at 6 o'clock there was another delay, caused by a trailer jumping the track at Monroe and Dearborn streets. South Side cars and the trains on the "L" road were not delayed during the day.

Street Superintendent Burke will put a force of 400 men at work as soon as the ice begins to thaw to clean the down-town streets, and he promises, if the thaw is not too sudden, to keep the streets in passable condition. He can promise nothing for the outlying streets, and there will be nothing left for the suburban residents to do except to invest in wading boots and rowboats.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, snow, colder, easterly winds.

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WHISKY TRUST NOT SHORT OF CASH.

At Least President Greenhut Denies Stories to That Effect.

President Greenhut of the whisky trust yesterday denied the published statement that there was no cash in the treasury of the trust. He also denies that the trust is in debt $700,000. In the statement referred to it was said that the rebate fund of between $1,300,000 and $1,800,000 had also been used up and that the directors had passed a resolution that no dividends should be declared and that net earnings should be from this time forward devoted to paying floating debt and restoring the rebate fund. President Greenhut entered a general denial to all this and declared the rumors to be without foundation. Treasurer W. N. Roberts also denied that the trust was in any financial trouble.

The late attempt of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company, commonly known as the whisky trust, to work a gigantic speculation in their products will pass into history as one of the boldest and most impudent speculative efforts of modern times. It involved control of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of goods and a prospective profit of more than $50,000,000. It was predicated upon legislation by Congress, which was asked for ostensibly as a means of relieving the Federal Treasury from embarrassment and possibly of averting a deficiency at the end of the current fiscal year. The exposure of this scheme opened the eyes of Congressmen, among whom, happily, were found a large number who would refuse to lend themselves to the perpetration of a wrong to the government. As a result, the Scott bill to increase the spirit tax is a dead letter, and the great whisky speculation is punctured. Hence the action of the trust Saturday in reducing the price 18 cents a gallon.

Scalded by Escaping Steam.

Anthony Geveszwy, a fireman employed by the American Cereal company at Sixteenth and Dearborn streets, was severely scalded yesterday afternoon. He was attempting to adjust a stopcock when the steam blew into his face and over his hands. Geveszwy lives at No. 935 Washtenaw avenue, but was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Control of the Kirby House.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—E. S. Josslyn has disposed of his half interest in the Kirby House to his partner, James H. Caruthers, who will have the full management of the house after Feb. 1. Mr. Josslyn intends to go South until spring, and he has made no future business plans as yet.

LAST EDITION.

FOR FAIR BUSINESS.

Great Preparations Being Made by the Railroads.

THE SPECIAL FACILITIES.

From 35,000 to 40,000 Exposition Passengers Daily.

TRAINS MAY BE IN CLASSES.

Problems the Transportion Experts Have to Solve.

PLANS FOR HANDLING BAGGAGE.

From the day Congress took the decisive vote locating the Columbian Exposition Chicago railroad men have had the most gigantic problem before them in the history of American railroading. There are in the United States 2,000 railroad corporations. Twenty-one railway systems terminate in Chicago. The World's Fair traffic of 2,000 railroads, spreading out like the ribs of a mighty fan, must be compressed until but one rib in a hundred remains attached to the handle.

The men controlling the twenty-one Chicago roads confronted the colossal question of transporting a nation and the world's large quota to an inland city, a thousand miles from the sea, with trepidation. At the outset the moneyed kings of the East, who regard many of the roads as their personal property, met the careful estimates of the traffic by their general managers and passenger agents with ridicule.

"More Chicago wind," a New York President said in a contemptuous aside, when his Chicago passenger agent gave some conservative figures in a line meeting on the attendance at the Fair. Railway capitalists resident in this city were slow to believe that carefully prepared estimates of business for next summer could be correct. They were so far beyond the experience of many of these men who had grown up with their companies that they were called fairy tales.

A Change in Sentiment.

Within the last six months a change has come gradually in sentiment among the railroad kings of the country. When the agents of the lines were called upon to give their estimates of the number of people in their localities who would come to Chicago between May 1 and Oct. 31 next the results were astounding. After being shaded by half the local agents' estimates of traffic were still startling. The most skeptical of managers were convinced that money must be expended liberally in order to secure full returns from World's Fair travel. Cars must be added to the equipment and locomotives must be had to haul them. Tracks must be placed in shape for the rapid and safe movement of a large number of passenger trains, double tracks must be provided to facilitate their handling, and station facilities must be commensurate with all the rest.

World's Fairs, however, do not come sufficiently often on the same line of railway that two or three can be prepared for at the same time. The question of what was to be done with extra equipment after the Fair has come up always with what was to be built for that period of congested traffic. No wise manager could afford to load up his company with an expensive equipment of coaches and locomotives, which would lie dead and depreciating in the railway yards when the Fair was over. The line between possible necessities and profitable investments has had to be drawn on every Chicago railroad. A limit has been placed on the increase of equipment, in many cases inside the necessities of the estimates of traffic.

Problems That Age Men Rapidly.

Thus it is that for the first time in their history the representatives of great systems, like the Burlington, the Northwestern, the Rock Island, the Alton, the Santa Fé, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, stretching over thousands of miles of roadbed, talk of a limit to their capacity of carrying passengers. They realize that a time will come when every car will be in motion and every seat be filled. Other lines tell of unlimited capacity, but of course there is a limit to everything, even to the number of passengers squeezed into a coach. The problem of handling the full capacity of a railroad next summer to the fullest advantage will be one of those which age men in a single season. Despite all that can be done the crush will come, and then there will be a comparative lull, followed by another crush. In the flood-tide of travel every coach in service will represent a three-figure addition to the gross earnings. Fine generalship will be required to have the cars always where they are needed.

Only a national calamity now can prevent

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CANTON
LS,
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ARGAINS.
Towels,
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ncy Turkish
35c, 9c Each.
d Huck Tow-
ed, 10c Each.
Large Bath
45c,
t........ 25c Each.
Brown Scotch
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Red Damask, 19c Per yd.
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the Chicago railroads reaping such a harvest in the gross earnings of their passenger departments as they never before have had. Taking the estimate of the Burlington and Milwaukee and St. Paul each for 2,000 extra passengers into Chicago every day during the Fair, or the Santa Fé's forecast of 1,200 daily World's Fair visitors over its line from the Missouri River, as the basis for rough approximation, there is an added passenger traffic of 35,000 people for every day during six months. On a moderate average of $5 for each passenger there is an addition to the income of the Burlington and Milwaukee and St. Paul of nearly $2,000,000 apiece. This does not include the usual passenger traffic, which no doubt will be somewhat increased to and from Chicago, but will show a slight falling off on divisions not terminating in Chicago. The cost of transportation, however, will be increased somewhat on account of being conducted on high-pressure principles.

First and Second Class Trains.

This crush of travel, railroad men think, will hasten the evolution of railroading in giving the public first and second class trains. From the birth of American railroading there have been first and second class coaches. The line between the two kinds of service has been obliterated partially, but is destined to reappear in trains rather than coaches. For the last half dozen years the rivalry between competing lines as to style and finish of cars has been extremely sharp. Out of it all have come magnificent trains, palatial in appointments, homelike in comfort. That class of travelers who care not for expense so long as they have the best has increased with wonderful rapidity in this country the last decade. They fill the high-grade hotels without a query as to cost of rooms, and they patronize the railroads in the same spirit. The companies which have bid strongest for this traffic now are disinclined to give it up. It has been a source of great profit, and has a roseate future. Accordingly the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and the Pennsylvania announce positively that rates of fare on their solid through trains will not be reduced on account of the Exposition. Some of the Western roads will try to do the same with their service from St. Paul, Kansas City, and Denver to Chicago. Where there is an extensive commercial traffic between large cities, railway men are inclined to the opinion that the move will be successful.

Passenger agents urge many reasons why the regular through trains should be preserved from overcrowding during the Fair by a strict maintenance of rates on them. They say that it is impossible to duplicate these trains for the Fair period and that "if they attempt to run extra sections they are guilty of fraud in pretending to do what they know cannot be done. Travelers who are willing to pay full rates in order to be in comfort and at high speed should be given an opportunity to do so. Those who want to travel at less rates, it is said, should not complain because they go in less luxurious cars and eat at stations instead of a dining car. Some Western roads like the Santa Fé, which has few large towns on its line from Chicago to the Missouri River, will refuse to run through trains at reduced fare. It is likely that the attempt to establish first and second class trains between Chicago and the West will be made and continued until it is a success or a flat failure.

Matter of Excursion Rates.

The question of excursion rates is as well discussed as was the tariff in the late campaign. Opinions are limited only by the number of passenger agents. All these views will be aired at the March meeting of the Western Passenger Association. The opinion is quite prevalent that the basis ultimately selected will be one and one-third fares for the round trip. How much the agreement will be worth is another matter. A shrewd observer predicts that its value will not exceed the paper it is written on. It is believed that the traffic will begin to move slowly in May, and the anxiety of some roads to stimulate it will result in large parties being taken at lower figures. Should the agreement hold until July, however, the roads may have all they can carry without a resort to the tricks of the passenger agents' craft. All possible efforts will be made to get people to come early before the rush. The theme of "folders" sent out through the West is to "come early." Every passenger agent talks it. It is the midsummer crush which is most feared from the standpoint of railroading.

Compiling the various estimates of some railways and approximating the capacity of others, it is believed that the total daily average of railroad capacity is between 35,000 and 40,000 passengers, not including suburban or regular commercial travel. The average increase in new equipment has been about 40 per cent. The aggregate expenditure of the railways has been far in excess of what was contemplated a year or even six months ago. The plans of the railroads, like the Exposition itself, have grown until some managers have hesitated long before ordering the requisite outlay.

Master of Transportation Holcomb Talks.

W. H. Holcomb, the World's Fair Master of Transportation, has followed closely the course of the roads in preparing for next season. "They are in splendid shape," said he, "to care for a big traffic. They have done all that the Fair could have asked. They will bring all the people who want to come."

Extraordinary demands will be made on the Pullman and Wagner sleeping car companies for cars, but both companies have pledged themselves to furnish all the accommodations required. In handling large crowds sleeping cars are not liked among railroad men. They weigh some sixty tons and carry not over thirty passengers at most, while a coach weighing eighteen to twenty tons will seat fifty to sixty people. Chair cars are greatly in favor on Western roads, even for night runs, and will, it is believed, displace sleepers largely on excursion trains.

ENLARGING DOWN-TOWN DEPOTS.

Great Increase in All Facilities, but More Particularly in Baggage-Rooms.

When it comes to depot facilities experience is a much more certain guide to railroad managers than anything else. They have the Centennial, for one thing, to go by, and then Chicago has had so many big gatherings that their depot facilities have been tested severely. They can figure to a nicety just how many trains can be cared for a day, and approximate in a reasonable degree the requirements demanded for waiting-rooms and baggage. The last is by far the most important.

It is certain that a large number of people will take advantage of low railroad rates to make trips beyond the city before returning home. A large number will leave their heavy baggage in charge of the railroad companies until they are ready to return. Besides this increase over regular business in the baggage-rooms it is expected that everybody will be in a hurry to get their trunks away to a boarding-house or hotel as soon as they arrive. Nothing is more requisite to the rapid handling of baggage than plenty of room, where the trunks can be sorted out for immediate delivery upon the presentation of claim checks.

The most extended preparations have been undertaken at the depot of the Pennsylvania, Chicago and Alton, Burlington, and Milwaukee and St. Paul at Canal and Madison streets. Two large buildings, which will be devoted solely to baggage, are now under construction. The one to the south of the main depot is 245 feet long and twenty-five feet wide, and the one to the north, reaching nearly to Madison street, is 275 feet long and of the same width as the other. Both are full three stories. Their capacity is 25,000 pieces of baggage, all classified, ready to be delivered upon presentation of claim checks. It is expected that any one of the 25,000 pieces will be delivered within three minutes after the check has been presented. The system of classification which is to accomplish this marvel has not been adopted. That is a task for the general baggage agents of the various roads terminating in the union station. No two of these roads have the same system of classification, but they must all agree when they get together at their joint depot.

Where Unclaimed Baggage Will Go.

When baggage has been left unclaimed for thirty-six hours it will be sent to the five-story warehouse No. 290 South Canal street. This is the old Armour Building, which has been leased by the railroads for the Fair. It will have a capacity of 45,000 pieces of baggage. Trunks there, however, will not be so well classified as at the regular baggage rooms, as it is impossible to give up room for that purpose. In all, the roads entering the Union Depot can care for 70,000 pieces of baggage at one time.

Several changes looking to a material increase in the passenger accommodations of the depot will also be made. An extension to the main waiting-room will give 200 additional seats. The ticket-office accommodation will also be largely increased. A plant for heating, electric light, and power is nearly completed at Canal and Madison streets.

An entire revision of the interlocking switches and signals at both ends of the station, which will cost about $40,000, will be made at an early date. This will give a more rapid and economical movement of trains in and out of the depot and increase its capacity materially. At present 288 trains arrive and depart from the Union Station every twenty-four hours. It is estimated that the legitimate increase in business of the station since it was opened in 1881 has been 60 per cent. The full capacity of the depot is now taken up only during the morning and evening rushes. It will be planned for the extra fair traffic to arrive and depart during those portions of the day now not half occupied, and in this way the extra traffic can be accommodated without undue crowding.

Improvements at the Northwestern.

At the Northwestern depot a long train shed has been built for the accommodation of the suburban traffic, which monopolizes to so large an extent the terminal facilities of the Northwestern. Relieved from a large part of the suburban traffic it is thought the depot can care for the World's Fair crush by arranging for the arrival of extra trains at times when the regular business will not hold full sway.

Dearborn Station, where trains over the Erie, Wabash, Grand Trunk, Monon, and Santa Fé make their final stop, will be generally overhauled and remodeled. A second story will be placed on the baggage room 300 feet in length and 36 feet in width, increasing the capacity of the baggage department from 3,000 to 10,000 pieces daily. All the baggage will be handled on Third avenue. When the depot was first built incoming baggage was received on Fourth avenue. This room will now be made into a waiting room for suburban passengers. Next to it was the restaurant and lunch counter. These will be placed in the basement. A wide stairway of marble will lead to the restaurant, which, the railway officials state, will be made the finest depot dining-room in the city, with marble fittings and mosaic floor. It will much resemble the restaurant in the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City. The room now occupied by the restaurant will be given over to an entrance for suburban passengers. It is proposed to separate the suburban business from through travel altogether.

The total increase in the passenger accommodation of the station will be about 50 per cent, and the exact increase in waiting-room capacity will be 72 per cent. A large annex to the main passenger yard will be constructed at Eighteenth street, where passenger trains will be made up whenever the main yard becomes too crowded. This will facilitate the handling of cars and obviate the danger of a blockade during times when all the roads are carrying passengers to their full limit.

The Western Indiana will have a quadruple system of tracks from the depot to State street by the time the Fair is opened, and will also have the block system for moving trains in operation. Two of the tracks will be given up to freight trains and two to passenger. With the block system in operation on the quadruple tracks it is believed that accidents will be averted so far as human ingenuity can do it. A full power plant for the lighting of the depot and tracks by electricity will be placed in the basement of Dearborn Station. All street crossings from Polk street to Forty-sixth street will be lighted. Manager Thomas of the Western Indiana places the total cost of the improvements in anticipation of the Fair at $2,000,000. Much of the outlay is for the additional tracks between Forty-sixth and State streets.

Reconstruction of the Van Buren Depot.

The Lake Shore and Rock Island railway officials have been engaged for several months on plans for the reconstruction of their depot on Van Buren street. It is owned jointly by the two roads, and there was considerable difference of opinion by their officials as to the changes which would be made. They have at last agreed and the plans are in the hands of the engineers. The depot is an antiquated structure, although it was supposed a model depot twenty years ago. Trains were loaded from the side of the track instead of from the end after the present style. This limits the number of through trains which can be loaded at one time to a single train. It was at first proposed to change all this, but it was given up. Two additional tracks will be laid in the depot and several other changes made, which will materially increase its facilities. The new train yard of the Rock Island at Blue Island was opened for business yesterday, and this will relieve the pressure of the immense traffic of the two roads on the tracks between Englewood and Van Buren street. All freight trains will hereafter be made up at Blue Island, only cars with Chicago merchandise being brought down-town. This big improvement will do away with many of the annoyances passengers on the two roads have experienced in being delayed by freight business after getting so near their journey's end. A material increase in the baggage-room of this depot will also be made, but the nature of the changes is not given out by the officials.

What the Northern Pacific will do with its depot on Harrison street has not yet been determined. The Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago and Great Western share with the Northern Pacific in the use of its depot, which is the newest of all the railway terminals in town. It is quite likely that no important changes will be made in any of its appointments, but that a building near by will be secured for the storage of baggage.

The structure which the Illinois Central is endeavoring to complete by May 1 at the south end of Lake-Front Park has just begun to assume shape. It is being constructed to meet all the requirements of the Fair.

All in all, Chicago railroads have not been behind the rest of Chicago in preparing for the Fair. The total amount to be expended in this direction and in improvement and increase of the capacity of the tracks inside the city limits is not given out, but it will be up in the millions.

WHAT THE BURLINGTON CAN DO.

Able to Average 2,000 Fair Passengers a Day for Six Months.

The Burlington management is far more conservative over the amount of business which can be handled over its road than many others. When it comes to talking about unlimited capacity the Burlington people say there is no such thing. There is a limit to the business the road can do, and that limit is not an unknown quantity, which must be sought for six months before it can be found. P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent, made the following statement:

At the Union Depot on Canal street we will say 150 trains arrive a day. Now, what percentage of increase can be made by the roads terminating there? Say 50 per cent. Well, taking that as a basis, it would mean an increase of seventy-five trains a day. I believe that is the outside limit for the roads terminating at the Union Depot. I have had a good many talks with people connected with the World's Fair about the number of people the railroads could bring to Chicago next summer. Some of the ideas advanced are peculiarly visionary. I remember meeting a party of gentlemen connected with the Fair soon after the Knights Templar conclave at Denver last August. They brought up the immense number of passengers which the Burlington carried into Denver as an illustration of what we could do next summer. Now, there is no comparison between two or three days' business at Denver and the World's Fair. To carry the people to Denver we had to stop nearly all the regular traffic of the road. Meat trains could not leave Kansas City and Omaha. Stock trains leaving the West to arrive in Chicago Monday were stopped at our feeding stations and the stock fed at the road's expense in order that the stock might be kept out of the way of the Denver passenger trains. Next summer we cannot stop the business of the road for World's Fair traffic. The crops must come East the same as if there was no Fair. Stock must be handled and west-bound merchandise must be carried in good time. In other words our passenger traffic cannot monopolize our facilities. The cases are entirely dissimilar for a two days' rush and a six months' traffic.

No large railroad can double its capacity in the way indicated. For instance, five complete trains are required to make one daily train service between Chicago and Denver on our line. With eight cars to a train this means forty cars in that one daily service. When you take into account the many trains over the Burlington system you will appreciate what doubling the equipment means. It is absurd for a big railroad to talk of doubling its capacity.

Preparing for the Fair.

We started in two years ago preparing for the Fair. I remember one order of sixty chair cars, not all of which have yet been delivered. We have also ordered sixty coaches. The road-bed is in splendid condition, and nothing more could be wished on that score. Including suburban travel we shall probably bring into Chicago 4,000 people daily above our usual traffic. This allows an increase of one-third in the suburban business. The natural increase in this traffic has been nearly that figure. In 1889 the increase was 32 per cent; in 1890 it was 28 per cent, and in 1891 and 1892 it was 25 per cent for each year. Outside of suburban traffic we expect to bring into Chicago 2,000 more people every day for the 180 days of the Fair than we would bring in were no Fair being held. This, of course, means that some days—say Saturdays and Sundays—our extra travel will be 500 people and other days we will bring in 4,000 or more.

Regarding terminal facilities Mr. Eustis stated that the excursion business would be handled in a way not to overcrowd the Union Depot. From 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. not one-third of the depot facilities was used. The same was true from 6:20 p. m. until midnight. The excursion trains from Iowa would leave points in that State to arrive here, say, at 6:30, or before the morning crush began. This would give people an opportunity to get their breakfast and arrive at the Fair early in the day. Leaving here, the excursion trains would be sent out in the evening after the crush.

When it came to the question of rates Mr. Eustis was not so positive as to what would be done. He pointed out the fact that railroads seemed to be considered by many people so different from any other business. Every one conceded to the merchant and the hotelkeeper the right to sell goods at the highest price which the demand would warrant, yet the railroad (many people expected) should sell its transportation at a reduction from the standard price on all occasions when there was a large gathering or a press of business, no matter whether the railroad made more money thereby or not.

To Please People.

However, said Mr. Eustis, it is not always wise for the railroad to do that which every business-man demands for himself the right to do, and hence the question of rates was receiving a great deal of careful consideration with the purpose in view to make such schedules as would be commended by the people and at the same time not be overburdensome to the stockholders.

That railroads had frequently made lower rates than were business-like, if considered from that standpoint, Mr. Eustis admitted, but he also contended that railroad companies were not nearly so foolish now in that respect as they had been, and contended that he was in accord with the best public opinion in expressing the hope that the roads would grow in wisdom in the future. People living on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road for many years thought that a Fourth of July excursion rate at half fare was only just and what the public had a right to, but Mr. Eustis finds that since the new rate (fare and one-third) had been in use the last three years there had been more people carried than ever. The result was a profit to the road. Its patrons no longer expected it to pursue the philanthropic course of carrying at the old rate, and Mr. Eustis is confident that when World's Fair tariffs are fixed the patrons of the road will be just as well satisfied with them.

RAILWAY STATION AT THE FAIR.

A Magnificent Structure Which Is Now Nearing Completion—The Terminals.

By April 1 the magnificent passenger station of the World's Fair will have been completed. It is located directly west of the Administration Building, forming the west side of the great square, the most remarkable of all the architectural triumphs in the park. Immediately in front of its spacious arches is the Administration Building. To the north of the basin is the Manufactures Building, to the south the Agricultural Hall, and to the east, looking out over the lake, is the Peristyle and the already famed statue of the Republic. Completing the court, the passenger station will be of the Roman-Corinthian style of architecture, corresponding with the Peristyle at the opposite end of the court. The world has been pleased with the Peristyle. It will be no less pleased with the corresponding work of art, which now will complete and make one harmonious whole, the heart, so to speak, of the Exposition. C. B. Atwood, the architect of the Peristyle and of the Fine Arts Building, is also architect of the passenger station. The accompanying picture is from his perspective drawing, and is the first introduction to the public of the structure.

In general plan the station is divided into three sections. The central section is 200 feet in length by the full depth of the building. It will form the great vestibule through which will pour multitudes arriving by trains. As first impressions frequently are lasting, the first glance of visitors will be upon the full beauty and grandeur of the Fair, as they throng out of the station into the great court. The east and west section are three stories in height, and will contain the waiting-rooms, check-rooms, lunch counters, and the general railroad and custom-house offices.

Fine Effect of Gallery.

The central section extends the full length of the building. A marvelous effect will be attained by an immense gallery on the second floor. This gallery will be twenty-five feet wide, and will extend entirely around the central section, giving it an aggregate length of some 600 feet. Two broad stairways, built in the highest art known to moderns, will lead up to the gallery from the main floor. In actual use the gallery will be an additional waiting-room, but it will also be a convenient place for friends to meet. Waiting there will not be overtiresome, for below can be seen the constantly moving throng from the trains or back to them after the day's sightseeing. In the upper part of the great hall there will be a frieze of clock faces, twenty-four in number and five feet in diameter. They will give the time of day or night at twenty-four of the principal cities of the world. The visitor from Europe, Asia, or Africa can see, if he can find the clock of his metropolis, the time it is at home.

"The great hall in its principal features and proportions," said Mr. Atwood, "is adapted from the great hall of the Baths of Caracalla at Rome."

Three great open loggia, 25x60 feet, will open to the east. In front of these will stand the trademarks, as it were, of the passenger station. However far visitors have roamed from the station in their sightseeing they will know they are nearing their starting point again when they see two ponderous locomotives on pedestals 25 feet high, 16 feet wide, and 60 feet long. The locomotives will stand just outside the entrance of the station, with pilots pointed eastward. They will be eighty-ton affairs, and will be furnished by two of the leading manufacturing firms of the country. The picture they will form in the minds of visitors will be a lasting one.

Time Furnished for All.

Rising above the station will be two illuminated balls of metal and glass, ten feet in diameter. They will show clock faces in every direction, giving local time.

Around the balustrade, above the cornice, will be a series of statues, fourteen feet in height. Innumerable masts, from which multi-colored flags will fly, will rise above the cornice.

The station will be largely in charge of the Department of Public Comfort, which will give careful attention to the needs of passengers.

To the west of the depot the perron or great trainshed will extend 100 feet, with a length north and south of 600 feet. The thirty-five tracks coming into the station will end under the eaves of the perron. Here will be located the ticket offices and the gates to the trains. Sheds will be built alongside the tracks, so that passengers will be under cover from the time they enter the station until they step aboard the cars. But two of the thirty-five tracks will be reserved for any particular line. These two have been allotted to the suburban business of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Northern Pacific for their joint service between the West Side and Jackson Park. This is done because of the large number of people who will travel over the suburban line and will find it convenient to have their trains leave from the same track. The remaining thirty-three tracks the World's Fair Master of Transportation will allot to the various roads daily, according to the number of excursion trains they have on the way.

While the number of trains which can be unloaded at one time will be limited to thirty-five, provision is made for twenty-two trains more, which can be held in the other yard until there is room for them at the station.

The interlocking system for tracks and switches which is now being perfected in the Exposition railway yard will be the most complete thing in its way ever attempted. Its object is to prevent accidents. Not only will it be impossible for a train to run into an open switch, but trains can by no possible error be run in upon tracks at the station already occupied. No careless switchmen can be charged with wrecks, for there will not be a switchman at the park. Automatic contrivances will prevent all blunders.

Cost of the Terminals.

The Fair is expending $350,000 on its terminal facilities, which will include everything except baggage-rooms. Trunks of excursionists over the various roads will not be taken into the grounds at all, but will be delivered from the down-town depots. The Baltimore and Ohio, however, will have a special baggage-room at Seventy-first street for passengers who are to room near the grounds.

To get returns for its big outlay the Exposition will levy a terminal charge of 10 cents on every passenger coming into the park over its terminals, with the exception of the suburban traffic direct from the West Side, in which case the charge will be five cents per head.

The railroads have been somewhat backward in closing arrangements with the Exposition company for running their excursion trains into Jackson Park. The Pennsylvania has signified its intention of running ten trains a day. The Lake Shore has also taken favorable action, as have some other Eastern roads. Most Western roads are still holding out. While not positively declining to send their excursion trains to Jackson Park, they talk about landing all passengers at their down-town stations. When the Fair has begun and their competitors are carrying people direct to the park, the World's Fair people say, there will likely be a change of heart.

Railway Connections Possible.

Connections can be made by the roads entering the city from the west, northwest, and north with the Belt line, and thence over its road to either the Illinois Central's Iowa line or to the Baltimore and Ohio. The latter is almost too far around for practical purposes. It is thought that the railroads are holding off for better terms from the Belt line and the Illinois Central for this transfer service. In any event the railroads running excursion trains direct to the park will have quite an advantage at all competing points, which must be offset, it is said, by material advantages in lower rates or other equally important considerations.

It will take 3,500,000 passengers arriving over the Fair terminals to pay the original cost of the structures. Officials in the Fair Transportation Department are not worried about any general failure to use their terminals in the end. They expect that all the railroads will fall into line before the midsummer rush begins. Their estimates show that the terminals will pay not only their original cost, but leave a good profit besides. On the other hand, many railroad men do not like the terminals at all. They say that the Exposition people did not exercise proper care in selecting the space for the terminals, and that the demands of art received more attention than practical railroad convenience.

The interlocking system for handling trains is regarded as an experiment, and must be tested thoroughly before the railroads can trust it. If successful the test will have much influence on general railroading. Between the confidence of the World's Fair people and the skepticism of many railroad men it is still too early to forecast how generally excursion trains will run directly into the park.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FOR WORKERS.

The Chicago and Alton to Run Low-Priced Trains if the Fair Is Open Sunday.

The Chicago and Alton company has been from the first fully alive to the necessity of meeting the exigencies of World's Fair traffic. It is now ready for the expected crowds. The preparations of the road for the Fair are itemized in this way:

Twenty-two new engines, four new baggage cars, eighteen new very powerful engines, twenty-five miles of additional double track laid (completing the double track to Bloomington), $150,000 spent inspecting and strengthening the superstructures for heavy trains, $150,000 to be spent in increasing the terminal facilities, principally at Chicago.

The rates for the World's Fair have not been permanently fixed as yet, but undoubtedly the Chicago and Alton will follow the example of other Western roads and Eastern trunk lines, and make a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip, and even at these rates it is expected that the large additional equipment which has been provided will be taxed to its utmost capacity.

In the event of the World's Fair being open Sunday, so that the working and poorer classes can visit the Fair without loss, it is the intention to run Saturday nights, reaching Chicago early Sunday morning, special excursion trains at extremely low rates, not to exceed $5 for long distances and proportionately lower rates for shorter distances.

In order that these trains may be patronized almost exclusively by those in whose interests they are run there will be no sleeping or baggage accommodations, it being expected that the excursionists in returning will leave Chicago Sunday night, so as to be ready for work at their homes Monday morning. The management of the Chicago and Alton believes that the richer classes will not take advantage of a train of this kind, especially when the tickets are limited to provide only for a Sunday stop in Chicago, but will insist upon having the fast express trains, with sleeping and dining-car accommodations, and a ticket to provide for a much longer visit.

The suggestion of the Chicago and Alton for cheap week-end excursions at stated intervals for the working classes is much favored by the other lines, and undoubtedly will be one of the features in World's Fair travel.

The management of the Chicago and Alton is determined to put forth every effort to bring the people to the World's Fair, and is determined to make rates and train arrangements which will bring into constant use every passenger coach in the company's equipment.

To better and more comfortably accommodate the large first-class travel from St. Louis, Kansas City, and the Western and Southwestern country generally, the Chicago and Alton has made a special contract with the Pullman company for a number of the new modern Pullman sleeping and palace cars. These are now being built and will be put into service on fast express trains. In addition to greatly increasing the equipment of the present through trains the Alton company has in contemplation the running of additional trains from St. Louis and Kansas City.

The general agents of the Passenger Department in different sections of this country, Canada, and Mexico, together with the principal ticket agents along the line of the road, have already visited Chicago on orders from headquarters to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the World's Fair grounds, buildings, and various points of interest throughout the city, post themselves about hotel and boarding-house accommodations and the various means of transportation from the city to the World's Fair grounds and the parks. These representatives have been given a thorough schooling and have been sent back to their posts to boom the Fair for all there is in it.

PASSENGERS TO BE WELL CARED FOR.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Limits Its Fair Traffic.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has gone into the estimates on its capacity to handle passengers the coming summer carefully. It is somewat odd that it places its capacity for the 180 days of the Fair at the same figure as the Burlington—2,000 per day in addition to the regular suburban traffic and one-way commercial travel.

The road will be double-tracked from Chicago to the Mississippi River and from Chicago to Milwaukee by May 1 and will be put in the best of shape. All the trains will be met by men from the World's Fair Hotel and Boarding Bureau and passengers, whenever they so desire, will be assigned to rooms before their arrival here. Ample directions will be given them, and, when necessary, the company will furnish guides. Its hotel and boarding bureau has been made quite a feature by the company and the population along its line of road has been pretty well cared for.

In the way of equipment the number of coaches has been increased about 40 per cent and sleeping cars 25 per cent. The company's engines are equipped so that they can run either freight or passenger, and no material increase has been made in that direction. In addition to the changes in the Union Depot here the Milwaukee depot has been greatly enlarged, the capacity of its waiting-rooms having been doubled.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul will generally leave its regular trains on their present time, but will carry the added business on excursion trains. The trains from Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota will run through without stop after leaving their own territory, and some fast time will be made with them. It is proposed to shorten the time materially from the more distant divisions. The trains will be run so as to arrive here early in the morning.

GREAT WESTERN FULLY PREPARED.

The Road Can Handle All Business Offered—Decrease in Freight.

President Egan of the Chicago and Great Western said that the equipment of his road was from three to five times larger than its present business would warrant. He said further:

We think that on this account we already have the equipment we shall need during the coming summer. It has been gathered in for the last year in order that we might be fully in shape by the time of opening the Fair. I do not anticipate such a crush that we shall not be able to handle all the passengers that may come to us. If the Fair were to continue only one or two months it might be that our road could not handle all the people, but extending, as it does, over six months, I think that the traffic can be handled easily. I met a gentleman a day or two ago from Manitoba who told me that most of the farmers of that region are preparing to come when they get through seeding in June and before harvest time. This will place a good deal of the Manitoba business in a month. Other sections of our territory will naturally come at other times. We shall catch Minnesota farmers during the usual time of their State Fair, which has been done away with for this year. A good deal will depend, however, on the success at the opening. If anything should go wrong at that time, if the story should go out that people were not being well treated in Chicago and were being greatly overcharged, the result would be to hold back the travel until along in midsummer. If, on the other hand, everything should go well and the people who visit the Fair in early May return home highly pleased with their treatment, the result will be to bring people in early.

Mr. Egan does not venture any prediction as to the possible traffic of his road from May to October. He thought that it was impossible at this date to make any estimate. In the way of excursions he said that it was now expected to run excursion trains over the line at least twice a week. More trains would be run when occasion required it. The time of the excursion trains would depend a good deal upon the wishes of the people in the towns from which they were sent. When desired full excursion trains would be run over his road directly into the Fair grounds over the junction with the Baltimore and Ohio on the West Side. The present schedule for regular trains would be maintained all next summer. If there was an increase in the regular traffic to such an extent that extra trains would be required they would be run as second sections of the regular trains.

Asked if he thought freight traffic would be increased by the Fair, Mr. Egan replied that the result would be just the contrary. World's Fair visitors would not be attending to their business at home, and business would suffer to that extent. It would be a sort of vacation time for the people. Owing to the large numbers of country customers coming to Chicago it is likely that most of them would buy small articles here and take them home which they would otherwise buy of their home merchants. This would certainly tend to reduce the business of country stores and lessen to that extent the freight traffic of the road.

"What is your position in regard to excursion rates?"

"Of course we have come to no conclusion, as you know, on that point. My opinion is that, so far as train service and rates of fare are concerned, an opportunity will be given for every one on our line to come to the Fair who wants to."

While Mr. Egan's answer to the question which is troubling so many people now figuring on coming to the Fair was decidedly non-committal it indicated that the spirit of the Great Western road was toward low excursion rates.

BIG CROWDS ALONG THE SANTA FE.

Estimates of 1,200 to 1,500 Passengers Daily from the Far West.

For two weeks the passenger officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system have been in conference with General Passenger Agent White. Careful estimates have been made of the number of people along the line from Chicago to the Pacific coast and the Mexican line who are now calculating on visiting the Exposition. The estimates were made on the basis of one fare for the trip, one and one-third fares, one and one-half fares, and 80 per cent of the regular rates. The results showed that the Atchison could depend upon a good business even at the high rate of 80 per cent of the regular fare. On the basis of one and one-third fares for the trip a careful canvass would indicate that the road will bring from the Missouri River to Chicago from 1,200 to 1,500 people daily aside from all other regular passenger business. Said Mr. White:

It is my belief that in the end World's Fair rates in the West will be one and one-third fares, with tickets good for sixty days. It is likely that that rate will prevail all over the Santa Fé system. Nothing can be done with rates west of the Missouri River, however, until the Western Passenger Association has its meeting in this city next March, when final action in regard to a World's Fair rate will be taken. Our road is amply prepared for a big traffic, both in motive power and coaches.

It seems important to me that the World's Fair should avoid as far as possible special days for States and cities. Special days are all right from a patriotic standpoint, but they increase the danger of accident and add to the problems of the railroads in caring for a great crush of "passengers from a particular section. If there are special days they should be in May in order to force business as early in the season as possible. Yes, I know some of the Western roads are trying to have through trains, which will not honor excursion tickets. We could not consider that proposition for a minute. If we did our trains would be running with empty seats. Our road, you know, passes through few large towns between Chicago and Missouri, as it was not built to reach the towns, but to be a short through line. From Galesburg and Joliet we shall probably run a couple of excursion trains a week. It is likely that we shall agree with the other roads at these towns to take certain days of the week in order that we may not interfere with one another.

Mr. White spoke of the talk regarding workingmen's excursions and said he did not see how it was possible for the roads to give rates which would make it reasonable to suppose any large number of workingmen would come. Even at the rate of a cent a mile it would cost $10 to come from Kansas City here and return. Adding the lowest price for board and the cost of admission to the Fair grounds the expenses of such a trip would be beyond the means of the majority of what is known as the working class. When people talked of a $10 rate from Denver to Chicago and return, he said, they were simply wild. The railroads running from Denver did not have the facilities for handling the crush which would ensue. The Atchison has made no arrangement as yet for running its trains into the Fair grounds.

PLANS OF BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Could Depopulate Its Territory in a Week—Low Excursion Rates.

Passenger Agent Allen of the Baltimore and Ohio stated that his road was preparing to depopulate its territory in a week if the people wanted to come to the Fair. The present time card would remain in effect through the season with the exception of the through New York trains, Nos. 5 and 6. Extra sections to the regular trains would be run to accommodate the added passenger list. Double-tracking the Pittsburg and Western, which the Baltimore and Ohio bought two years ago, would be completed by next spring, when the New York train leaving here at 2:55 p. m. would be sent by way of Akron, Youngstown, and Pittsburg instead of over the main line as at present. The corresponding train, coming west and arriving here at 11:15 a. m., would also be sent over that branch. By this cutoff four hours of the time between Chicago and New York would be saved. The afternoon train would then leave Chicago at 4 o'clock and arrive in New York at 7 o'clock the next night instead of 10. The new owners of the Pittsburg and Western have spent over $3,000,000 on it and will be ready for the through service by the opening of the Fair.

"Our road," Mr. Allen continued, "has built 150 new coaches, in addition to shopping over many old ones. The entire equipment will be ready by May 1. I am not so well informed as to what has been done in motive power, but I know of one order for fifty new engines which went to the Baldwin works."

The plans of the Baltimore and Ohio for excursion business differ much from those of the other roads. It is proposed to handle much of this business in the day time rather than at night. Excursion trains will leave the Ohio River in the morning, arriving here in the evening. If Mr. Allen's ideas are adopted a rate of a cent a mile will prevail for these long distance trains. When it gets within 75 or 100 miles of Chicago one fare for the round trip will prevail. Special rates and trains will be given cities where a fixed number of tickets can be sold. In this way an excursion will run from Youngstown one day, the next day the excursion will come from Akron, the next another from Zanesville, and so on through the week. These trains will be in addition to the regular daily excursion trains running over the road. The Baltimore and Ohio will also sell round trip tickets good to return until the close of the Fair.

TO DOUBLE THEIR THROUGH TRAINS.

The Michigan Central and the Lake Shore Preparing for the Rush.

The Vanderbilt lines, which include the Michigan Central, New York Central, and Lake Shore, will meet in about a month, when the final arrangements for the Fair will be completed. Operated as through lines between Chicago and New York, they all will act together in the establishment of their train service.

"The through train service of the Vanderbilt lines," said O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, "between New York and Chicago will be at least doubled, if not trebled. I expect that we will have between nine and twelve through trains daily. The present schedule of the Michigan Central doubtless will remain as it now is, but the additional trains will be added with such time as the general meeting may decide.

"Present indications are," Mr. Ruggles continued, "that the whole State of Michigan will turn out, and for our local traffic I expect that every wheel that we can turn will be required to bring the people along our lines to the Exposition and get them home again. Michigan has taken a great interest in the Exposition, doubtless owing partly to Senator Palmer's hard work. Besides that, most of the farmers along our lines are well-to-do and can well afford the trip here."

Asked in regard to rates Mr. Ruggles said that the railroads had to think of themselves. They were spending a large amount of money in preparing for the Fair and must get some of it back. He considered that the roads were taking all the risks in their preparations.

"If we had adequate protection," he added, "against ticket scalpers, the people and the railroads would have no trouble about rates to the Exposition. If we were only certain that the tickets we sold to a passenger on our lines would be used honestly to bring him to the Exposition and take him home again, the case would be different than it now is. In Canada the laws give us ample protection, but here it is altogether different. A low reduction in fares to the Exposition means a complete demoralization of our regular passenger business. I can think of no better figure than a row of bricks. The first one falls, and that knocks down all the rest. Now, I expect a larger business from regular passengers—people who want to go East to the seashore and mountains—next summer than we have ever had before. We already have more inquiries from people who intend going East than we have before had thus early in the season. A large number of Chicago people are planning to go East as soon as they have seen the Exposition. They desire to get away from the crush which must prevail here all through the summer months. We must care for that business as well as for bringing people to the Fair."

The Michigan Central will have the longest run without a stop of any railroad in the world. Its through passenger-trains will run between Niagara Falls and Windsor without the wheels once stopping, a distance of 227 miles. The track is now being trenched in order to have open water troughs along the line, from which water will be scooped up for the engine while going at full speed. An extra track is being laid nearly the entire length of the Canada division. A large amount of siding, built so as to be used as double track, has been constructed along other parts of the line.

Building New Passenger Coaches.

The Detroit shops for a year have been turning out cars to their full capacity, and the road will have by May 1 about seventy-five new coaches. It will also have forty new standard passenger engines, all built in preparation for the Fair.

All through trains will stop at the Fair grounds, and excursion trains will discharge their passengers there when so desired. It is expected that the excursions will be handled from different parts of the road and its branches certain days of the week in order to use to the best advantage the full equipment of coaches and engines. These trains will carry no sleepers. In regard to them Mr. Ruggles is of the opinion that "safety" and "comfort" should be the watchwords rather than numbers. These two words, he says, should be in the station of every railroad as a motto for World's Fair year.

The Lake Shore part of the Vanderbilt system will have been double-tracked by the time the Fair is opened. It is stated that the trains over the road, including local passenger trains, but exclusive of excursions, will be increased from seven to twelve. President Newell is a great believer in first-class passenger service carried at high speed and at full rates, and this branch of next summer's traffic will be most carefully looked after. Since the Lake Shore embarked in it returns have been highly satisfactory. The road is now short of both coaches and locomotives for such a heavy traffic, however, and some heavy orders for both have lately been placed.

Estimates of local traffic over the Lake Shore are not given out, with the exception of the single point of Cleveland. The different passenger agents in that city met a few days ago, and after a careful comparison of notes placed the lowest number of people in that city who would visit the World's Fair at 50,000. The Lake Shore is figuring on bringing half that number. It is believed that the excursion rate from Cleveland to Chicago and return will be $6, and that corresponding rates will be charged from competing points along the line.

The Lake Shore has informed the Transportation Department at the Fair that it will run from eight to twelve excursion trains into the World's Fair passenger station daily. Some of them will be run through from Buffalo, but most of them will be made up at points along the road. In general, many of the arrangements of the Lake Shore, like those of the Michigan Central, will depend upon the meeting of the Vanderbilt lines.

The Nickel-Plate, least of the Vanderbilt lines, has done nothing as yet to prepare for the Fair. It is the general impression at the offices of the company in Cleveland that something will be done by the road in carrying excursions, but there will be no change in the track. If a bid is made for excursion business from towns along the line of the Nickel-Plate new coaches and locomotives must be ordered, as its present supply is extremely limited. It is understood that the Vanderbilt interests have not yet determined how far they will use the Nickel-Plate in World's Fair traffic, but a decision is expected some time in February. The line now does practically no passenger business, but one local train running over it.

GETTING EVERY CAR IN SHAPE.

The Wabash Has Its Shops at St. Charles Busy—Many New Coaches.

The Wabash has done some work in double-tracking and putting its roadbed in the best of condition. It is likely that a double track will be laid between Forest Hill and Clarkdale Junction at the opening of spring. A large amount of repairing has been done and new cars increasing the passenger equipment by 10 per cent have been built in the shop at St. Charles. The road's locomotives have also been increased 5 per cent. Every car owned by the company is now in condition to do continuous service for the six months of the Fair.

ROCK ISLAND WILL DO ITS SHARE.

The Plans for Next Summer Still Largely Undetermined at Present.

General Manager St. John of the Rock Island said, when asked for a statement of his road's preparations, that it would be two months before he could give out anything definite. "You can say," he stated, "that the Rock Island is doing its full share toward meeting the demands of the World's Fair season. It has, within the last year, made a large percentage of increase in its cars and locomotives for the traffic."

The removal of the road's freight business to the new yard at Blue Island, Mr. St. John thought, would increase the capacity of the road for handling trains 50 per cent. The Rock Island is making quite a card of the fact that its regular trains stop at Englewood, which, as one of its officials stated, is almost under the eaves of the Fair. It will run its excursion trains into the Fair grounds, probably using the Baltimore and Ohio terminus from South Chicago. It owns its road to that point, the branch leaving the main track at South Englewood. This will give the Rock Island quite an advantage over its competitors in the Northwest, which enter the city from the north. None of the officials would talk about the rates, preferring to wait till the decisive meeting of the Western Passenger Association next March.

"BIG FOUR" IN SPLENDID SHAPE.

Many New Cars and Locomotives Built and Double Tracks Laid.

The "Big Four," trademark of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway, which comes into the city over the Illinois Central from Kankakee, has not been behind the other roads in its competing territory with its preparations for the Fair. The road has purchased for the handling of its extra Fair business forty-four new coaches, two dining-cars, and ten large passenger engines. By May 1 three miles of double track and eleven miles of lap-passing sidings on the Chicago division for rapid handling of trains will have been completed. The estimated cost of this work is $150,000. In addition the "Big Four" has almost completed the relaying of the Chicago division with eighty pound steel rails in place of sixty pound rails. This will give safety to fast running and enable the company to handle many more trains. It is estimated that the aggregate outlay on the Chicago division and for new equipment, all on account of the Fair, has not been less than $400,000.

MONON'S NEW STEAMBOAT LINE.

Excursionists Will Be Brought to Chicago by Lake from Michigan City.

The Monon route, known as the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, is making extensive preparations for hauling a big crowd. Indiana people have long been noted among railroad men as being great on excursions. More excursions are undoubtedly run in the Hoosier State than in any other State in the Union. They go when once started not by the car-load, but by the train-load, and it is said that now there is but one direction in Indiana and that toward Chicago.

The Monon has a long line which it once used to reach this city from Michigan City. This particular stretch of road runs due north and south for more miles than any other track in the country. It was built by a straightedge through a country devoid of large towns and still has a small local traffic. When the Monon built its own line into Chicago the old roadbed to Michigan City was given up to what freight traffic found its way over that route. Last season, however, a large sum of money was expended in putting the branch in good condition, and it will be operated the coming summer as a part of the Monon's lake and rail line for a general excursion business.

Two steamers have been chartered to run from Michigan City to Jackson Park and Chicago harbor in connection with the road. One boat will carry 3,000 passengers and the other has a capacity of 1,100. The trains bringing excursionists will arrive at Michigan City in the evening. Their passengers will be transferred to the steamers, which will leave about midnight for Jackson Park. The run by boat is about four hours, but the passengers will be allowed to remain in their berths until morning. The boats will afterward come on to the harbor, bringing those down-town who wish to see the city first. In the evening they will call again at the park and take excursionists back to Michigan City, where trains will be in readiness for the passengers. Its boat line will give the Monon quite an advantage in extending low rates to people along its line. The boats can bring passengers from Michigan City for 50 cents and make good money out of the traffic. This is far cheaper than the road could afford to do it by rail.

In the way of regular train service the Monon will put on a special World's Fair express leaving Indianapolis early in the morning and arriving here about noon. Returning, the train will leave here at 11:55 at night. This train will be put in operation as soon as the World's Fair traffic is fully under way, which is expected to be about June 1.

Additional Train Service.

A full vestibuled train will be run from Atlanta to Chicago throughout the season. Extra train service will be by added sections with the schedule the way it is now. The road has added materially to its equipment. Ten new coaches were built last year, and twenty-five more are under way this winter. Three parlor diners are also under construction. New locomotives, of heavy build and specially designed for fast running, are also being built. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Cincinnati connection of the Monon, is having fifty new coaches built. The Queen and Crescent and the Louisville and Nashville, the Monon's Southern connections, are also preparing for a crush which will come during July and August when the people from the far South will come to the North, not only to see the Exposition but to escape the extreme heat as well. Preparatory to this immense traffic the Monon spent $1,000,000 the last year on its roadbed, which was not in the best of shape along many points of its line.

General Passenger Agent James Barker is an enthusiast on next summer's business. "I don't think our people," said he, "appreciate what the rush is going to be. All along our line sewing machine agents and all kinds of agents have been giving a premium of a ticket to the World's Fair when they made a sale. This alone would have caused quite a business. Do you know that the roads to the Centennial sold more one-way tickets that year than ever before? The people knew that excursion tickets were for sale at a low rate, but somehow enough passengers wanted to go one way without using excursion tickets to far excel all previous traffic. I think the same will be true next summer. Outside of all excursion business the traffic of the railroads to Chicago at the regular rates will be unprecedented."

The Monon, like most other roads, is not prepared to announce its position on excursion rates. The road by its steamboat connection can handle an immense traffic without causing a glut of trains on its Chicago division, and as the boats must be kept running it is likely that rates will be made which will give them passengers. Two or three excursions by way of Michigan City were given last summer, and the railroad officials were simply astounded at the number of people crowding into their trains for the trip to Chicago. The Monon is the only Chicago road which will seek the aid of steamers to relieve it from the pressure of excursion traffic, although a number of Michigan lines with lake terminals are preparing to use the water route to good advantage in bringing people to the Fair.

ESTIMATE OF IOWA'S VISITORS.

The Illinois Central's Agent Makes His Estimate—Preparations Not Closed.

The Illinois Central has given most of its time to the preparation for local business between the city and Jackson Park. It is only within a few days that the officials have turned their attention to what may be expected in through traffic. All the district passenger agents were instructed to send in their views as to the number of people who would come to the Fair from their territory. Up to Saturday but one reply had been received. It was from an Iowa passenger agent, who stated that he had devoted much time to preparing the estimates. According to his forecast 25 per cent of the population of that part of Iowa through which the Sioux City branch of the Illinois Central runs would attend the Fair, and that his road would get one-quarter of that number.

The officials were not inclined to believe that the estimate was too large. Before the week is out replies from all the district agents are expected, when the passenger department will go over the whole question of expected traffic. It is stated that the Central has considerable surplus equipment, and that not many extra coaches will be required. Little has been done with the roadbed.

It is not yet decided whether any excursion trains over the Central will run into the World's Fair station or not. No contracts have yet been closed with other roads for the running of trains direct into Jackson Park over the Central's line.

Work on the elevation of tracks at the park is reported to be progressing satisfactorily, and is now 80 per cent done. For the express train service between Van Buren street and the Midway Plaisance contracts for 300 coaches are out. Contracts have also been made for thirty additional coaches and ten large locomotives for the regular suburban service of the road on account of the Fair.

WHAT THE GRAND TRUNK HAS DONE.

A Hundred New Coaches Added to Its Equipment—Canadians Coming.

That Canadians are expected to come to the Fair in large numbers is shown by the thorough preparation made by the Grand Trunk. That road has bought 100 new first-class coaches. Sixty of the number are for the Grand Trunk proper in Canada, and the remaining forty are for the Chicago and Grand Trunk between Chicago, Port Huron, and Detroit. The latter division of the Grand Trunk system has also purchased eight locomotives, designed for fast running with heavy trains. It has laid additional tracks, until it now has twenty-four miles of double track between Chicago and Thornton.

"We estimate," General Manager Reeve said, "that our regular trains can carry 500 more passengers daily west-bound than they do now. The Pullman and the Wagner Car companies, both of which run their cars on the Grand Trunk system, have promised to furnish us all the cars we may ask for. Our

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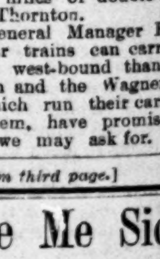

Food Made Me Sick.

"First I had pains in my back and chest, then faint feeling at the stomach, and when I would eat the first taste would make me deathly sick. Of course I ran down rapidly, and lost 25 pounds. My wife and family were much alarmed and I expected my stay on earth would be short. But a friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon my appetite came back. I ate heartily without distress, gained two pounds a week. I took 8 bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla and never felt

C. C. ABER.

Hood's Cures

better in my life. Today I am cured and I give to Hood's Sarsaparilla the whole praise of it." C. C. ABER, grocer, Canisteo, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

FOR FAIR BUSINESS.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS BEING MADE BY THE RAILROADS.

It Is Expected That from 35,000 to 40,000 Exposition Passengers Will Be Transported Daily and Additional Equipment Is Ordered to Meet the Demand—Problems Calculated to Make Traffic Managers Old in a Day—Extensive Arrangements to Care for Baggage.

[*Continued from second page.*]

excursion trains will run directly into the Fair grounds over the Illinois Central from Harvey, and we expect to make arrangements to transfer to the Illinois Central from our regular trains all passengers desiring to go direct to the grounds. It is likely that we will run three excursions a week, but that will depend on just how the traffic is. If more are required, we shall certainly put them on. We do not intend to run regular excursion trains, but will give excursions from certain parts of our lines certain days. The tickets will be good for four or five days, but it is not likely that our trains will leave from the Fair grounds. They will start from Dearborn Station, the same as regular trains.

"In regard to local rates we shall do just as we think proper. In other words, the Grand Trunk will not be bound by any agreement for the fixing of rates in its local territory. These rates have not yet been made, and what they are may depend upon circumstances."

THE NORTHWESTERN'S NEW CARS.

Its Lines Prepared for All Passengers Who May Want to Come.

The Chicago and Northwestern has prepared for a big rush. It built 170 passenger coaches last year, and will construct thirty more before the Fair is opened. Fifty engines were also built last year in anticipation of next summer's business. The block system of moving trains has been adopted on ninety miles of its track entering Chicago, and a large amount of money has been spent in relaying tracks and putting in interlocked crossings over other railroads. It will have a double-tracked road between Chicago and Milwaukee, and a second track will be constructed on the Wisconsin division between Desplaines and Barrington.

The Northwestern will handle its excursion business largely by special trains, special territory being given certain days. The trains will arrive here mostly in the morning, before the rush of the regular through and suburban traffic begins. The present intention is to run all suburban business into the depot at Wells street rather than handle it over the roundabout route to the Fair grounds. It is believed that most passengers will prefer being landed down-town early in the morning, giving them time to find their rooms and have their baggage delivered, rather than to go direct to the grounds.

Asked about the Northwestern's capacity, General Manager Whitman stated that he did not consider his road would have more people than it could carry. He would venture no estimate of the number of visitors over the line.

BIG OUTLAY MADE BY THE ERIE.

It Has Spent $1,500,000 in Its Preparations for the Fair.

The Erie has expended on its roadbed, extension of sidings and terminals, all in preparation for the Fair, about $1,500,000 on this end of the line alone. Two additional New York trains, making four daily trains between Chicago and New York, will commence running about May 1. These four trains will carry as many sections as may be required to care for the passengers, at least until the supply of cars is exhausted. The road's equipment has been materially increased. In addition to the through trains to New York excursion trains also will be run the whole length of the road, but the most preparation for the excursion business has been made for those 400 or 500 miles in length. These are in most favor with the Erie, because they permit of day runs in coaches, and two to three times the number of people can be carried comfortably in a day coach as compared with a Pullman. For some time after the Fair was located in Chicago the Erie officials rather laughed at the estimates of travel to this city, but in the last six months they have been fully alive to the necessity of providing for the greatest rush in the history of the country. The old roadbed of the Chicago and Atlantic, which had passed into the possession of their road at mortgage sale, was not in the best of shape for the business at hand and it has been thoroughly overhauled from end to end. It is now in condition to fulfill the requirements which will undoubtedly be made upon it.

IS INCREASED BY 30 PER CENT.

The Eastern Illinois Has Added to Its Cars Materially—New Double Track.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois has increased its passenger equipment over 30 per cent. The line is now double track from Chicago to Danville, a distance of 124 miles. Seventy-four miles of additional double track have been built and completed lately. The line will handle a large southern business during June and July in addition to the regular traffic from along its own route. The meeting of the various connecting lines from the South to make arrangements for a through service was postponed last week on account of the absence of one or two of the General Passenger Agents. It is given out, however, that the Eastern Illinois will handle the added traffic on account of the Fair by means of added sections for the regular passenger trains. Probably two regular trains will be added to the present schedule as soon as the World's Fair traffic develops. The road is making calculations to run all its excursion trains directly into the Fair grounds, thus avoiding delays down-town and the irritation of transfers when large crowds are moving. It is stated that the new equipment will be of the latest improved patterns, and that the road is fully prepared for all the business coming to it.

SPENDS TWO MILLIONS ON ROADBED.

The Pennsylvania Lines in Shape to Carry an Immense Travel.

The plans of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg for the World's Fair traffic are still in chaotic shape, according to General Passenger Agent Ford. Great efforts have been put forth in extending its double tracks, and over $2,000,000 has been expended in that direction. The added tracks will aggregate 150 miles in length.

"We are making preparations," said Mr. Ford, "for handling all passengers in a comfortable and satisfactory way. Nothing has yet been determined as to the number of trains or the schedules for next summer."

The passenger car equipment has been increased about 25 per cent and the locomotive equipment 10 per cent. General Manager Wood states that the train service probably will not be changed, as the road would run extra sections to care for the additional business.

BRIGHT REPORTS FROM AGENTS.

The Northern Pacific Has Flattering Advices from All Along Its Line.

The Northern Pacific, like the Illinois Central, has been devoting most of its attention to its suburban traffic direct from the West Side to Jackson Park, in conjunction with the Baltimore and Ohio. Each road has contracted for fifty cars to go into that service. Owing to the illness of General Manager Ainslee arrangements which were under way for excursion business along the line have not been completed. Passenger Agent Pond stated that he had had flattering reports from local agents between Chicago and St. Paul as to the number of people who might be expected to come to the Fair. Even at 80 per cent of the full fare, the local agents say that a big business may be expected.

COMBINE SPEED WITH SAFETY.

How Trains Will Be Handled on the Fair Terminals.

No system of railways entering Chicago has terminals that can compare with the elaborate arrangements of the World's Fair for the handling of an unlimited number of passenger trains daily. Thirty-five trains can be unloaded at one time, all under cover of the great passenger station and its sheds.

On all the network of tracks, which spread out from Seventy-first street northward, there will not be a single switchman. Every movement of trains will be governed from the two tower houses, which will contain by far the largest interlocking machines ever constructed. Just south of the cold storage building stands the larger of the tower-houses. It is eighty feet long and twenty feet wide, with two stories. The lower story has few windows, but the upper story is mainly of glass. The great interlocking machine extends from beneath the floor of the first story into the upper story, being twenty-seven feet high and sixty-five feet long. Glancing along the top of the machine one sees what appears to be innumerable levers. There are in truth 160 of them in a row. On the wall are three boards, 3x8 feet in size. Indicators on these boards will show the exact position of every switch in the yard. A clerk is to keep the train sheet, which will give the location of all trains in the yard, and a telegraph operator will receive messages from every railroad telling when the trains are due at the grounds and whether late or not.

A director will be in charge, with two assistants to handle the levers, at each of the tower-houses. It will be the science of railroading, reduced to practice with every possible element of disaster eliminated. To make a blunder by which trains could collide will require far more effort than to keep the trains apart.

Of the 160 levers forty-two govern signals or semaphores, seventy turn switches, thirty-eight are for detective bars, and ten are for extra use. In the main yard there are fourteen puzzle switches, seven cross-over, and forty-nine single switches. A puzzle switch is a four-in-one contrivance. There are also in this yard four in-bound route semaphores, six out-bound route semaphores, thirty in-bound and thirty-seven out-bound dwarf semaphores. In the south tower-house there are seventy levers in the interlocking machine, fourteen of which are for semaphores, twenty-eight for switches, twelve for detective bars, and sixteen for extra service. There are in this yard six puzzle switches, two cross-over and twenty single switches, with four in-bound route semaphores, two in-bound and twenty-eight out-bound dwarf semaphores.

When a train arrives at Seventy-first street the director of tracks at the south tower-house will fix the route on which he will send it through the yard. Having done this he will order the switches for the selected route turned. A simple movement of levers will do it. The assistant in charge of the route semaphores will turn another lever. If all is well the white arms of the semaphores will drop into place. This indicates to the engineer that he is to go ahead. He has nothing to do with switches or what tracks he is to run on. So long as the semaphores are white he is to keep going.

The instant the lever turns the semaphores every switch on the route is locked, be they five or twenty-five in number. The instant the route switch is turned all conflicting switches also are locked. The electric indicators show that all the switches have operated perfectly. Only by a big effort can the director commit a blunder. So long as the semaphores show white he can not turn a switch on the route. A turning of the semaphore lever at once stops the train.

As soon as the train enters the north or main yard another set of semaphores direct its movements. The out-bound trains are governed in the same way, by another set of semaphores. The electrical indicators showing in the tower-houses the position of every switch in the yard are curious contrivances. A hand, like the hands of a clock, represents each switch. As it passes over the center it taps a gong. Should the machinery for moving the switch be out of order, so that it would be left partly open, the gong will continue ringing until the switch has been closed properly. The ringing of the gong in the power-house is a sort of 4-11 alarm, and business is stopped on that track instantly.

The detective bar is another important item in the prevention of accidents. It absolutely prevents turning a switch over which a train is passing. The director is powerless to make a blunder of that kind in any freak of absent-mindedness.

To move all these switches, detective bars, and semaphores requires a multitude of cylinders in the tower-houses. They are all operated by steam furnished from Machinery Hall. The conductor for carrying the power is chloride of calcium, which will stand 40° below zero before freezing. Over 600,000 feet of iron pipe is required to connect the tower-houses with the switches and signals. A complex mechanism provides for any waste in the pipes. Steam at a pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch will give sufficient force to move the switches against all the resistance of ice and snow. It is feared, however, that some trouble will be experienced in piping steam a mile underground to the south tower-house from the Machinery Hall, and the Fair officials now are talking of substituting compressed air.

No estimate for the cost of this elaborate interlocking system has been made, as it goes into the general expenditures for the Fair terminals. It is doubtful if the big yards could be operated at all under the old way with switchmen in charge. Accidents would be frequent, at best, and delays would be constant.

The director who will be put in charge of the main tower-house and interlocking machine must be some one who can think both rapidly and accurately. Between 7 and 9 o'clock on rush days he will have his hands full to get the trains in and out fast enough to prevent a blockade. The machine will stand like a voiceless monitor, ready to prevent a mistake which would result in an accident, but it will not solve the endless problems of moving a score of trains into the station and out again every fifteen minutes during the morning hours.

MANY WILL COME BY STEAMER.

The Boat Lines Figure on Carrying Lots of People—Their Arrangements.

The steamboat lines running in connection with Michigan railroads will do a big excursion business and bring in many thousand passengers every week during warm weather. This business, however, is still in a chaotic state with the exception of the Chicago and West Michigan, which runs from St. Joseph to Chicago during the season of navigation in connection with the Graham & Morton steamers. In order to give the City of Chicago and Chicora more completely to passenger business exclusively the Graham & Norton line has chartered a third steamer to run between Chicago and St. Joe next season. The excursionists by way of the lake from St. Joe, from the Vandalia and Big Four railroads will also be carried by these steamers. The regular passenger business will monopolize the capacity of lake steamers arriving here in the morning to a large extent. It is expected, however that a number of excursion steamers from the lower lakes will be brought into the service in bringing railroad excursionists from Grand Haven, Ludington, and other ports along the east shore of Lake Michigan. The rates will be exceedingly low, as steamboats can thrive on carrying charges which would not pay expenses in railway transportation.

WILLIAM B. AUSTIN FOUND AND IS CRAZY

Strange Story of a Well-Known Inventor and Writer on Steam.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—William B. Austin, chief engineer of the city hall, disappeared three months ago from his post. Today W. D. Percivalle, passing through the county hospital, recognized him as one of the patients. He was crazy and completely changed. He had been brought to the hospital a month ago, but was not recognized. Austin is well-known as a writer on the application of steam and is the inventor of the sliding valve.

When the National Association of Engineers met in their last annual convention he was given editorial charge of the organization's monthly publication. Until the Upper Missouri River was abandoned by steamboats Austin had charge of the steamer Tiger plying between St. Louis and Omaha, and is well known among steamboat men on the Mississippi.

His actions after leaving his position so suddenly and up to the time he was taken to the asylum are shrouded in mystery.

A dispatch from North Galveston, Tex., says: "Five great artesian wells, flowing 15,000 gallons daily of purest water imaginable, furnish this wonderful industrial site with a supply adequate for every need. North Galveston has good water within, gulf water without, and natural resources all around."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

GIRL HAS SMALLPOX.

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD SOPHIE PROBST TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

The Disease Develops Rapidly, and After the House Is Fumigated Every Person Within Two Blocks Is Vaccinated—Dr. Garrott Making an Investigation as to Whether the Child Was Vaccinated—Cigarmakers Working Hard to Get the Fair Privilege for Union Goods.

Sophie Probst, the 15-year-old daughter of Adam Probst, a carpenter living in a small cottage at No. 838 Hinman street, was removed by the order of the Health Department to the smallpox hospital yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Probst, the girl's mother, insisted on accompanying her daughter to the hospital.

Dr. J. M. Hutchinson, who has been attending Sophie since last Wednesday, reported the case to the Health Department Saturday evening as a suspicious one. Dr. Garrott visited the house that night. The disease had not then developed and the doctor called again yesterday morning. Then all the symptoms of smallpox were plainly visible and Dr. Garrott ordered the removal of the girl and the fumigation of the premises.

The Probst family besides the parents consists of Sophie and a 12-year-old son John. They lived in four small rooms. When Health Officers Quinn and Norris came to fumigate the premises they met with considerable opposition on the part of the father. He refused to leave the house and an officer from the Hinman Street Station had to be called to eject him. Forty pounds of sulphur were burned in the rooms. The windows and doors were made air tight and the house was locked. An officer was stationed outside with instructions not to let anyone enter until 8 o'clock this morning.

After the fumigation Drs. Hyatt, Wells, and Wiborg and Officers Quinn and Morris proceeded to vaccinate every person within two blocks of the house. Nearly 1,000 vaccine points were used by the physicians. A well-dressed man, accompanied by a woman wearing a seal-skin cloak, passed the house while the vaccination was in progress in the adjoining dwellings. Dr. Garrott spied the couple and concluded that they had been exposed to the disease. He ordered Dr. Wiborg to vaccinate them. The couple protested strenuously against such treatment—but it was of no avail. They were taken to the nearest dwelling and the vaccine points inserted.

Dr. Garrott is considerably perturbed over the careless manner in which certificates of vaccination are issued. Sophie Probst stated to the doctor that she had been vaccinated twice by a doctor several years ago. The vaccine took no effect apparently and did not produce any soreness on the girl's arm. A certificate of vaccination was issued to her five years ago, and she was admitted to the Froebel public school. She left school last May.

Dr. Garrott examined Sophie Saturday and says he could find no marks of vaccination on her arm. He declared last night that he would look up the doctor's name in the records today, and if he finds that the physician has been guilty of carelessness he will be prosecuted.

"This is a matter of public safety," said the doctor last night, "and a doctor ought not to give a certificate unless he has first seen the part of the body which has been vaccinated. To my knowledge there has been no case of smallpox in the public schools for twenty years, and this case does not break the record. The girl has only a mild form of the disease. This is fortunate for her, as she has apparently not been vaccinated in her life. The family has not received visitors or mail matter from Europe during the last year, from which I draw the conclusion that the case was contracted in the city. This ought to be a warning to every person in the city, and I would advise all persons not vaccinated of late years to submit to such a treatment at once. The majority of persons not vaccinated are those of under school age and over. The children of school age are almost universally protected by vaccination."

A morning paper yesterday published an account of an alleged case of smallpox on Front street. Dr. Garrott says he examined the man in question and found that he was suffering from measles.

FOR UNION CIGARS AT THE FAIR.

Labor Men Are Making Strenuous Efforts to Secure the Privilege.

Branches No. 14, 15, and 227 assembled yesterday at Bricklayers' Hall in mass-meeting to ask that none but union-made cigars be allowed on the World's Fair grounds. Andrew Jensen was Chairman and M. A. Selig Secretary. The World's Fair people had advertised for bids for cigar privileges. They had said nothing about union-made cigars. The committees of the unions called on them and asked them to readvertise and allow only union-made cigars to be admitted to the World's Fair grounds. This committee reported yesterday that it was treated discourteously and another hearing was asked by the cigarmakers. The original committee of the Cigarmakers' Union was asked to call again today on the World's Fair committee, when, it was said, contracts for the cigar privileges are to be let.

The following resolutions were adopted yesterday by Typographical Union No. 16:

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Cigarmakers' Unions Nos. 14, 15, and 227 our earnest sympathy and support in their movement to have the blue label of their organization recognized on the World's Fair grounds on all domestic cigars displayed on sale.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Ways and Means committee of the World's Columbian Exposition that in all bids for privileges for the sale of domestic cigars the rights and principles of organized labor be given countenance and support.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Cigarmakers' Unions and the World's Fair Directory.

The following were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the cigarmakers: M. J. Carroll, V. B. Williams, O. S. Brouse, G. E. Esterling, C. G. Stivers, Alex. Spencer, and G. S. Hannaford.

CELEBRATED PAINE'S BIRTHDAY.

Chicago Secular Union Listens to an Address on the Free Thinker.

Thomas Paine's birthday was celebrated by the Chicago Secular Union yesterday at Lincoln Hall, No. 68 Adams street. C. B. Waite, President of the union, made the principal address. He said in brief:

Whether the civilization of the nineteenth century is to continue and is to improve, or whether it is now at its zenith, soon to go backward, is a question almost too great for human comprehension: much less is it capable of any satisfactory solution. It depends largely upon another question, whether this republic, the best representative of the spirit of the age, is to survive the dangers to which it is exposed, or whether it is to follow in the footsteps of Greece, and Rome, and other nations of antiquity. The Sunday-closing law was a great triumph for the religious coercionists. The most alarming feature of the situation is the apathy and indifference of the masses and of their representatives, the secular press. When Congress, for the first time in the history of the country, entered upon a course of compulsory religious legislation tending directly to the union of Church and State, one would have supposed the press would have cried out with one voice and would not have ceased until the people would have become aroused to a sense of the danger by which they were threatened. Instead of that, what do we hear? A few protests, and even those mostly weak-kneed. Even the petitions and addresses of the Exposition directors and of the city authorities, while protesting against the act of Congress providing for Sunday closing, impliedly and some of them expressly admit the sanctity of the Sabbath, and propose to aid Congress in seeing that it is properly observed in Jackson Park. What is needed in this country at this time in this emergency is the genius, the fire, the enthusiasm, the self-sacrifice, and the noble and sublime courage of a Thomas Paine. We need a Thomas Paine to appeal to the people with his "Common Sense"; to open their eyes to the pending "Crisis"; to quicken and to make profound their conviction of "The Rights of Man."

The speaker dwelt at some length on the noble and praiseworthy character of Paine, touching upon his political and religious writings, and upon the prominent features in his career, and closed by exhorting his hearers to emulate his virtues and cherish his memory.

MAD DOG ON INDIANA AVENUE.

A Messenger Boy and an Ice-House Employe Bitten by the Animal.

There was a mad dog scare on Indiana avenue Saturday night. A big black dog supposed to be suffering from hydrophobia bit two persons, was fired at a dozen times, and then made its escape. Joseph Rando, a messenger boy, was on his way to St. Luke's Hospital to deliver a message. At Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue the dog pounced upon him. The boy attempted to ward off the attack and in so doing was severely bitten on both hands. His cries attracted the attention of Frank McFadden, who lives at No. 1406 Indiana avenue. The dog started to run at the sight of McFadden, who fired four shots at it. The shooting called Officer Flaherty and he emptied his revolver at the dog, which was running on Indiana avenue.

The sound of the shooting attracted quite a crowd of people, all of whom gave chase to the dog. The latter ran south to Smith's ice-house on Sixteenth street, where Gus Ellis, one of the employés, hurried out into the street with a big knife in his hand. The animal made straight for Ellis and fastened its fangs in his left arm; then running into the ice-house it made its escape.

The injured messenger boy and Ellis were taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where their wounds were cauterized.

FIVE FIRES WITH SMALL LOSSES.

Somebody with a Penchant for Burning Coal Sheds at Work.

A fire in the four-story brick building No. 71 West Washington street early yesterday morning caused a damage of $700 to the building and contents. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The first floor is occupied by Randolph Clowes as a brass tubing factory and the upper floors are occupied by E. D. Potter as a stove factory. The contents were mostly damaged by water.

There was a small explosion of gas under the sidewalk in front of Nos. 5 and 7 West Madison street at 1 p. m. which set fire to a pile of rubbish. There was no loss.

At 4:50 p. m. a gasoline stove exploded in the residence of Frank Apt, No. 126 Pacific avenue. The flames were extinguished before the arrival of the department. The damage is nominal.

Fire broke out in the coal shed in the rear of No. 3235 Cottage Grove avenue at 3:08 a. m., causing a loss of $30. Fifteen minutes later a fire was discovered in a wood shed in the rear of No. 3136 Rhodes avenue. The loss here was only $35. Both fires are supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

To Help the Letter Carriers.

Frank Lawler is to be commissioned by the Chicago Branch of the Letter Carrier's Association to go to Washington to help bring about the passage of the increase salary bill, which is now pending in Congress. A resolution to this effect was passed at a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. John S. Henderson is a member of the committee having in charge the measure, and, as Frand Lawler is acquainted with Mr. Henderson, the carriers are of the opinion that he can exercise a good deal of influence in the right direction. It is also intended to circulate petitions praying favorable action by Congress with regard to the bill. Resolutions of sympathy with the family of Mr. Blaine were also unanimously carried.

Annie Lewis Missing.

The police at the Central Station were yesterday asked to look for Annie Lewis, who disappeared from her home, No. 71 Ontario street, Jan. 15 and has not since been heard of. The girl's mother describes her as 18 years old, five feet five inches tall, delicate looking, with dark hair and blue eyes. She wore a black sateen dress, black sailor hat, and black broadcloth jacket. Mrs. Lewis is confident that the girl is being detained against her will, and a message sent out from headquarters to all stations instructed the officers to make a close search for her.

Wagonmakers' Wishes.

The Carriage and Wagon Makers' Unions, German and English, met yesterday at No. 104 Randolph street and resolved to demand from their employers March 1 nine hours' work, a weekly pay day, and an increase of 10 per cent on piece-work. Two hundred men attended. Sixty-four new members were enrolled. Speeches were made by President Montgomery of the English and President Carl Schmidt of the German union and General Organizer Small. A mass-meeting of these workers will be held next Sunday at No. 104 Randolph street.

Found Dead in an Alley.

A dead man was found lying in an alley near the fire-engine house, corner West Lake and Jefferson streets, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. From papers found in his pocket his name is supposed to be Michael McGrath, and that he was a brother of Attorney James McGrath, who has an office in the Uhlich Block on North Clark street. Judging from his apparel he was a laborer. Death is supposed to have been caused by exposure.

Hodcarriers Organize.

The English-speaking hodcarriers were organized into a union at No. 167 Washington street yesterday with 156 members. Speeches were made by A. P. Russell, President of the Building Trades Council; Hoyt Raymond, and George Geary. They will affiliate with the Building Trades Council.

Mayor and Bank President.

George C. Favorite, son of C. N. Favorite of Armour & Co., who removed to Spearfish, S. D., not long ago, is Mayor of the young city and President of the First National Bank.

Items.

Patrick Laughlin, 27 years old, No. 10046 Avenue J, South Chicago, was struck by a freight train on the Lake Shore railroad at Ninety-fifth street crossing. He was taken to his home, where he died soon after.

Henry Stein, a drug clerk, 20 years old, out of employment and stopping at the Hudson Lodging-House on Clark street, attempted suicide at 10:45 o'clock yesterday by taking morphine. He will probably recover.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning John A. Stevenson, 44 years old, living with his wife at No. 16 Eldridge court, attempted suicide by taking a dose of chloral. He was despondent because of his inability to secure employment. He will recover.

Prof. Ira M. Price gave his fourth Sunday afternoon lecture of the University Extension Course at the People's Institute on "Witnesses to the Reign of Hezekiah and Manasseh." These lectures end next Sunday with "Witnesses to the Period from Josiah to the Fall of Babylon."

LOGANSPORT CHURCH DESTROYED.

Damage by Fire to the Extent of $20,000—Fire at Rock Island.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The First Presbyterian Church was almost destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock this morning. Nothing but the walls and spire remain. The loss will be $20,000; insurance $10,000. The fire caught from the natural gas on account of the increased pressure at night. Chief of the Fire Department Boerger was badly injured by a falling cornice.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in the footwear department of Mosenfelder & Kohn's gents' furnishing establishment and entailed a loss of $25,000, which is entirely covered by insurance. Examination showed that the safe and money drawer had been rifled and valuables taken.

Gunboats on the Lakes.

There is urgent need just now that the revenue-cutter force of the United States on the great lakes should be augmented. The recent action of the British Government in placing gunboats on the lakes under the guise of revenue-cutters, mention of which has been made in the columns of this paper, demands at least that the British force should be offset by an adequate establishment in American waters. There is but remote chance of a rupture between this country and Great Britain, yet the fact remains that in the presence of the British gunboats Curlew, Petrel, and Constance on the great lakes the British authorities have it in their power, at the present moment, to destroy the weak naval showing of the United States on the lake waters. Once this latter force is destroyed there is no guarantee of protection to the rich cities of the United States situated on the lakes. Inasmuch as the treaty of 1817 limits the naval establishment of Great Britain and the United States to one warship on the lakes for each government, Congress, in view of the recent action of Great Britain, should speedily pass the revenue cutter measures which provide that this country shall at least be equal in the Northwest to any possible emergency.—*New York Times.*

Anxiety for a Pacific Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 29.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking, which left Yokohoma Jan. 10 for this port, is five days overdue and people who are expecting friends on it are somewhat apprehensive. At the company's office in this city no anxiety is felt. It is thought there that it has been delayed by rough weather, and that perhaps it may have broken its shaft and will be found coming in under sail. The City of Peking is one of the largest American ships afloat.

Why She Disliked Them.

Two ladies met on the train for the first time.

"Well," said one as they became better acquainted, "I don't like married men."

"Now, don't you know," replied the other, "I rather do."

"I don't and never will."

"Didn't you ever?"

"Yes, until about four years ago. I had a little experience then which changed my mind."

"Ah, indeed, what was it?"

"I married."—*Detroit Free Press.*

COL. G. E. GROVER DEAD

BRITISH WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONER STRICKEN BY APOPLEXY.

His Lifeless Form Is Found in Bed in a Position Indicating That the End Had Come While He Was Asleep—He Had Attended the Commercial Club Banquet the Previous Evening to All Appearances in Full Health—His Career in the Army.

Col. George E. Grover, representative of the Royal British Commission to the World's Fair, died suddenly and unattended in his apartments at the Virginia Hotel early yesterday morning.

He retired at midnight Saturday in good spirits and health. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock he was found dead in his bed. To all appearances he died while asleep soon after retiring.

Saturday evening Col. Grover attended the Commercial club banquet at the Grand Pacific as a guest. He apparently enjoyed himself, being in excellent spirits. A few minutes before midnight he arrived at the Virginia Hotel, he chatted for several minutes with the night clerk about the night's entertainment, and then retired.

A guest occupying an adjoining room heard groans emanating from Col. Grover's room, but cannot tell the exact time. Col. Grover has for years been an early riser, but it was noticed yesterday morning that he did not take his early morning bath. At 9:30 two young men attached to Col. Grover's department called at the hotel and their cards were taken to the room by a bell-boy. Loud rapping failed to elicit a response. On this being reported to the office the young men departed.

Adjoining Col. Grover's apartments are a suite of rooms occupied by Gen. Chauncey McKeever and family. At 10 o'clock, alarmed by the reports and fearing that Col. Grover was ill, Gen. McKeever obtained entrance to the room by means of a pass key and found Col. Grover lying on the bed, his head resting on his left arm, apparently asleep. On attempting to arouse him Gen. McKeever was horrified to discover that the recumbent form was lifeless.

Apoplexy the Cause of Death.

He at once summoned Col. D. R. M. Irwin, Assistant Surgeon-General on Gen. Miles' staff. The latter, after a careful examination, pronounced apoplexy the cause of death. Col. Hayes Sadler, British Consul at Chicago, who also lives at the Virginia, was summoned and took charge of the remains. He was assisted by Melville E. Stone, an intimate acquaintance of Col. Grover.

Coroner McHale was notified at his residence, and, in company with his physician, Dr. Mitchell, came at once to the Virginia. They corroborated Dr. Irwin's opinion, and decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The remains were removed to Sigmund's undertaking establishment.

Col. Sadler cabled the British Foreign Office at London to notify the family and Sir Henry Wood, of the British Royal Commission. Advices for the disposition of the remains are expected this morning. It is thought they will be sent to England for interment.

Col. Grover leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter. Mrs. Grover and her daughter reside in the Bayswater district, London; the sons are in the army and navy.

A year ago Col. Grover came to Chicago and took charge of the preparations for the British exhibit at the World's Fair. He superintended the construction of the Victoria House. He was hard working, studious, of fine physique and military bearing. He had a wide circle of friends. They join in the opinion that Col. Grover's death was superinduced by overwork.

Col. Grover's Career.

George Edward Grover was born June 2, 1840, at Henel Hempstead, Hartfordshire, England. He began his military career as a cadet in the Royal Academy at Woolwich, and entered the army Dec. 21, 1858, gazetted as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. In 1865-'66 he served as Lieutenant in Canada, and was promoted to a Captaincy Aug. 3, 1872. In 1876 he was sent on special service to Turkey and Roumania, returning to England a year later. When the Roumanian campaign closed he served from 1877 to 1879 in the Quartermaster's Department. Promoted to the rank of Major he served for several years as Secretary of the Royal School of Military Engineering at Chatham. In 1885 he joined the Egyptian expedition under Gen. Wolseley, being under the direct command of Gen. Sir Gerald Graham. Here was the first opportunity to test his worth as a fighting soldier, and he served with distinction. He was with the Cavalry Reconnaissance at Hasheen March 19, 1886, in action the following day, and from March 22 to 26 was with the column that supported Tewfik Zeriba, being in the hottest of the fight during the four days' struggle. For this and his participation in the operations at Tamai April 2-4 he was mentioned in the dispatches and his worth recognized by a letter to the Hon. Mr. Bannerman, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which was read in the House of Commons. For his brave work he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 25, 1886, receiving at the same time the British medal for bravery known as the Medal and Clasp, and the Egyptian medal of the Bronze Star. June 15, 1889, he received his commission as Colonel, and on returning from the Egyptian campaign served as Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications in the War Office. This was Col. Grover's last active military service, as he was retired on half pay Jan. 14, 1892.

His record as an engineer, as well as a representative Englishman, suggested his name as the representative of the British Royal Commission to the World's Fair. He was employed to take charge of all the work of constructing and arranging the British exhibits and looking after the interests of the commission on this side of the water. Col. Grover was also an authority on engineering. Pamphlets prepared by him on various engineering topics have been widely reviewed and highly commended.

THE CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES

There Are 143 Distinct Religious Denominations in the Country.

Troy *Times:* The Rev. H. K. Carroll, church statistician for the eleventh census, at a church gathering in New York last week, gave an interesting summary of his figures. He has compared the census statistics of 1890 with such returns as he could gather from denominational sources and finds that the following gains were made in the chief Protestant bodies in the last decade:

Protestant Episcopal.........165,000 or 48 per cent
Congregational...........128,000 or 33 per cent
Baptists, North, South, and colored..............868,000 or 38 per cent
Lutherans, all branches......487,000 or 68 per cent
Presbyterians, all branches..365,000 or 39 per cent
Methodist Episcopal.........522,000 or 30 per cent
Methodist Episcopal, South..488,000 or 57 per cent

The total membership of these denominations in 1890 was 10,216,000, against 7,202,000 in 1880, a gain of 3,014,000, or 42 per cent. In the same decade the total population of the country increased 25 per cent. The largest denomination is the Methodist Episcopal, 3,450,401 members (north and south); the second the Baptist, 2,585,422 members (north and south). The Catholic church, which counts all persons over 9 years old as communicants, numbered 6,228,354 adherents.

The prevalence of denominationalism in the United States is the most remarkable part of this showing. There are 143 distinct religious denominations in the United States. There are six kinds of Adventists, twelve each of Presbyterians and Mennonites, thirteen of Baptists, sixteen of Lutherans, and seventeen of Methodists. There are also 150 independent semi-religious organizations without name or creed. Of the 143 denominations 75 have no more than 10,000 members each, while thirty-two of these seventy-five have less than 1,000 each. Forty denominations embrace more than 96 per cent of the aggregate of members. The 143 denominations are divided into 163,787 organizations or congregations which have 139,832 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 42,682,049, valued with sites and furniture at $680,758,756, and which embrace a total of 20,488,797 members, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the country.

This almost limitless denominationalism shows how far the Protestant elements are from reaching a settled conviction on matters of belief or polity. The Catholic Church has quite successfully avoided denominational division, but the spirit of religious independence which is the outgrowth of our political institutions is pervading that great and compact organization, and it is a sign of wise statesmanship at the head that it recognizes this spirit and is preparing to accommodate it. In Protestant circles there is at the same time a movement toward greater unity and harmony. The fact that without a single change of doctrine or polity the seventeen Methodist bodies could be reduced to two, the twelve Presbyterian to three, the twelve Mennonite to two, shows how unimportant these divisions are and how easy it would be to bring them together. The effect of so much division cannot be otherwise than weakening. As in politics and war so in religious effort, "in union there is strength."

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., photographers.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Weather indications for Monday are:

For Indiana and Illinois, fair, except snow in Northern Illinois, warmer, colder Monday night, easterly winds becoming variable.

For Upper and Lower Michigan and Wisconsin, generally fair, colder Monday night, variable winds.

For Iowa and Missouri, fair, except snow flurries in western portion, colder, winds shifting to northerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom't'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'ta'n 12 hours
Abilene	30.14	42	44	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.32	−18	−12	E	Clear	....
Boston, Mass.	29.92	44	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	.22
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.18	28	48	S. W.	Clear	.08
Cairo, Ill.	30.22	32	36	N	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.10	60	68	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.14	28	40	N. W.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.24	14	16	N. W.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.30	34	38	N. E.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.28	28	48	W	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.34	8	8	N	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo.	29.98	42	54	N. W.	Fair	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.34	4	6	E	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.18	22	32	N. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.10	24	30	S. E.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.38	4	10	N	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.38	2	6	N. W.	Clear	....
El Paso	30.06	66	68	W	Fair	....
Erie, Pa.	30.26	26	48	S. W.	Clear	.04
Galveston, Tex.	30.10	62	68	S. E.	Fair	....
G'd Haven, Mich	30.32	18	24	N. W.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.38	6	14	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	30.30	−12	−6	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Huron, S. D.	30.22	8	10	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.34	26	30	N	Fair	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.24	16	16	E	Cl'udy	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.30	12	12	N. E.	Fair	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.38	2	8	N	Clear	....
Little Rock, Ark.	30.18	40	44	N	Cl'udy	....
Louisville, Ky.	30.26	36	42	N. E.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.30	16	20	W	Fair	....
Marquette, Mich	30.30	−2	14	W	Clear	....
Memphis, Tenn.	30.18	46	54	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Miles City	30.34	−16	−2	W	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.36	8	14	N. W.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	30.48	−20	−18	N. E.	Snow	Trace
Montreal	29.92	30	42	S. W.	Cl'udy	.16
Montrose	29.96	42	48	N	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La.	30.12	56	66	N. E.	Clear	....
New York City	30.10	38	40	S. W.	Fair	.40
Omaha, Neb.	30.24	6	8	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.14	32	44	W	Cl'udy	.10
Palestine	30.14	40	58	N. W.	Rain	Trace
Pierre, S. D.	30.02	8	4	E	Fair	....
Port Huron	30.30	20	40	W	Clear	....
Pueblo, Colo.	29.98	40	42	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Rapid City						
St. Louis, Mo.	30.26	28	30	N. E.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.42	0	2	E	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake	30.18	32	38	N. W.	Clear	....
Santa Fe	30.04	44	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.26	6	12	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.28	20	22	E	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.14	36	40	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O.	30.32	30	32	N. W.	Clear	....

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived, Gallia, from New York.
LIZARD—Passed, Scandia, from New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived, Georgian, from Boston.
HAVRE—Arrived, La Champagne, from New York.
RIO DE JANEIRO—Arrived, Vigilancia, from New York.
NEW YORK—Arrived, La Gascogne, from Havre, and Etruria, from Liverpool.

MARRIAGES.

HOGAN—McMONAGLE—At New York, Dec. 28, 1892, by the Rev. Edward P. Kessler, Mr. James F. Hogan of Chicago and Miss Susie A. McMonagle of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

ACROYD—Merritt, infant son of Lizzie J. and James W. Acroyd, age 2 months and 14 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 520 29th-st., Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages to Oakwoods.

BURKE—Jan. 29, Bridget Burke, native of Gort, County Galway, Ireland, mother of Mrs. Anna Bassett, Maggie Hibbs, and John Burke. Funeral from her daughter's residence, 90 W. Quincy-st., Thursday, at 10 a. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. St. Louis papers please copy.

BLANCHARD—Mrs. M. J. Blanchard, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. S. H. Dnaedom, at Maywood, Sunday, Jan. 29, 1893. Buffalo and Lockport (N. Y.) and San Bernardino (Cal.) papers please copy.

FITZGERALD—Garrett Fitzgerald, aged 67 years, formerly of 188 Newberry-av. Funeral Jan. 31, at 9 a. m., from residence of his daughter, Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, West Lake and 52d-sts., Linden Park, to St. Catherine's Church, thence by C. and N. W. Ry. to Calvary Cemetery. Member of Married Men's Sodality of Holy Family Parish.

GRIFFITH—Jan. 28, 1893, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Griffith. Funeral from parents' residence, 5656 Washington-av., Tuesday, 1 p. m. Carriages to Oakwoods. Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

GRANT—At her residence at Hinsdale, Ill., 4 p. m. Jan. 29, Miss Elizabeth Grant. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock, and from Graceland Cemetery Chapel at 1:30 p. m.

HAYES—Jan. 29, James Hayes, aged 41 years. Funeral Jan. 31 at 10 a. m. from residence, 793 West Superior-st., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HOLMES—Jan. 29, John D. Holmes, aged 51 years. Funeral from late residence, 3642 Indiana-av., Monday at 3:30 p. m. Burial at Shopiere, Wis.

MURRAY—Jessie Murray, Jan. 29, at the home of S. N. Clarkson, 5536 Armour-av. Funeral from residence of John Jeffrey, 6212 Greenwood-av., to Oakwoods Cemetery, at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

PHILLIPS—Paul, infant son of Thomas N. and Sallie J. Phillips, at Hinsdale, Ill., Jan. 29, 1893.

SINE—Stephen G. Sine, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1893, at 11 a. m. Funeral from his late residence, 306 31st-st., at 10 a. m. Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1893. By cars to Mount Hope Cemetery. Pomona, Cal., and Waterloo, Ia., papers please copy.

TRICKA—Jan. 28, 1893, at 14 Belknap-st., Miss Mary Tricka, aged 22 years and 9 months. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 31, at Jesuit Church to Calvary at 9 a. m. by carriages.

WOODMAN—Jan. 29, Mrs. Maria P. Woodman, mother of William B., J. Edwin, and Charles M. Woodman, age 59 years. Funeral from her late residence, 38 Sibley-st., Tuesday, Jan. 31, 11 a. m.

WILBUR—Sunday, Jan. 29, Charles Augustus Wilbur, M. D., aged 65 years. Funeral from St. James' Church, Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Second and Last Week of ALEXANDER SALVINI
TONIGHT—Double Bill, L'AMI FRITZ AND Cavalleria Rusticana
Tuesday and Thursday Nights—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Wednesday and Saturday Nights—THE THREE GUARDSMEN. Friday Night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees—L'AMI FRITZ and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
Next Sunday—DE WOLF HOPPER OPERA CO. in WANG.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
This Week Only.
Engagement of the Gifted Young Character Comedian,
J. K. EMMET
FRITZ IN IRELAND.
SPECIAL—Advance Sale for the Incomparable BOSTONIANS
Begins at the Theater Tomorrow (Tuesday) Morning at 10 o'clock.

HOOLEY'S—"Crowded All the Time."
SECOND WEEK.
Every Evening, Saturday (Only) Matinee.
Mr. Nat C. Goodwin
In his Triumphant Success,
"A Gilded Fool."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
COME EARLY. YOU CAN'T ALL SEE THEM.
HOPKINS' TRANS-OCEANIC COMPANY
Including
THE GREAT TREWEY.
Sunday—Mr. Wilkinson's Widows

McVICKER'S—Tonight.
Mr. McKee Rankin
In a dramatization of Opie Read's novel, entitled
A KENTUCKY COLONEL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Last performance Sunday, Feb. 5.
Monday, Feb. 6—MLLE. RHEA in CAMILLE.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
Crowded to the Doors.
Every Night at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Mr. John Stetson's Great Company in
THE CRUST OF SOCIETY.
A Powerful Portraiture of the Fringe of High Life.
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PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO BAYLIES..................Proprietor and Manager
MATINEE EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
TONIGHT AT 8.
The Sensational Drama.. Dumb Heroes.
Introducing 14 Shetland Ponies.
Next Week—VESPER BELLS.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South" 127.
++ ALL THIS WEEK. ++
HANLON BROS.'
Ever welcome Trick Pantomime and Gorgeous Spectacle,
"FANTASMA."
Next Sun.—W. A. Brady's production, "After Dark."

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
WINTER MEETING—1892-1893.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or More Races Each Day.
Books Made on Foreign Races.
Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes. Ill. Central Trains leave Depot foot of Randolph-st. at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:30 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:20 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:50 p. m. and immediately after the races. C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations. Regular train, leaving depot at 2:30, will transfer passengers for the race track at Hawthorne station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:30 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND, 75c

AUDITORIUM.
Grand Athletic Contest
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
CHICAGO ATHENÆUM GYMNASIUM,
FRED H. DODGE.......................Director
Thursday Evening, Feb 2.
Best Athletes in the City—AMERICAN, BOHEMIAN, GERMAN.
Thirty Gold and Silver Medals Given as Prizes.
Brilliant Fencing Contest for Championship of the West and a purse of $200 between Prof. Henri Dauriac, formerly in the French Army, and Capt. Frank E. Yates, formerly of the U. S. Army. Private Boxes, $20. Parquette Circle and Main Balcony, $1. Second Balcony, 50c. Gallery, 25c. Tickets now on sale at Auditorium.

THE AUDITORIUM.
NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Nordica Grand Concerts
MME. LILLIAN NORDICA,
Sofia Scalchi, Louise Engel, Sig. Campanini, Emil Fischer, Sig. Bologna.
A miscellaneous Concert Programme will be given and the complete third act of Gounod's
FAUST.
Sung in Italian, with complete scenery, costumes, orchestra, etc. Sale of seats begins THIS MORNING. Popular prices—$1.50, $1.00, and 50c. Boxes, $10.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Next Friday Afternoon and Saturday Evening.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Under the Direction of
THEODORE THOMAS
Soloists, MR. J. MARQUARDT, MR. F. ESSER, Violinists.
Branch Office in the Inter-Ocean Building.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Grossmith.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, AT 8.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 4, AT 2:30.
First appearance in Chicago of the distinguished London Comedian, MR. GEORGE
GROSSMITH.
In his original Humorous and Musical Recital, including "Society Up to Date" (a musical sketch), "Play Acting" (a humorous sketch on the drama), and numerous Illustrations and Imitations. Tickets, with reserved seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50, at Box Office on and after Monday, Jan. 30.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—TOMORROW.
TUESDAY EVENING, January 31,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
First appearance of the wonderful Boy Soprano,
MASTER CYRIL TYLER.
Assisted by Miss Fanny Myers, Contralto; Mr. Sylvain Langlois, Baritone; Mr. Arthur Laser, Violoncellist. Box office now open. Prices—50c, 75c, and $1.00.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—Tonight.
EUGENE GEORGE W.
FIELD AND CABLE
In READINGS FROM THEIR OWN WORKS, assisted by the Bucklin Sisters Quartette and Miss Carlotta Gilman, Prima Donna Soprano.
FRED PELHAM, Exclusive Manager.

INDIANA RACING ASSOCIATION.
RACE TRACK AT ROBY.
106th-st. and Indiana Boulevard.
5—RACES EACH DAY—5
Starting at 2 O'Clock. BOOKS on FOREIGN RACES. 50c—Admission—50c. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne R. R. Special trains leave Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 11:45 a. m. and 1 p. m., returning at 4:30 and 5 p. m. Time 30 minutes each way. Fare for round trip, 25c. Tickets sold on train.

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Only Engagement in Chicago This Season.
Tonight and all the Week, J. K. EMMET

SCHILLER THEATER.
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
Beginning TONIGHT, Matinees Wed. and Saturday, the Gloriously Jolly Comedy,
The Prodigal Father,
And the Great and Only
CARMENCITA
Next Week—CLARA MORRIS.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Only Engagement in Chicago This Season.
Tonight and all the Week, J. K. EMMET

CLARK STREET THEATER.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
—25c— Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Saturday. —25c—
MARK MURPHY
In the Operatic Farce-Comedy,
O'DOWD'S NEIGHBORS.
—20— Singers, Dancers, Comedians, Specialists. —20—
Next Sunday—JAMES H. WALLICK.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Only Engagement in Chicago This Season.
Tonight and all the Week, J. K. EMMET

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone S. 142.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
ALL THIS WEEK.
The Fire Patrol.
Next Week—THE SILVER KING.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Only Engagement in Chicago This Season.
Tonight and all the Week, J. K. EMMET

SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE
Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. main [illegible]
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
50 SAM T. JACK'S CREOLES.
Bonnie, Beauteous, Brunette Belles, Bewitching Beauties from the Bayous. Prices—Mat., 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Only Engagement in Chicago This Season.
Tonight and all the Week, J. K. EMMET

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
HAVERLY'S MASTODON and HOME MINSTRELS, THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON. Performances daily 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Only Engagement in Chicago This Season.
Tonight and all the Week, J. K. EMMET

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Congress.
Burlesque, Variety, and Comedy. This week—THE HOTEL DE GRAND and THE GREATEST NOVELTY SHOW ON EARTH. 10 cts.—Admission—10 cts.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at 25 cents each. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

IF Blaine were at the head of the State Department how quickly he would seize this grand chance!

Now is the time to make a fine acquisition. Let there be no timidity in Washington! Annex or protect!

NEARLY all the whites on the Sandwich Islands, who own most of the property, want annexation to the United States.

THE Panama investigation is progressing now with the steady, glacier-like movement of a United States Census Bureau.

GOOD national policy requires that our government should annex the Sandwich Islands or extend a protectorate over them.

THERE will be a great many Kilgores in the next House if an attempt is made to lock the doors when the Hon. Henry W. Blair rises to speak.

ONE of the probable results of increasing the British army of occupation in Egypt will be a prolonged howl from the dervishes along the Upper Nile.

SO FAR as we have observed the only paper in the country, North or South, that made the death of Blaine the pretext for an attack on the character of Grant is the St. Louis *Republic*.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S lithograph as a leading attraction in the Democratic Congressional circus for the coming season has been pasted on the political bill-boards so often of late that it has begun to lose its novelty.

THE uproar of the contests in Kansas and Wisconsin has drowned out the noise of Senatorial fights elsewhere, but a sound as of the grinding of teeth comes up faintly even yet from the enemies of the Texas Mills.

THE Sandwich Islands would be highly valuable to us owing to their commanding position. They are the sugar bowl of the Pacific States and a great coaling station for our navy, now owned by American capital.

THE symposium presented by THE TRIBUNE this morning covering what the railroads are doing to prepare for the World's Fair is perhaps the most valuable contribution ever made to the literature of the great Exposition. It shows that, as a rule, the railroad companies are keenly alive to the situation and will not only carry all the people who may desire to visit Chicago during the summer of 1893, but will be liberal in the matter of rates.

ROGERS PARK wants to be annexed to Chicago. THE TRIBUNE is for annexation in all its varied aspects—whether of Rogers Park to Chicago or of the Sandwich Islands to the United States—and this morning presents its readers with an article reflecting the sentiment of the people in the village who desire to register hereafter from the World's Fair City. Beautiful illustrations accompany the article, designed to show Chicago that this latest suitor is fair and pleasant to look upon.

THE City Council of Des Moines ostensibly has thrown a sop to the prohibition Cerberus which does not satisfy it. An ordinance has been passed fixing a monthly fine of $50 for saloons, as if they were disorderly houses. As this amounts to $600 a year, and is in lieu of a license, the saloon proprietors are content to pay it, and those who are opposed to the sale of intoxicating drinks on any terms are correspondingly worried. They have undertaken an agitation of the matter which may induce a modification or repeal of the "disorderly house ordinance" in question.

AN exchange asks what gold bullion would now be worth if for several years past gold had been excluded from the coinage of nations, so that it no longer had a fixed coinage value, but only a market value as a commodity. THE TRIBUNE does not assume to answer the question. It prefers to deal with facts. The principal commercial nations have agreed to refer to gold as the standard of money value, and they so refer to it on the basis of its value as bullion. When gold coin is shipped either way across the Atlantic it is rated at its value according to weight, irrespective of the mint stamp upon the several pieces of which the shipment is composed. Similarly the commercial world is now pretty generally agreed that silver is worth only about 4 per cent as much as an equal weight of gold. Merchants and manufacturers buy and sell silver on that basis, and miners sell it in greater abundance than is actually needed at the rate of about twenty-five pounds of silver for one pound of gold. There is no use in railing at these facts or in claiming that things ought not so to be. They are so, and the best thing to do is to accept the situation. What is the use of talking about the price at which silver sold readily a quarter of a century ago and citing that as a reason why it should sell at the same prices today? Why not refer to iron in the same way and accuse of rank corruption everybody who ventures to assert that in the interval there has been an enormous cheapening in the cost of production? The man who has lived fifty years and not yet discovered that times have changed and the values of silver and iron have changed with them has lived to little purpose.

ONE of the papers which are hurt by the inexorable logic involved in a daily quotation of the commercial value of silver complains that private silver certificates are quoted as the genuine article issued by the government. The plea is utterly without foundation. In the first place, those "private" silver certificates nowhere have been quoted as other than what they really are, and in the second place, they are no more to be sneered at than are the certificates issued against wheat stored in a Chicago elevator or a certificate of deposit of money in an undoubtedly sound bank. The holder of one of those certificates, which are sneeringly referred to as "private," has in that document authority to call for the stated quantity of silver at any time during business hours, and no reason to doubt the silver would be delivered on demand. Those certificates represent the commercial stock of silver in New York which is waiting for a market over and above that provided by the government purchases, those amounting to about five-sevenths of the production. To find fault with the quotation of the market price for that current surplus is just as bad as it would be to denounce the quotation of the price of wheat in any elevator in the country and insist that no wheat is "genuine" unless it be bought direct from the farmer.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The long expected event in the Sandwich Islands has occurred. The despotic government of Queen Liliuokalani has been overthrown and the Queen herself deposed. A provisional government has been formed and Judge Dole appointed provisional President. Commissioners were promptly appointed and already have arrived at San Francisco en route to Washington to ask for the annexation of the islands to the United States. Meanwhile sailors and marines from the Boston are on shore protecting American interests. All of the representatives of foreign powers except England have recognized the provisional government.

This apparently sudden revolution has been in reality the outcome of a long series of aggressions upon the rights of the people which already have been set forth in detail in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. To close observers of the situation the events which have transpired have been long expected. Mr. Blaine himself long ago anticipated them, and with his customary foresight and political sagacity was in favor of being ready to profit by them. Nothing can be done until the Commissioners shall have arrived at Washington and presented their demands, but there need be no fear that President Harrison will not promptly and firmly meet the situation, so that American interests shall not suffer. "Pending the settlement of the question of Hawaiian annexation we shall permit no foreign interference" are his words. Orders have been sent to dispatch war vessels there and the administration will be in readiness to meet any emergency.

While the government will not allow encroachment by any foreign power it will not delay the settlement of the question and the enunciation of a vigorous policy. The question indeed is one which does not admit of delay, for even if England were not back of the Queen's attempted coup, as is charged, the failure to adopt a vigorous policy inevitably will result in English domination of the islands. As soon as the Commissioners shall have officially presented their demands the President will lay the matter before Congress for its decision, whether this country shall extend a protectorate over the islands or annex them and give them a territorial form of government. The time has come for the latter and public sentiment is unquestionably ripe for it. From a strategical and naval point of view the islands are of the utmost importance to our Pacific coast. From the business point of view the relations of the islands to this country are exceedingly close and American interests there are now of the utmost importance. When the Nicaragua Canal shall have been completed their commercial importance cannot be overestimated. The great increase of commerce on the Pacific will of itself demand American supremacy. To allow England to step in and control the islands, as it inevitably will in case of our failure to profit by the present situation, would be a fatal policy, as it would give that power the control of the western terminus of the canal. American influence, population, and capital have increased in Hawaii greatly during the last few years. They must be protected, and there is no surer way of doing that and putting English intrigues to an end than by cutting the Gordian knot—annexing the islands and making American influence paramount. Great Britain will make every effort to get a footing there, and if it succeeds its control of the Pacific will be absolute. It is from such points of view as these that Congress should regard the situation as soon as it is brought officially to its consideration. It should deal with it boldly, vigorously, and resolutely. Let us have an American policy and let it be understood, pending such a policy, that this government will not tolerate any interference or encroachment on the part of England or any other power. The question, reduced to the fewest words, is, Shall the United States annex the islands or shall England? To this question there should be but one answer.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GOOD ROADS.

An exchange makes the point that to have good roads in the country they must be taken out of politics entirely and built or repaired on scientific business principles. "The farmers must employ their road builders just as they do their blacksmiths and wheelwrights, for their knowledge and skill in making roads, and not because they are adepts in the intricacies of county politics." Perhaps that is a correct statement, and possibly it is open to strong objection by those who know that the administration of county affairs in the rural districts is not apt to be marked by the corruption and extravagance often met with in the cities. As a rule the farmer does not pay out for improvements much more than the actual cost of the same, though he may not get full value on account of want of knowledge or attempts to do too much with the money.

There are two points which it is necessary to impress upon the minds of the farmers. They cannot have good roads without paying for them, in some way, and the good road is worth to them all the cost, it being more economical to pay for a good road than for a poor one. That once decided on, the mode of carrying out the improvements required will be a matter of detail, not likely to be the same in plan for all parts of the country. If the people of some sections or States see their way clear to putting the direction of affairs in the hands of good men, outside of party lines, they may do well, and there need be no question that in many places officials locally elected on a political ticket would do the work about as well as independents. But neither one nor the other could build good roads if limited to the expenditure required for a poor one.

It is just possible that the effort to "take the road question out of politics" before it has been there is an ill-advised one to the extent that it may divert the attention of the people from the main issue, which is for the people to resolve, "We want good roads and are willing to pay for their construction and maintenance." The agitation should be kept up till this end is reached as the beginning of the reform desired. The farmers must be thoroughly aroused before good roads on an extended scale will be possible. It should not be difficult to get them to acknowledge what many of their number know already, that good roads would reduce the number of draft animals required, immensely lessen the present wear and tear of their rolling-stock, enable them to forward their produce to market at any and all times of the year, including those when the ground is too much loaded with moisture to permit work in the fields, and vastly conduce to comfort and contentment by the greater facilities afforded for attending meetings in church or school-house and the neighborly gatherings in the domicile which tend so much to lighten the burden of solitude where good roads render these practicable.

Good roads do not annihilate distance, but they lessen it. They bring the farm nearer to the city, and this adds to the value of every acre in the farm by increasing the effectiveness of labor and the attractiveness of the neighborhood to others who may be thus induced to settle there and help to build up a thriving community. Good roads would materially reduce the temptation which makes so many of the younger ones desert the farm for the city, by abolishing the one great grievance of which they complain. In all these respects they have proven worth more than they cost to those communities which have been wise enough to construct them, and the same rule must apply to others who learn road wisdom more tardily than the first have done. When the farmer comes to look on good roads in his vicinity in the same light that he does a building on the farm or a fence around it, as a permanent addition to comfort and value, he will be willing to pay for the one as for the other. Then the problem will be solved.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A DEPENDENT?

The Democratic members of the Subcommittee on Pensions of the House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to recommend certain amendments to the dependent pension law of 1890. One of them is that no person shall receive a pension under that act unless he can show that his annual income is less than $600.

This does not seem to do violence to the idea which people generally had of the law of 1890 when it was offered and passed. They understood that the object was to give pensions to old soldiers who could not earn their own living and were dependent in part or wholly on charity for support. It is doubtful whether they are ready to admit that a person with an income of $600 a year is a dependent.

It was stated repeatedly prior to 1890 that there were many old soldiers who were not entitled to pensions under existing laws because they had not been wounded in the service and because their disabilities were not due to disease contracted therein who were living in poorhouses or who were partially unfitted for manual labor, and hence had to rely on charity to supplement their scanty earnings. These were the persons whom the Nation was asked to assist. All were ready to do so. But it was not understood at that time that persons who had incomes of $600 a year or over were to be pensioned merely because they were unable to work with their hands.

The Pension Office has taken a different view of the case. The law says that a person whose disability incapacitates him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to be unable to earn a support may have a pension. The law assumed that such inability involved poverty and distress. But if a millionaire ex-soldier whose hands were crippled so that he could not work at all were to ask for a pension the Commissioner would give him one at the highest rate.

If the Pension Office had construed the law of 1890 as those who favored its passage expected it would be construed the Democrats would not be talking as they are now of a general overhauling of the pension system. But for the eagerness of the pension officials to make a general service pension law out of a law for the benefit of real dependents the pension appropriations would not be worrying the Democrats so much.

At this stage of the session Congress will do nothing with the subject. The next one will have to deal with it, for the number of names on the roll is increasing and the sum total of disbursements is increasing also. This question will plague the Democrats about as much as the tariff, for a third of the pensioners, at least, voted for their candidates.

MAKING THE SALARY AND INTEREST GRABBERS DISGORGE.

Senator Campbell of Hamilton is doing laudable work in calling attention to the unlawful grabbing of the public funds by the public officers of the State. He should not permit himself to be diverted from the line of his duty in this direction by the sneers of his Democratic associates or the coaxings or bulldozing of the Democratic bosses. It is a matter of notoriety that ex-Treasurer Wilson received interest on the State funds and pocketed the same. This was in defiance of the law and of Wilson's own pledges before election. The Democratic State convention which nominated Wilson June 4, 1890, made the following declaration: "The Democratic party pledges itself that all deposits of State funds shall be in Illinois banks, and that the interest thereon shall be paid into the State Treasury." Wilson accepted the nomination on this platform. After the election he ignored it. He should now be made to disgorge the interest on the people's money which he pocketed illegally and dishonorably.

But Democrats are not the only sinners in this respect. It is also a matter of notoriety that ex-Auditor Pavey drew three salaries while acting as Auditor from 1889 to 1893. THE TRIBUNE called attention to this fact last April. It advised the Republicans not to renominate the triple salary-grabber. The Republicans chose to ignore the advice of THE TRIBUNE in this as in other matters. Pavey was defeated, and helped to defeat his associates on the ticket. The people expressed their condemnation of his methods. Senator Campbell now proposes a further corrective—a suit by the Attorney-General to recover the salaries that were illegally grabbed.

Nor should the matter rest here. If it is true, as stated, that the Canal Commissioners and other officers pocketed the interest on public funds in recent years they should be compelled to disgorge. The full measure of justice designed by the law should be exacted in their cases. It does not make any difference whether they are Republicans or Democrats, if they have grabbed salaries or pocketed interest on public funds they should be made to give them up.

Further than this, the present General Assembly should not adjourn sine die without placing on the statute book laws which will compel State, county, and municipal officers in Illinois intrusted with the custody of public funds to account for the interest received on the same and to add it to the principal for the use of the people. Gov. Altgeld has made a wise suggestion in this regard. It should be acted on. If it is made to apply to officers to be selected in the future there will be no lobby against it and there will be no serious opposition. Salary, fee, and interest grabbing has been too long tolerated. It is high time to call a halt. Senator Campbell deserves credit for the stand he has taken. He should be sustained and supported by the members of the General Assembly irrespective of party.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A recently issued report from the Bureau of Statistics gives the following as the value of foreign commerce in the last two calendar years for each of the eight United States ports at which the imports or exports amounted to not less than $20,000,000 in either year:

IMPORTS.

Ports.	*1892.*	*1891.*
Baltimore	$ 14,159,566	$ 18,270,006
Boston	75,593,561	70,804,622
Charleston	368,926	1,204,059
Galveston	863,812	1,069,278
New Orleans	21,284,050	21,863,950
New York	572,613,259	521,438,277
Philadelphia	63,277,781	62,438,219
San Francisco	45,607,950	53,325,982
Savannah	238,216	472,386
Total United States	$876,195,179	$828,320,943

EXPORTS.

Ports.	*1892.*	*1891.*
Baltimore	$ 91,952,125	$ 79,520,825
Boston	88,806,672	81,759,655
Charleston	11,314,570	21,906,076
Galveston	35,688,740	36,189,490
New Orleans	107,684,127	115,104,451
New York	377,722,983	387,132,963
Philadelphia	60,315,880	43,042,921
San Francisco	31,711,499	48,557,881
Savannah	20,350,354	29,463,741
Total United States	$938,419,893	$970,509,646

The increase of imports at New York in 1892 as compared with 1891 is greater than that for the entire country. The increase exceeded $51,000,000, while that for the United States was less than $48,000,000. The imports at New York first reached a total of $500,000,000 when big importations were made in anticipation of the changes to be wrought by the McKinley tariff. For the fiscal year 1890 the total was $516,426,693, and for the calendar year 1890 it was $540,330,212, or $32,000,000 less than for 1892. As remarked by the *Bulletin*, this showing does not encourage talk about the declining commercial importance of New York. Nor is there much falling behind in the aggregate of exports of all kinds, though the gain in export of breadstuffs was slight as compared with that at some other points. The share of that city in the total exports was a little more than 40 per cent in 1892 and somewhat less than that figure for 1891. Boston and Philadelphia have gained both in exports and imports, and Baltimore has achieved an important increase in the volume of its export business, while the more southern ports and San Francisco make a less favorable exhibit. The exports from New Orleans decreased nearly 7 per cent in spite of the great efforts made to constitute that port the leading outlet for the produce of the West. But it is only fair to note that the falling off in cotton was so great as to more than compensate a considerable gain in breadstuffs.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW PROGRAM.

Mr. Gladstone will meet the new British Parliament again next Tuesday, and his legislative program will be presented through the medium of the Queen's speech, so called. He will meet Parliament with an undiminished majority, for though the Tories have gained one seat from the Liberals since the general elections they have lost three seats on account of bribery. The Gladstonians have only lost two Irish seats on account of undue clerical influence, which, however, they will easily regain next month.

The chief feature of the new Liberal program will be the Irish home rule bill, which will be only referred to in outline in the "speech from the throne." It will be dealt with in detail later on, and by Mr. Gladstone himself. A synopsis of the bill has been printed already. It comes up to the full measure of the Irish moderate Nationalists' expectations. No English statesman would dream of trying to satisfy the Irish extremists of the hillside faction, and no man out of bedlam would propose to do so. But the home rule bill will not be the only one of the session.

Mr. Asquith, the brilliant Home Secretary of the Gladstone Cabinet, intimated—in fact announced—at Liverpool a week ago Saturday that on account of the revelations of Tory corruption during the trial of the recent election petitions the ballot act will be amended to guard against bribery and intimidation; also in order to insure the registration of the workingmen, who are nearly all Liberals. The Welsh have been promised that the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in their province will be attended to at an early date, and the Scotch Liberals have been informed that whatever measures they may agree on among themselves will be taken up by the Liberal Ministers and carried into effect. The reports of three royal commissions—Justice Mathews' Commission on the Irish Evicted Tenants, Lord Hartington's Commission on Labor Troubles, and Mr. Acland's Commission on Education—will be presented for consideration.

The program of the session, as will be noted, is an ambitious one; but Mr. Gladstone has taken it up with a light heart. He has returned from Italy in fine health and vigor and eager for the fray. Notwithstanding his eighty-three years he can yet hold his own with the best of them. He will have the support of some sturdy lieutenants, not the least of them Mr. Asquith, the Radical Home Secretary, who has made decided progress since his appointment.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

A subcommittee of the House Committee on Manufactures has made personal investigation of the sweating system of making ready-made clothing in tenement houses, and Representative Warner of New York has prepared the report on the subject. It cites numerous cases where clothing was made in dirty tenements, occupied by persons suffering from contagious diseases, and by women and children working for miserably small pay. The committee does not report a bill, because there would not be time to consider and enact such a measure before the expiration of this session, but it makes several important suggestions as the basis of legislation by some future Congress.

The report states it as probable that, in value of product, the manufacture of clothing is the first in the country. Its returns for the last census year give an aggregate of nearly $500,000,000 in cities of more than 20,000 population, and the returns from smaller cities, village shops, and household work (were it possible to collect them) would add a larger per cent than in the case of any other important manufacture. New York City reports a product of $155,000,000; Chicago, $58,000,000; Philadelphia, $42,000,000, and Boston, $31,000,000; while Cincinnati, Baltimore, Brooklyn, San Francisco, and Rochester each report more than $10,000,000. That the business is largely dependent upon inter-State commerce is evident from the fact that fully 75 per cent of the clothing manufactured in Boston is sold outside of Massachusetts, and for New York the proportion is even greater, being estimated at 85 to 90 per cent. A considerable part of the goods made in New York also is from materials cut and prepared elsewhere and shipped into that city to be sewn together and trimmed. From considering these facts the committee is convinced that a Federal law, passed under the power conferred upon Congress to regulate commerce among the several States, would go a long way towards eradicating some of the evils of the present sweating system. The committee thinks State legislation entirely inadequate. The following are the more important suggestions for remedy that have been advanced to the committee:

A system of license, registry, and inspection of every place where clothing is permitted to be made, this in connection with stringent sanitary and police regulations, the prescription of a label guaranteeing that the goods are made by labor of not more than a stated number of hours per day, and compensated at not less than a stated rate per hour, and not including any child labor; that the label may certify the goods to have been made under the supervision of some labor union; that a tag be required to be attached to all goods made in improper places; the adoption of a tag b which each garment could be traced to the spot where it was made, and each of the preceding provisions to be supplemented by Federal prohibition of inter-State commerce in goods in the making of which sanitary conditions have been violated or these conditions not complied with.

The committee considers the most practicable and otherwise least objectionable suggestions to be those for the marking or tagging of goods so that their manufacture can be traced, and the prohibition of inter-State commerce in such goods as are made under unhealthy conditions. This should be accompanied by such concise definition of unhealthy conditions as shall be easy to follow, such prescription of penalties as shall be appropriate, and such special provisions of administrative detail as shall be sufficient to a due enforcement of the law. The latter should be comparatively few and simple, leaving violations of the law to be, in general, enforced by any citizen through the ordinary methods by which misdemeanors and crimes against Federal law are punished.

The committee is convinced that it is perfectly practicable to have each garment so marked as to permit its manufacture to be traced, and that at an inconsiderable cost. The system in use involves a tag on each garment, which performs a similar purpose to the extent to which the manufacturer wishes to trace his goods. No additional tag would be necessary to extend this one step further by the contractors and subcontractors, who in any case must keep track of the goods given out by them. The committee adds it is only by further careful consideration of the details of any legislation proposed that a bill can be intelligently drafted to meet its requirements, and it recommends the necessary legislation by Congress with the least interference with the business of the citizen and the least exercise of Federal jurisdiction.

SENATOR-ELECT MITCHELL of Wisconsin made a few remarks to the Legislature day before yesterday, in which he touched on the currency and the tariff. Speaking of the former he said that he was for "a stable currency, one universally acceptable, for a dollar worth 100 cents, a dollar that is in no danger of spoiling over night." This is plain language. Every one knows where he will stand. Speaking of the tariff he said that he was for "a tariff law which shall look solely in the direction of the comfort and welfare of the masses of the people." This means anything or nothing. A protectionist says he is for that kind of a tariff. So does a free trader. No man will say that he is for a tariff which is inimical to the comfort and welfare of the masses.

Why could not the Senator have said whether he was for a high protective tariff or a low protective one, for incidental protection or for no protection at all? What is the use of ambiguous language when the elections are over and the truth can be told without danger? Yet he is not so much to blame. He is doing what the leaders of his party are doing. If his tongue is tied so are theirs. If he is unwilling to tell the people that the Democratic pledges of cheap free goods are to be kept, so are they. He, like them, belongs to a party which has always promised much while out of power, but done little which was good while in power. Perhaps by December the Senator will muster up courage enough to let his constituents know what sort of a tariff bill he wants passed.

IN the leading article of the latest number of *Science* W. H. Holmes of the Smithsonian Institution discusses the theory of a paleolithic man in Eastern America. He concludes that if there ever was such a man, or an ice age man, on the eastern side of this continent the evidence so far collected in support of the proposition is so unsatisfactory and in such a state of utter chaos that the investigation practically must begin anew. That it will so begin is rendered certain by the fact that geologists are now showing a decided disposition to take up that part of the work naturally belonging to them, and that primitive forms of art in stone are now for the first time receiving the critical attention necessary to make them available in a scientific discussion. He holds that a large part of the literature relating to the paleolithic and ice age questions is so hopelessly embarrassed with the blunders and misconceptions naturally belonging to the initial stages of the investigation that it is little more than a stumbling block to science; and it would appear to be a more colossal task to discover hints of truth in the literature of today than to wrench them afresh from the rocky tomes of nature.

John Bright and the Alabama Claims.

An article in the London *Speaker* of Jan. 7 tells about the late John Bright's opinions of the Alabama claims and of the action of certain of the Liberal statesmen in reference to the same and their espousal of the cause of Jeff Davis during the War of the Rebellion. The article, which is in the form of a diary, says: "There was some conversation about the Alabama claim. John Bright said the whole thing was humiliating to England. A number of disreputable people in this country (England) had lent two or three million dollars to Jefferson Davis with which to build his navy; they had never got one penny of it back, so that England had to pay both the original cost of the vessels and compensation for the damage they did." Mr. Bright blamed Lord John Russell for letting the Alabama escape. He said: "I am sure he (Russell) never sympathized with the South in his heart, but he was surrounded by a bad atmosphere in London, and he could not overcome the influence brought to bear on him." Mr. Bright tried to induce Lord Palmerston to say "three or four friendly words" for the North during a debate on the Alabama claims, which "would make all serene between the two nations," but Palmerston only made a violent speech on the other side, and so did Sir Roundell Palmer (now Lord Selborne), a pompous moralist. After the debate Bright found Palmer and Milner Gibson standing together, and the latter said: "What a very good speech Palmer has made for us" (meaning the government). Bright replied: "You must have deserted all the principles which you and I have advocated for so many years if you really think so. It is well that it does not rest with two men to set two worlds ablaze or you two would have done it." (Meaning Palmerston and Palmer.) On the same occasion Mr. Bright remarked that he wondered how it was "that a man who knew so much as Mr. Gladstone should have been so ignorant about America." The conversation occurred during the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872, and Bright said he "liked Greeley personally ten times better than Grant." But after the election he said: "I dare say it is better as it is." It was largely through the influence of Bright and his fellow Radicals that the Alabama claims were submitted to arbitration, an arbitration which resulted favorably to the United States. Mr. Gladstone was then in accord with Bright, though he did say on the previous occasion that "Jefferson Davis had made an army, had made a navy, and probably made a nation."

A LITTLE plain talk to a tenderfoot: "Throw up yer hands!"

THE art of making pies is over 2,000 years old, and samples from the first baking of the original manufacturer still seem to defy the ravages of time and the teeth of the customer at the railway lunch counter.

THE reason given for the revival of the hoopskirt is that the ladies are "tired of old styles," and hunger for a "novelty." Then by all means let us have a revival of the old Shaker bonnet of thirty years ago.

THE large amount of space on the floor of the Manufactures Building that was allotted hastily last Saturday to an impromptu exhibit of snow and broken glass will be reclaimed at once by the outraged directors and devoted to its original purpose.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Reward of Perseverance.

"Katie, be mine!" the fond youth cried.
"No, John, it cannot be!
You're only 20, sir!" she said,
"While I am 23."

So poor John waited patiently
For ten long years and then,
A stalwart man, he went and told
The maid his love again.

"No, John," she said, "'Twill never do.
You're quite too old for me,
For you are 30 now, while I—
I stopped at 23."

Rivers Philosophizes.

"The way to check a growing evil," said Rivers, "is to go straight to the root of it."

And with his teeth firmly set he submitted his tenderest corn to the caresses of the chiropodist.

Clipper Built.

"When it comes to revenue cutters," said old Bullion, snipping off another coupon, "there's nothing like a good pair of shears."

PERSONALS.

Charles A. Dana will be invited by the Boston Common Council to deliver the eulogy upon Gen. Butler.

A young lady in Newark, whose ankle was injured during a waltz by her partner accidentally kicking her, wants $5,000 damages from him. The way of the whirled.

Julian Hawthorne, it is stated, will take up a residence for himself and family on the Island of Jamaica. There is a good deal of inspiration manufactured there.

The memory of Jefferson Davis lives in the person of his widow, in the South, and all that sort of thing, but the Alabama Senate the other day rejected a bill to grant her a pension of $500 a year.

The late Justice Lamar, with his dreary eyes, fleshless face, long black-gray hair, and ragged tuft of beard, looked to the writer of a current magazine article "like a poet or an Anarchist."

All the members of President Harrison's Cabinet sat with him a few days ago for a large picture. There are several prominent men anxious to sit for a cabinet size picture in company with Mr. Cleveland.

Bishop Brooks wore turndown collars and colored neckties, as a broker or business-man might do. He never wore "clerics," that is, the collar which buttons at the back, the bosomless clerical shirt, and the cassock coat buttoning up to the throat.

Russell Sage began his business career as a clerk in a grocery store at Troy, N. Y., and when he fancies that there is a dynamiter around he wishes he was back at his old counter weighing out pounds of sugar and handling long dip candles.

It used to be said of Gen. Hayes that he was scrimping in his economy, but this is now explained by the statement that he paid off after he became President a large obligation, $70,000, he incurred through the misfortune of another, and which he felt bound more in honor than by law to meet.

Edward F. Searles, to whom the Mark Hopkins millions were left, has promised to erect for Bowdoin College the finest and best equipped building for the study of the sciences that can be had in the country. He places no limit on the cost, but wants the best appointed building that money can provide.

Don Cameron is besieged with letters urging him to insist upon the Sunday closing of the Chicago Exposition, and he bears them with stoical firmness, but when he got one calling upon him to "back up Quay in his fight for God," the combination was too strong for him and he leaned back in his chair and had a hearty laugh.

Senator Casey of North Dakota wants a commission of five persons at $10 a day and necessary expenses, with stenographer and clerk, to make a thorough investigation of the alcoholic liquor traffic. It would be cheaper and just as satisfactory in the end to appoint five tramps. They would work for expenses, omitting the per diem.

Mrs. Loulie McLondon Gordon, who in part represents the State of Georgia at the World's Fair, is President of a literary club in Atlanta, and has written letters of travel to the press. She is actively engaged in charitable work, organized and private; and at the recent meeting of the Southern Baptist convention in Birmingham she delivered an address on "Cuban Missions."

Lord Stanley of Preston, the present Governor-General of Canada, expects to be relieved before long, and it is expected that his successor will be the Earl of Aberdeen. Lord Aberdeen entered the House of Lords as a Tory, but became a Liberal about 1880 and was Gladstone's Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1886. He is only 45 years old, but has been in public life most of the time since 1870.

Mrs. Catharine Sharp, who died in Philadelphia the other day at the age of 115, remembered seeing George Washington when he was President. She saw Jefferson, Lafayette, and other great men of those days, and well remembered the ridicule heaped upon Robert Fulton's steamboat. She said in an interview about a year ago that Washington was not a large man nor good looking, but that he had very pleasant ways.

Alphonse Daudet told an interviewer recently that he had a great admiration for the English people as well as a great antipathy to them. "When I find myself in a railway carriage with an Englishman," said he, "I feel as if I could—like this" (here the author struck out violently with both fists, as if pommeling a body). "Yes, I feel that I could give him this and this," said the author, as he struck imaginary blows in the air. "He rasps my nerves."

SUCKER SCREEDS.

Bloomington *Leader:* The term Czar will fit like the paper on the wall when applied to the present Speaker of the House in the Illinois Legislature.

Quincy *Whig:* Let our Democratic brethren possess their souls in patience. Gov. Altgeld will be back in a couple of weeks, when the ax will swing again with renewed vigor.

Springfield *News:* The pay-roll of the "reform" Legislature now shows that nearly 100 more employés are drawing good money than from any other session for the last ten years.

Peoria *Transcript:* Speaker Crafts is showing his right to the title of "Czar" by the high-handed tactics he has adopted to help get the disreputable Sol Van Praag into the Legislature again.

Lincoln *Courier:* As disgusting a spectacle as the country has ever witnessed has been that of officeseekers and politicians attempting to see Gov. Altgeld of Illinois while sick in his chamber.

Springfield *Journal:* There is one thing the Republicans of the House ought to remember and be thankful for. The Democrats may seat Sol Van Praag, but they cannot make him a Republican member of the House.

Champaign *Gazette:* The developments in the Legislature show that the Democratic majority is opposed to compulsory education and merely proposes the repeal of the present compulsory law. That and nothing more.

Aurora *Beacon:* No one but a fool expected the Democratic Governor to keep any of his promises. The indications are that the new Executive will convert every State charitable institution into the worst kind of a political machine just as quickly as possible.

Quincy *Whig:* The official position of the Illinois Democracy on the school question is just this: If a child is lucky enough to have parents who will send him to school he will be educated; if not he can grow up in vice and ignorance, and society may suffer from it afterwards.

Champaign *Gazette:* The effort to unseat James R. Bish, the colored member of the Legislature for the Third District (Chicago) and to seat Sol Van Praag, the proprietor of "The Owl," is one of the vilest pieces of legislative wickedness that has been undertaken in this State in many years.

Joliet *Republican:* It is a fact which no wise man will attempt to deny that our people generally are in favor of a just and sensible compulsory school law, and if our Democratic legislators fail to give us such a law they will not only disappoint the people but the people will hold them responsible and judge them accordingly.

Rockford *Republican:* Illinois Democrats turned down Gen. Black, a man of brains and a splendid war record, for Altgeld, a man with a "bar'l." Wisconsin Democrats turned down Gen. Bragg, a man of brains and a good record, for Mitchell, a millionaire. Talk is cheap, but it takes money to buy political honor from the Democracy.

Elgin *Courier:* The Democratic position regarding the Illinois school law seems to be one of opposition to compulsory education itself. This is a big step backward and a blow to the policy through which America aimed to be the most enlightened nation of the earth. It is decidedly a vicious mistake. The people favor universal enlightenment.

Joliet *Republican:* If the great work of reform does not begin at once in our Joliet penitentiary it may be accounted for by the fact that Altgeld has been driven from the State by the Democratic officeseekers and Lieut.-Gov. Gill now has charge of the Governor's office. Gill is "a great and good man," but he cannot form things with such a rapidity and vengeance as Altgeld can.

Elgin *News:* With over 500 bills submitted to the House and Senate, the Senate in a wrangle, and the House committees as inactive as a lazy man in a Turkish bath, the prospects of the present Legislature doing nothing are most glittering. The compulsory education law will be repealed, but its place will not be filled. It is sometimes easier to undo a good thing than to build another equally as good to put in its place.

CONGRESS.

Burlington *Hawkeye:* What a wonderful Democratic Congress this is with 140 Democratic majority and not able to get a bill passed.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* It is pleasant to note that the country is getting along very nicely with a Congress that daily fails to justify its existence.

Cleveland *Leader:* Tammany is opposed to the restriction of foreign immigration, and therefore the Democratic cowards in Congress will do nothing.

Providence *Journal:* Congress has done a bad thing in reducing the consular and diplomatic appropriations. What the service needs is not less money but better men.

Buffalo *News:* It costs $7,000 a day when Congress adjourns out of respect for departed Congressmen. And there are people who intimate that the money is not well expended.

Boston *Journal:* It is, indeed, a startling record of delayed and neglected public business which our Democratic House of Representatives presents. But laziness is only one of the least of its offenses.

New York *Press:* Less than six weeks of life remain for the present Congress. Let us remember, however, that a tinkering Congress, when it goes about it in earnest, can do a vast amount of harm in that time.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The Democrats will repeal the Federal election laws, of course, as their party is constitutionally opposed to all expedients for the protection of the ballot-box against fraud and violence.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* Kilgore of Texas seems to be big enough to run Congress to suit himself. If "Czar" Reed were in the Speaker's chair the Texas opponent of the bankruptcy bill wouldn't have his own way very long.

Cincinnati *Commercial:* There is no disposition, even now, to abandon the fooling away of time and attend strictly to business. Possibly there will be better excuse for an extra session of the new Congress than was apparent earlier this session.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Practical politicians believe that the chief end of Congress is to provide them with places and perquisites, and voters are too much immersed in private affairs to enter any protest when they have the opportunity at the polls.

Hartford *Courant:* For people who have kept tally of the things that should be done by Congress before March 4, and of the number of working days that have already gone to waste without anything done, the news that the anti-option bill is to hinder business in the Senate for another week is not welcome news.

Cincinnati *Times-Star:* With a financial crisis impending which could be averted if Congress would exercise common sense for one day, no effort is made by the majority to meet the emergency, the subject is hardly considered at all, and both House and Senate are apparently resolved, as Mr. Burrows remarked the other day, to do nothing more than pass the appropriation bills and attend funerals.

BULL'S EYES.

Baltimore *American:* Perhaps Senator Wolcott objects to the new Columbian stamps because they have no silver lining.

Washington *Post:* President-elect Cleveland has probably observed by this time that Illinois is troubled with an overproduction of statesmen.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Now that the Democracy is about to assume the reins of government the cry for a national bankruptcy law grows louder.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* All doubt of Speaker Crisp's reëlection is removed by the report that Cleveland is advising his friends to work against him.

Detroit *Tribune:* Nevada will make no exhibit at the World's Fair, probably because it wouldn't have a working quorum left after providing attendants for it.

Philadelphia *Record:* It is asserted by keen observers that the winter winds never blew quite so penetratingly as since full-bearded Pefferism began to wag in our politics.

Philadelphia *Times:* It's remarked that Cleveland will put young men in his Cabinet. Considering the number spoken of, no matter how many he puts in many will be put out.

St. Louis *Republic:* How is it that an "asbestos" casket is charged for as part of the expense of burying a Congressman? Was it supposed that he would take his coffin along with him?

Columbus *Journal:* The news that the Hon. T. F. Bayard is to be reappointed Secretary of State is enough to make Johnny Bull cut a pigeon wing on the front balcony of Windsor Castle.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* The Illinois Democrats are desirous of investigating the penitentiaries of the State. This is a simple way of renewing old acquaintances that might otherwise be forgot.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Gatling's new gun is worked by an electric motor and will discharge 2,000 bullets a minute. This would be a promising weapon with which to shoot folly as it flies during a meeting of the Kansas Legislature.

New York *Press:* Reports from Indiana are to the effect that the Isaac Pusey Gray Cabinet boom is so warped and twisted as to be unrecognizable to its most intimate friends. It has been a hard winter for perishable property of that character.

Buffalo *Express:* It seems like sarcasm when you read it that President-elect Cleveland intends to make Thomas Failure Bayard Secretary of State because he wants a tried man for the place. Bayard has been tried, to be sure, but he was found wanting.

Cleveland *Leader:* Every immigrant ship which arrives at New York brings recruits for the ranks of the Tammany Democracy. That is why Democratic majorities in New York grow larger year by year, and that is also why Tammany is opposed to the restriction of immigration.

CURRENT NOTES.

De Young—"What would you call it, proud beauty, if your cruelty drove me to kill myself in your presence?" Proud Beauty—"Infanticide." —*Detroit Tribune.*

Mr. Bilkins—"What a sad face that woman has!" Mrs. Bilkins—"Yes, poor thing. She has either loved and lost or loved and got him."—*New York Weekly.*

"So she favors his suit?" "Well, I can hardly say it is his suit; but she is certainly in love with his overcoat; it is trimmed with real beaver."—*New York Press.*

Mrs. Gumley (reading)—"A European scientist has been listening to the voice of a fly through a microscope. He says it sounds very much like the neighing of a horse." Mr. Gumley—"Perhaps it was a horse-fly."—*Ripples.*

"I heard Snappington blowing up that hare-brained son of his again," said the woman who lives next door. "Yes," replied the husband, "it's strange how much easier it is in that family to keep up the supply of feud and fool than it is of food and fuel."—*Washington Star.*

Mr. Figg (impressively)—"Here is an account in the paper of one more boy who went into the river on Sunday and got drowned." Tommy—"I 'spect his folks kept him so busy through the week goin' to school and running errants that he didn't have no chance to learn to swim."—*Tit-Bits.*

He—"I love you, dearest, and I never shall love you one whit less. It shall be my purpose as long as I live to make you happy and contented." She—"Yes, yes; I've been married before. Let us come down to something practical. How much are you going to allow me per week for spending money?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Editor—"No, my dear sir; as a posthumous poem these verses would be good. But I do not see my way clear to publishing them just now." Poet—"But what advantage would it be to me to have them published after my death?" Editor—"I cannot say, my dear sir. But a posthumous poem is especially valuable in the fact that it assures the reader that no more will be written by the same author."—*Brooklyn Life.*

AUTHOR IS EXCLUDED.

POSSIBILITIES IN A "KENTUCKY COLONEL" NOT UTILIZED.

The Playwright Abandons the Thread of Opie Read's Story to Drag in Matters Not Found in the Book in the Opening Acts—Humorous Lines and Situations Elicit Hearty Laughs—McKee Rankin Is Pleasing in the Title Role—W. McVey's Striking Characterization.

Those who read and enjoyed Opie Read's novel, "A Kentucky Colonel," may see at McVicker's the familiar characters, some vividly represented and others only passably. But they must hardly expect to see a play. It is difficult at the best to transform a story into a drama, but when no playwright at all is employed—as in the present instance—the result must be chaos. The carpenter who put together the fragments of chapters that make up the play tried to exclude the author entirely from the opening acts. Dancers and singers and other matters that are not to be found in the book are dragged in by the ears, and the audience naturally becomes impatient to hear the story that Mr. Read has to relate. The last two acts are more to the point; but a dramatist of the slightest experience could kick the scenes into a more coherent shape than did the mechanic to whom the author intrusted the construction.

Many a humorous line and situation excited a hearty laugh, suggesting how easily the novel might have been made a comedy by skillful hands. There is in the plot matter for stirring situations, and the principal characters are rich in vitality, in naturalness, and in humor. The first two acts might be put into one; and between the third and last act a new one should be interpolated. It is not necessary to make it melodramatic; though a dash of vigorous action would not be objectionable. There are so few observers of American character among our playwrights that it is pity that a writer with something to say from the boards should be almost silenced by the lack of purely mechanical knowledge.

Mr. McKee Rankin won the regard of the audience by his broad and kindly delineation of the title rôle. The Colonel might, in the extra act suggested, take a more prominent part; because something more surprising than he does at present is naturally expected of him. Frank C. Campbell gives color to the part of a rash young Kentuckian. The Philip Burwood of Harrison Wolfe is determined; in fact, unnecessarily aggressive. He also ought to do something beyond talking. The female characters are only dimly outlined in the play; therefore, a great deal cannot be expected of Miss Belle Stoddard who is Luzelle, and Kathleen Davenport who is the Colonel's wife. William McVey's portrayal of Jim Britsides was the most striking bit of characterization in the cast. There is so much that is genuine in "A Kentucky Colonel" that it is a matter of regret that it was not made far better before it was brought to Chicago.

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The Trans-Oceanic Star Specialty company which opened the week at the Haymarket presented the best entertainment of its class that has been seen this season. Its performance is diversified, the specialty performers are generally excellent, and what they have to offer is interesting. The main interest centers in the wonderful feats of Trewey, who in jugglery, palming, and the usual work of the prestidigitateur stands at the head of his class. The interesting performance of casting shadows upon a screen—known as shadowgraphy—of which Trewey is apparently master, held the large audience in silent wonder. Other specialties that were representatives of their kind were the gymnastic feats of M. Nizarros and Mlle. Thora, who are said to come from the Paris Hippodrome, Fulgora the Transfigurator, the Dixon brothers, and the Robetta Zanfretta pantomime troupe. The musical features, particularly those in which an attempt was made to introduce a vein of humor, appealed [illegible] to the upper balconies, but they were kindly tolerated in exchange for the interest that the other numbers on the program afforded.

A graceful dancer, a conscientious and agreeable actor, and a pleasant singer—not in this respect, of course, having the indefinable charm of his father—another Fritz appeared at the Columbia and was greeted as the successor to the Fritz of the past. Young Mr. Emmet may be gratified by his Chicago reception. It would be unfair to compare him in all respects with his father, but suffice it to say that if the original Fritz were alive he would have no reason to be ashamed of his son and heir. It may be said to the credit of the newcomer that he is refined in certain scenes wherein the Elder Fritz was not so particular. Among the members of the company who will be noticed particularly hereafter are Messrs. W. P. Sheldon, J. R. Gildersleeve, Vernon Ramsdell, Paul Mathews, and Misses Florence Germaine, Genevra Campbell, and Martha Jenness.

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Large crowds gathered twice at Havlin's and shouted as if they were children over the pantomime absurdities and the mechanical tricks which make up the entertainment known as Hanlon Brothers' "Fantasma." The ingenuity expended on this piece seems to be appreciated by all lovers of innocent and puerile fun. Miss Mynnee Burroughs has the title rôle—that of the Queen of the Fairies—and lends it a brunette prettiness and a pleasing voice. Horace Vinton, who has been seen in widely different paths of the drama, here assumes the black-and-scarlet rôle of Zamaliel, King of the Realms of Hades. Others who have prominent parts are George H. Adams, Ida Maussey, J. W. Harris, John H. Hasam, C. H. Burroughs, and Lily and Tonina Adams. The performance has not deteriorated in brightness or variety since it used to be given at the central theaters.

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"Here is me warrant, and here is me authority," exclaimed Jack Dallas, Sheriff of Deadwood, as he held two derringers at arm's length, and all the personages on the stage of the Alhambra dropped into appropriate attitudes, while the curtain impressively descended. This is the climax of the third act of "The Fire Patrol," a melodrama by James W. Harkens Jr., who claims the honor of also writing "the Midnight Alarm." The piece was recently seen in another section of the city. Among the performers, beside the author himself, are W. W. Bittner, the tender-hearted Sheriff, who frequently fondles his revolvers; Wilson Enos, an inveterate villain, and Niel Scully, who plays Ludington Staggeract, an actor in hard luck. Mr. Scully looks his part. The young women in the cast, including Gertrude Berkley and Idella MacDonell, are called upon to don male attire.

The theaters presenting bills held over from last week were well patronized last evening. At Hooley's Mr. Nat C. Goodwin began his second week in "A Gilded Fool" before an audience that entirely filled the auditorium. Mr. E. S. Willard visited the scene of his recent triumphs, and witnessed Mr. Goodwin's performance from one of the boxes. Manager Stetson's Boston company in Dumas' strong and highly artistic play, "The Crust of Society," began its last week at the Chicago Opera-House. Its patronage has been steadily increasing and the "standing room only" sign will doubtless be displayed frequently this week. Alexander Salvini began the last week of his engagement at the Grand in Dumas' "The Three Guardsmen."

Col. Haverly's Minstrels at the Casino began the week with an almost entirely new program. There are several new comers in the cast, and the bill that is offered is somewhat more pretentious than is generally to be found in entertainments of this class.

Sam T. Jack's Creole Burlesque company returned from its winter tour and will be seen this week at the Madison Street Opera-House.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Four plays are ready for their first performances before New York audiences tomorrow night. Two of them are the works of Americans. These native products are by William Gillette, Brander Matthews, and George H. Jessop. The other two are of English authorship.

"Ninety Days," to be put forth at the Broadway, is the first play by William Gillette since "Held by the Enemy." Information concerning it indicates that it may be classed as a spectacular comedy. The impression that it resembles Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days" is doubtless erroneous, and has arisen from the faint resemblance in titles as well as the fact that parties of travelers figure in both plays. Those who make the journey in the Gillette piece are Americans, including an adventurous girl from Chicago, a man deeply interested in baseball, and several characters distinctly Yankee. They start from America and they come back to America, having in the meantime been shown in lively experiences in Alexandria, Cairo, Burmah, on shipboard, and on an iceberg. The only similarity to "Around the World in Eighty Days" seems to be confined to the fact that tourists are shown in their journeyings and that they travel for a specific purpose. "Ninety Days" is produced by its author, who is rich enough and enterprising enough to make all the necessary outlay of money, of which it requires a great deal to fill a big stage for three hours with numerous actors in many elaborately pictorial scenes. Mr. Gillette has created forty-four speaking characters, and it is said that no less than 250 persons are employed, including a large ballet.

William H. Crane will begin his annual season at the Star with "On Probation," written for him by Brander Matthews and George H. Jessop, from whose collaboration we are bound to expect not only a character utilizing fully the actor's talents but a play in all ways worthy and entertaining. It should contain both literary merit and popular diversion. Mr. Matthews' pen has worded many pleasurable stories, as well as much excellent critical matter, and Mr. Jessop has been concerned in several plays that have proved effective in actual use. The part of Mr. Crane in "On Probation" is that of a Chicago millionaire, and it is said that the authors have endeavored to create a new type of the American of money. Although the scenes are in France and Switzerland (for Matthews and Jessop, like Gillette, have sent their chief characters to the Old World as travelers), the play is said to be essentially American in spirit and personages. Fun is the principal aim, or should be, in any piece written for Mr. Crane's purpose, and the conditions are favorable to success in this attempt to supply a new vehicle for his comic abilities.

An Irish drama not hitherto acted here, but used for a year or so in London, is "Glen-a-Louh," which is to be produced at the Fourteenth Street. Its author is Edmund S. Gurney, and it is described as differing from the conventional Irish play by representing the Irish people with more of dignity and less of exaggeration than we are accustomed to. The hero will be impersonated by J. K. Murray, who has never been seen in this city as a "star" comedian, but who seems to have found Western favor. He used to be in the Carleton Opera company, where his good baritone voice was serviceable.

A horse play of London fame, entitled the "Outsider," will be performed at the Park by Charles Barton's company, formed for that purpose. The dominant feature, if the careful preparations come to a successful issue, will be a representation of a steeplechase on the Aintrey course near Liverpool, in a close imitation of the actual event in 1879. Four thoroughbred horses are to be used, and it is declared that each evening's run will be a real test for money, a prize to be given to the winning rider. The actors engaged are genuine jockeys, McDermott, Anderson, "Spider" Martin, and "Monkey" Charley. The play of itself is a conventional English melodrama of the modern type, seeming to have no novelty in it or treatment; but into it has been placed by way of popular approval, besides the horse race, a number of specialists in acrobatic feats and pugilism.

A 14-year-old Chicago girl has created a furor among Gotham's musical people. She is hailed as a prodigy, and her two appearances with Herr Seidl have been rewarded with praise that would turn the head of most experienced artists. Two weeks ago she made her bow at the Lenox Lyceum. This is what the *Herald's* accomplished critic said of her on that occasion:

> "Only second to the warmth of the enthusiasm displayed over M. Marteau was the pleasure the audience received from the piano playing of Miss Augusta Cottlow, a little girl 14 years old, who hails from Chicago. To say that it was astonishing playing but feebly expresses it. The child played Chopin's E minor concerto—all three movements—with a power, a poetry, and a technical brilliancy that scores of adult pianists of reputation might well envy. She plays so well as to make one regret that she is allowed to come before the public at present. Such evident talent is worth nurturing for a few years longer. Little Miss Cottlow appears, however, to have no nerves worth mentioning, and took her honors without a tremor. Her physical endurance is also remarkable, as she returned to the piano and played again after the long strain of the Chopin concerto."

Of her second appearance tonight at the Seidl concert the same critic says:

> "Little Miss Cottlow confirmed the excellent impression made at her début a fortnight ago by playing Mendelssohn's C minor piano concerto with orchestra in a manner that would be creditable for an adult pianist of no small pretensions. Coming from a child of 14 it was an extraordinary performance. In response to prolonged applause she added a Chopin waltz.

SECOND TRIAL OF [illegible]

Inventor Robert M. Fryer Says He Is More Sanguine of Success than Ever.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The second trial trip of the long, narrow, odd-shaped steamer Howard Cassard will be made shortly. On the first trial the machinery did not work. Robert M. Fryer, the inventor, is confident that all difficulties in the adjustment of the machinery have been overcome and that the engines and steering apparatus will now work satisfactorily. An additional levy has been made on the stockholders for a blower to be attached to the engine to assure a contined steam power. Without the blower it is only capable of making a light speed for short distances, but with this attachment it will be possible to keep it at a greater speed than any of the fast Atlantic liners. The Monumental Construction company, composed of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore investors, is determined to back up the inventor in his attempt to make the new style of ocean traveler a success.

"I would not have it understood," said Mr. Fryer, "that I have any fears in respect to the machinery of the Howard Cassard beyond what I would naturally feel in putting any new machinery into operation. Neither do I have reason to doubt the efficiency of the boilers, especially when the necessary blowers are provided. I only ask that the public will be patient and give the people who have the matter in charge a fair chance to develop the speed of the Cassard in a regular and consistent manner.

"It must be borne in mind that this is an experiment of great importance to the world and one undertaken in the face of an opposition second to none that ever met an enterprise of greater or less proportions."

RAPID RISE OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Some Damage Done and More Feared from a Gorge Break.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 29.—The Ohio River is rising rapidly at Cincinnati. All day the loosened fragments of ice from points above filled the river and moved on, packing about the gorge at North Bend, which is still unbroken. The partial damming up of the river at this point by the gorge caused the water to back up here, and a rise of nearly seven feet in twenty-four hours is the result. The Ohio River since noon has been rising at the rate of four inches an hour and this rapid increase continues at 11 o'clock tonight. Rain fell here for an hour or more last night. The ice coming from above did some damage, chiefly at the mouth of the Little Miami River, where a number of barges were crushed, causing a loss of $25,000. A few empty barges were carried out of the mouth of the Licking River and penned in the ice below the city. Otherwise the injury to floating property, so far as can be learned, was insignificant. The gorge at North Bend may be expected to give some time between midnight and morning.

PORTSMOUTH WHEEL WORKS BURNED.

Loss to Building and Contents $100,000—Fires Elsewhere.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 29.—The mammoth plant of the Portsmouth wheel works burned this evening. Fire started at 6 o'clock, probably in the dryhouse, and had too much of a start when discovered to enable the building and contents to be saved. The loss is estimated at $100,000, as everything is a total wreck and a large quantity of raw and manufactured material was burned. Insurance unknown. The company is composed of Cincinnati capitalists and the works have been in operation since 1890. Four dwelling-houses in the vicinity, owned mainly by employés, were also destroyed.

FAILURE OF THE ERIE CAR WORKS.

The Sheriff Closes an Extensive Plant in Pennsylvania.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 29.—The Erie car works (Limited), a plant representing $500,000 investment, was closed by the Sheriff last night upon executions amounting to $102,000 in favor of Erie banks. The plant covers ten acres of land and comprises car works and car wheel works; also a large martel furnace at Point St. Ignace, Mich. The latter enterprise is alleged to have been the cause of the failure. The Erie plant had a large contract for cars for the Pennsylvania railroad company under construction.

HIT BY AN AMERICAN.

AN ENGLISHMAN SLAPPED IN THE FACE AT MONTE CARLO.

Edmond Theodore Stead Accused of Insulting a Woman Who Was in a Restaurant with a Mr. Kidd—The Latter Called a Liar and Blows Follow—Anglo-American Bank Officials to Be Tried for Misappropriating Funds—Another Cabinet Crisis Reported Imminent in Argentina.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 29.—A first-class scandal is arising here, caused by a sensational incident which took place at the Casino Friday night, when Edmond Theodore Stead, an Englishman, half-brother to the Countess of Leiningen, was assaulted by an American named Kidd, who says he comes from some where near New York. The Countess of Leiningen belongs to a branch of the family of Prince Dom Leiningen, commander of the royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert. She was staying at the St. James Hotel, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Stead, and the wife of the First Secretary to the Ambassy to Rome. At the same hotel there was an American woman, Miss Fararr, to whom Kidd began to pay attentions, and the other visitors of the hotel dropped his acquaintance. Two months ago he and Miss Fararr were dining at a restaurant and Mr. Stead with his sister, the Countess, and her friend were sitting at another table some little distance away. Later on, while Mr. Stead was playing trente et quarante, Kidd came up, slapped him on the shoulder, and said:

"You will have to apologize for insulting my lady in the dining-room tonight or else the next time I catch you outside I shall thrash you."

Stead replied that he had not insulted the woman and did not want to have anything to do with her. He refused to apologize, but said to Kidd: "If you want any satisfaction you can step outside and have it."

The two immediately walked toward the door, but Mr. Kidd said: "You winked at Miss Fararr."

Stead instantly replied, "You're a liar," whereupon Kidd struck him in the face and made his nose bleed. Stead then rushed on his assailant, but the combatants were secured by the attendants and conducted before the police commissary at the Casino. Kidd was asked to apologize, but refused, and Stead then laid the matter before the Governor of the principality and the police authority for some mysterious reason has not yet succeeded in securing a summons against Kidd.

FOR MISAPPROPRIATING FUNDS.

Three Officials of the Anglo-American Bank Go on Trial Today.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan 29.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—There is great interest in the Anglo-American colony of Paris in a trial which commences in the Assize court tomorrow. Three former officials of the Anglo-American Bank are charged with having misappropriated funds of the bank. The ex-officials are James H. Hobson, Samuel J. Gormann, both Americans, and Francois Martinelli, an Italian. Gormann and Martinelli will not attend court, as they are beyond its jurisdiction. Hobson alone will appear to answer the charge. The Anglo-American Bank was founded four years ago with the object of establishing branches in various centers of America and Europe and doing a general banking business. The head office is at New York and the European branch in Paris. Gormann became President, Mr. Hobson was made manager, and Martinelli cashier. The bank commenced operations in June, 1889. At a general meeting of the shareholders in New York last year it was resolved that Gormann, Hobson, and Martinelli should be replaced. The police authorities in Paris ordered an examination of the bank's books by experts. The result was that Hobson, who had remained in Paris, was eventually arrested. It is alleged that Hobson, whose salary was 8,000 francs a year, with an interest in the profits, appropriated something over [illegible] denies this, and similar charges are made against Gormann the Martinelli.

Chamber to Consider the True Bills.

The Chamber of Deputies will meet next Wednesday to consider the fifteen true bills found by M. Franqueville, examining magistrate in the Panama case. In the Chamber tomorrow several Deputies will advocate the passage of a bill providing for the imposition of severe penalties upon persons making unsubstantiated charges against anybody in connection with the Panama Canal scandal. The motion probably will be opposed by the government, which has already expressed its hostility to such a measure when the subject had been broached in the Chamber.

Several More Anarchists Arrested.

Several anarchists were arrested last night and this morning. Stolen explosives were found in their possession. The police believe that they have arrested the men who placed the infernal machine resembling a sauce-pan before the office of the Carmaux Mining company Nov. 8. The infernal machine was taken to the Commissioner of Police in the Rue Des Bons Enfants, where it exploded with terrific effect.

Deroulede Willing Not to Fight.

The duel between Deputy Deroulede and Deputy Pichon is not likely to take place. Deroulede has requested his seconds to defer final arrangements for the duel until Deputy Pichon explains why he felt insulted by mention of his relations to Cornelius Herz.

Heavy Showers in Paris.

The weather today was cloudy, with heavy showers. Temperature, 37 to 49 degrees; barometer at 6 p. m., 29.88; wind, south, moderate.

CABINET CRISIS IN ARGENTINE.

All but One Minister to Resign—Chaos Prevails in Corrientes.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Jan. 29.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A correspondent in Buenos Ayres says rumors are in circulation indicating that a Cabinet crisis is near at hand, which will force all but Anchorina out of office. President Pena declares that he intends to settle all questions according to the Constitution. In Corrientes political chaos prevails. Leading residents there declare that disturbances are near. It is believed that a state of siege will be declared.

South American Notes.

During the voyage of the ship Manonar from La Libertad four of the sailors were confined in the storeroom as a punishment. They all died from asphyxiation.

A correspondent at Porto Alegre telegraphs that Dr. Castilhos has assumed the Governorship of Rio Grande do Sul. The Federals, with an army of more than 10,000 men, it is expected, will soon invade the territory.

Gen. Korner is studying the Cordillera passes to Argentina.

The bark Valparaiso, coming from the south with a cargo of timber, was wrecked and nine of the crew perished. Only one was saved.

The Chilean Senate has approved the budget for the present year.

There have been found in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, abundant fountains of petroleum of excellent quality.

Extensive fires have recently occurred in Santiago and Tocopilla. The losses have been heavy.

Querno Costa, the new Minister from Argentina, will arrive at Santiago Tuesday.

VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA ALLIES.

Treaty Negotiated to Take Issue Against Further British Encroachments.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 29.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Gen. Villa, the new Colombian Minister to Venezuela, has arrived. He brings with him a new treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, whereby the Government of Colombia virtually takes common issue with Venezuela against further encroachments by the British.

Notes of Venezuela.

In many of the districts of the State of Barcelona yellow fever is raging to an alarming extent. Guayra is desolated by the scourge.

El Derecho, a semi-official organ, renews the attack to compel foreigners resident here to answer questions regarding their right to hold property or engage in commerce.

Advices from Bogota state that the government proposes to meet the deficit by authorizing an issue of $2,000,000 additional paper currency.

President Nunez has received notification of his election as Honorary President of the Spanish-American Literary Congress at the recent session held in Madrid.

PARIS AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Public Opinion Probably Back of the Newspapers of That City.

[New York Tribune Cable.]

LONDON, Jan. 28.—This week again the Egyptian question is more important than Panama. It is the French who take umbrage at the English action in Cairo. It is the French, though not the authors of the recent crisis, who now egg on the Khedive to what only can be his own ruin and mischief to his country should it follow the French lead. It is the French who seem ready to throw Europe into confusion solely for the satisfaction of French vanity. Europe, however, declines to be thrown into confusion. It is the determination to reinforce the British army of occupation in Egypt which has again set the French to blowing trumpets and beating gongs. They have themselves to thank for the measure they resent. It was the counsels of the French press which encouraged the Khedive last week to persevere in his resistance to England. Then came the comments of the Paris newspapers, the question in the French Chamber, the answer of the French Foreign Minister, the remonstrance addressed by order of the French Cabinet to the English Foreign Minister, and all the hurly burly which the French understand so well how to raise at a moment's notice. No wonder if the Khedive was misled and believed himself the champion of a cause which France and perhaps Europe was ready to take up. If there was no echo of Paris elsewhere there was an echo at Cairo. The wretched little sheets of that city caught the French accent and they began to express the French view, to assure the Khedive that he had shown himself a great man, that he was the real ruler of the country, and that he had only to continue as he had begun to give back Egypt to the Egyptians. Demonstrations were gotten up in the streets and at the opera, and a fair imitation of native opinion was manufactured off hand. The Khedive is surrounded, moreover, by evil influences; in other words, by Turkish influences. The effect of all this was to endanger the peace of Cairo and the safety of English and other foreign residents. The further effect was to convince Lord Cromer that the Khedive had not yet learned his lesson, and that to him and to his party and to Egypt generally it must be made clear that English rule in Egypt would be supported by all the force necessary to make it irresistible. Hence the resolve to strengthen the garrison by two battalions. The English force had indeed been reduced rather harshly; an army of 3,000 men is sufficient for peace, but not for war, nor even for real danger of disturbance or disorder. It was Lord Salisbury's policy to reduce it, as English Radicals do not fail to point out. It is Mr. Gladstone's fate to increase it, as French of all parties remark with extreme bitterness. Such an act, says the *Debats*, is a challenge. The *Debats* is a most respectable paper, which long since took and has ever since maintained a most extreme line on Egypt. *Debats* says:

> England has long since fulfilled its mission in Egypt. It only remains for it now to fulfil its pledges and depart. A good proof that it has not fulfilled its mission, and that its pledges have not matured, is supplied by the conduct of the Khedive and what has followed upon it. If the English set sail tomorrow from Alexandria what would happen? Disorder and anarchy, to be followed by a fresh occupation of the country, whether by England again or by France or Turkey. Egypt cannot stand alone and nobody supposes it can. If the act of England is a challenge who is going to take it up?

The newspapers of France are a formidable force, but the fleets and armies of France are not yet under their orders.

G. W. S.

PALACIO TO RETURN TO CARACAS.

Venezuela's Fugitive President Decides to Go Back March 18.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

TRINIDAD, W. I., Jan. 29.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—In a letter which Gen. Carbajal has received from Dr. Andueza Palacio, ex-President of Venezuela, he announces that he will leave Paris March 18 for Caracas.

Protest Against Crespo's Tariff.

The Dutch Government is drafting an energetic official protest against the decree of [illegible] from Europe which come by way of this island. This action works a great injury to the American Red D Line of steamers, and is a serious blow to the commerce of the island.

Attack in Guatemala Exaggerated.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Foreign Office announces that the recent story about an alleged attack upon the British legation in Guatemala is a gross exaggeration of an unimportant incident.

Cotton Strikers Reject Mediation.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The cotton operatives on strike in Lancashire have rejected the proffered mediation of the Rt.-Hon. A. J. Mundell, President of the Board of Arbitrators.

Laborers with Archbishop Satolli.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Mgr. Sbarretti has been nominated coadjutor to the apostolic delegate to the United States, and the Abbé Papi as secretary of the delegation.

APPALLING DEPTHS OF SPACE.

Stellar Distances That Stun the Mind and Baffle Comprehension.

London *Telegraph:* Sir Robert Ball at the Royal Institution Saturday afternoon delivered the last of his lectures on astronomy. He took for his subject "The Stars," those orbs which, though appearing so small to us because of their immense distance, are in reality great and shining suns. If, he said, we were to escape from the earth into space, the moon, Jupiter, Saturn, and eventually the sun would become invisible; but, far as we are from the stars, they still shine brightly to us. Many of these stars are heavier than our sun. For instance, Mizar, the middle star in the tail of the Great Bear, is forty times as heavy as the sun. To the naked eye there are five or six thousands of these heavenly bodies visible. In all probability there are worlds revolving round them.

Sixty-one Cygni is the nearest star to us in this part of the sky. Alpha Centauri, in the constellation Centaur, in the Southern Hemisphere, is the nearest of all the stars. The sun is a long way off, 93,000,000 miles. Now, multiply this by 200,000, and the result is, roughly speaking, 20,000,000,000,000; and this is the distance we are from Alpha Centauri. Take the speed of an electric current, which is nearly the same as that of light—180,000 miles per second—suppose a message to be sent at this speed from a point on the earth's surface, it would go seven times around the earth in one second. Again, let it be supposed that messages were sent off to the different heavenly bodies. To reach the moon at this rate it would take about one second. In eight minutes a message would get to the sun, and, allowing for a couple of minutes' delay, one could send a message to the sun and get an answer all within twenty minutes. But to reach Alpha Centauri it would take three years; and as this is the nearest of the stars, what time must it take to get to the others? If, when Wellington won the battle of Waterloo in 1815, the news had been telegraphed off immediately, there are some stars so remote that it would not yet have reached them. To go a step further, if in 1066 the result of the Conquest had been wired to some of these stars, the message would still be on its way. If the tidings of the first Christmastide in Bethlehem had been sent to the stars, there are some orbs, situated in the furthermost depths of space, which could not receive the message for a long time yet.

A Trait of Bishop Brooks.

It was one of the distinguishing characteristics of the late Bishop that he had no patience with the pettiness and triviality which seem to be the meat and drink of a great many people. He felt, as all great men feel, that there is something nobler and better in life, and something more and better to do than to keep alive little animosities and to make much of the mistakes and errors through which people lose their way in the discharge of their duty. Nothing made Bishop Brooks more angry than the pig-headedness and stupidity of laymen in the Episcopal Church who undertook to play boss in dealing with their clergy. Nothing angered him more than pettiness and triviality in a clergyman himself, and those who knew him best say that his indignation on these occasions was always at a white heat. When he was angry he was angry all over, and it was then that his feelings got the better of him and he hit out from the shoulder and gave clergymen or laymen, as the case may be, an honest piece of his mind. Nearly all great men have had these limitations in others to deal with and have found them more provoking than anything else. Bishop Brooks had his full share of them in his brief episcopate, but his love of men always rose superior to his censures and he forgave the smallness of others even when he was most indignant at their conduct.—*Boston Herald.*

GROVER IS TO BE BUSY

DOES NOT WANT TO BE DISTURBED AFTER FEB. 4.

He Promises to Be at His New York Office Every Day Except One This Week, Then Will Retire to the Solitude of Lakewood—Ady Will Contest Martin's Election as Senator from Kansas—Divinity Implored to Drive Montana Democrats into Line.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 29.—In an interview today Mr. Cleveland said: "The date is now at hand when I must have more time to myself than I have had since the election. Thus far the most of my time has been devoted to interviews, which have been by no means unpleasant nor unprofitable, but other things are now pressing upon me which require my uninterrupted consideration. I wish, therefore, you would say for me, through the press, that I shall be at my office in New York every day, with perhaps one exception, during the week commencing with Jan. 30, and that after Feb. 4 I shall remain at Lakewood, where I hope to be undisturbed in the work which will imperatively demand my attention. I also especially desire it to be understood that from now until the 4th of March letters should be addressed to me at the Mills Building, New York."

It was learned today that thus far Mr. Cleveland had filled only two positions in his Cabinet with any certainty. They were Mr. Carlisle for the Treasury and Mr. Lamont for the Navy. It was understood here last week that Mr. Bayard had accepted the State portfolio, but now it seems that the report was premature. From one who is in close touch with Mr. Cleveland it was learned that the President-elect would in all probability select his former law partner, Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, for the Attorney-Generalship. Among others who, it is said, are being considered for Cabinet positions by Mr. Cleveland are Gov. Gray of Indiana, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, Hoke N. Smith of Georgia, Patrick Collins of Massachusetts, and Don M. Dickinson of Michigan.

Chairman William F. Harrity of the Democratic National committee and Attorney-General William W. Henzel of Pennsylvania spent the greater part of the day with Mr. Cleveland. Both men refused to be interviewed as to their talk with the President-elect, Mr. Harrity saying his visit here was purely a social one and it had been planned two weeks ago. Mr. Harrity said that he did not come here to ask patronage from Mr. Cleveland for Pennsylvania, nor was he a candidate for a Cabinet position. Mr. Harrity and Mr. Henzel will return to Philadelphia tomorrow and Mr. Cleveland will go to New York.

MARTIN'S SEAT TO BE CONTESTED.

J. W. Ady of Kansas Will Carry His Fight to the United States Senate.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Joseph W. Ady, for whom the Repulicans in the Legislature voted for United States Senator, will contest the election of John Martin, to whom a certificate of election has been issued. It is now claimed that a majority of the legal votes cast for Senator in joint assembly of the members of the Senate and House were in reality for Ady and not for Martin. To show this the Republicans have prepared a statement of the facts attending the organization of the rival Houses of Representatives. In a brief prepared by the Republicans to be presented to the Senate Elections committee in Washington it is claimed that the Republican House is the legal House of Representatives, and that the Populist House is not a legally organized body. It admits that fifty-eight members of the Populist House are members-elect, but inasmuch as they have never taken their seats in the legally organized House they are not members of the Legislature in fact, and consequently were not entitled to vote for United States Senator. Many legal authorities, among them "McCrary on Election," are quoted to define the difference between members-elect and members in fact. All go to show that a member [illegible] only qualified votes at the joint assembly of the members of the Senate and House were the forty Senators and sixty-four members of the Republican House, who were present and voting, making a total of 104, twenty-two more than constitutes a quorum of all the members elected. Of this number Joseph W. Ady received 77, John Martin 26, and M. W. Coburn 1, Ady having a clear majority of all the votes cast. The brief argues that if the Republican House organization is legal Mr. Ady is unquestionably elected, and admits that if the Populist House is regular there is no further question as to the election of Martin.

DEMOCRATIC PRAYERS AVAIL NOT.

Providence Invoked to Bring the Bolting Montana Bourbons Into Line.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Having exhausted all other resources of the party organization to bring the nine bolting Democrats into line for the caucus nominee for United States Senator, resort was had Saturday to an appeal for the interference of Providence. In his opening prayer Chaplain Snyder of the House took occasion to call the attention of the Almighty to the Senatorial situation and made an appeal for his aid in securing the balance of power in the Federal Senate for the Democrats. The Chaplain said:

> We have a common interest in the welfare of this Nation and its institutions and in this State that towers above sectional or political interest. O Lord, we have been earnestly requested to pray that the minority of this House may see the error of their ways and fall into line with the majority.

Despite this appeal to Heaven the nine Daly Democrats voted for Dixon just the same, and the prospects are that they will continue to do so until the life of the Legislature has expired, and then Gov. Rickards will appoint a Republican. There is a growing conviction that W. A. Clark, the regular nominee, should not withdraw until he has received the votes of all the Democrats of the Legislature. Whenever this happens he will be elected.

POPULISTS CAN END THE CONTEST.

Wyoming Democrats Must Name a Senatorial Candidate to Suit Them.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 29.—This has been a busy day among the Senatorial aspirants. The new forces are working hard to increase their vote tomorrow, but with little success. The other Democratic candidates are arranging to unite upon one of their number acceptable to the Populists and thus end the contest. The Republicans are divided equally between Warren and Clark, with but little prospect of reconciliation. The Populists alone are united and are in a position to solve the question at any time when it suits them and when the Democrats unite upon a candidate acceptable to them. They do not want New, as he is supposed to be the Union Pacific candidate. They are adverse to Beck and Baxter, both having been in sympathy with the invasion. The selection of Corn or Holliday, who are in the field, or of Thompson or Beckwith, who are not avowed candidates, would suit them. Several ballots are expected to be taken tomorrow.

LOCAL OPTION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Committee's Report Favorable to an Amendment to the Constitution.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 29.—The great battle for resubmission will come to a crisis Monday in the House. The House Temperance committee will make a report favoring the submission of the constitutional amendment providing for local option by municipalities and towns. This is a compromise measure between extremists on both sides and meets the views of a considerable majority of the influential members. Another feature of the amendment is a provision for a State inspector who shall pass on the quality of all liquor manufactured or sold in the State.

Allowed a Murderer to Escape.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 29.—Arthur Watson escaped from the Covington jail last night in a manner that shows the most inexcusable carelessness or a willful breach of trust on the part of the turnkey. Watson was to be tried next Monday for the most atrocious murder of a school girl, Miss Cain. The turnkey late last night allowed Watson to eat his lunch in the corridor, and while he was there went out to the office, leaving the door open, to see a prisoner who had just been brought in by the patrol wagon. When he returned Watson was gone. The turnkey was instantly discharged.

SENSATIONAL SERMONS DELIVERED.

Religious Differences at Lafayette Now at Fever Heat.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Echoes from Thursday night's riot, in which ex-Priest George P. Rudolph was shot and prevented by a mob from telling why he left the Romish priesthood, were heard today at St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Father E. P. Walters delivered a strong sermon, condemning the men or societies that brought Rudolph here, saying they were engaged in stirring up strife, and in equally strong language he denounced the men engaged in the mob, whose action, he said, had cast odium upon the church.

At Trinity Methodist Church at night the Rev. William Wirt King delivered a sensationally denunciatory sermon against the Catholic Church, charging that its teachings were un-American, that many of its priests were immoral, that the church was the avowed enemy of the public schools and of liberty of conscience and of religious thought. The strongest opposition to the schools, he dramatically declared, came from the priests, a class of men who had no children to educate.

He referred to the visit of Satolli, spoke of him as coming fresh from Rome to instruct the American people about their free schools, a man who could only speak through an interpreter. He characterized his mission as an insult to American intelligence. This remark was loudly applauded.

During the celebrations Catholic children, instead of singing national and patriotic airs, were kept by themselves chanting in Latin to St. Patrick. The sermon was the most sensational ever delivered here and is the talk of the city tonight.

GOV. ALTGELD STEADILY IMPROVING.

No Limit Yet Fixed to His Stay in North Carolina.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld spent a quiet morning at his hotel. He slept well last night and was up early this morning, but the weather was cloudy and damp and he was deprived of his usual walk on the veranda. By noon the clouds had disappeared and the afternoon was warm and bright, the mercury standing at 60°. At 4:30 o'clock the Governor and Dr. Pague went out for a drive and were gone two hours. Treasurer Ramsay is not so well today and has not been out of his room. The Governor is reported as steadily improving, and no limit has yet been fixed to his stay here. Dr. Pague thinks the climate is just what the Governor needs and if his patient continues to improve he will be kept here as long as he can be induced to remain away from his official duties.

The following dispatch was received by THE TRIBUNE last night:

> ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 29.—Gov. Altgeld's condition is very satisfactory today. Steady improvement manifested, with relief of all former active symptoms. Weather fine; took carriage ride, enjoying it greatly. R. N. RAMSAY.

FRAME BUSINESS BLOCK BURNS DOWN.

An Overheated Stove Caused a Loss of $10,000 Early This Morning.

An overheated stove caused a fire early this morning which resulted in the total destruction of a two-story frame business block with its contents at Nos. 641, 643, and 645 Milwaukee avenue. The loss was $10,000, fully covered by insurance.

The building was owned by Mrs. E. Katz, who lived in the second story of No. 643. She lost her personal effects, valued at $200, and estimated the loss on the building at $5,000. C. H. Schoenfield occupied the ground floor of No. 643 as a grocery. He said his loss on stock would amount to $1,100, fully insured. At No. 645 Stanislaus Broski had a shoe store and lived in the second story. His loss was $500 on furniture and $2,000 on stock, with an insurance of only $500. Mrs. Hannah Jackson's clothing store at No. 641 was damaged to the extent of $1,100. She lived in the second story and lost her personal belongings. Her stock of clothing was fully insured.

The fire started in the grocery store.

TO AID IN A PARLIAMENTARY STRUGGLE.

A meeting was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday for the purpose of furthering the organization of the Irish National Federation of America. It was decided to establish a local branch and to hold a mass-meeting at an early date to revive among Irishmen of the city their old interest in the struggle in which their kith and kin are engaged. The immediate object is to raise funds for the Irish parliamentary party to enable its members to remain in their places in the House of Commons while the bitter fight Tories and Unionists are sure to wage against Mr. Gladstone's bill is carried on. Judge Moran presided at the meeting. Among the others present were: Justice Dooley, A. A. Canavan, John Goodwin, Charles Corkery, Dr. Guerin, Justice White, M. W. Kerwin, Senator Noonan, Timothy Sullivan, H. T. Fitzgibbon, P. J. Cahill, William Hailey, M. McDonough, D. H. Pinney, David Sullivan.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.

Mayor Washburne Enlightens the Question Club—General Discussion Invited.

The Chicago Question club, which meets every Sunday afternoon at No. 337 South Halsted street, has issued an open challenge to all Chicago societies for a joint discussion of any social question.

An invitation was sent to Mayor Washburne, asking him to answer some questions concerning the administration of his office, and at yesterday's meeting the following reply was read:

> I am not a candidate for reëlection and have at no time been a candidate for reëlection since my inauguration, and would under no circumstances accept a renomination or election, and I must therefore leave the discussion of this question to those who are disposed to seek these political powers.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY DESPONDENCY.

Sergt. McWinney of the Army Fires Two Bullets into His Brain.

George McWinney, a Sergeant in the service of the United States army detailed at the World's Fair to guard the War Department exhibit, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his boarding place, No. 6144 Oglesby avenue, yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. McWinney went to his room and placing the revolver to his right temple fired two shots in quick succession. When the occupants of the house heard the shots they hurried to the room and found the man lying dead on the floor. McWinney was 40 years old and an Irishman by birth. He had been despondent for several days. The cause for his act is unknown. His body was removed to Rollston's morgue.

Capture of a Band of Burglars.

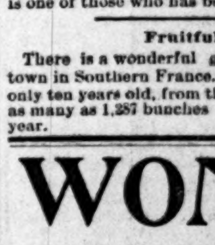
CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 29.—After several days diligent investigation the police have captured members of a band of burglars who have for several months been carrying on their operations in this city. Their latest raid resulted in the robbery of the safe of a merchant named Domingo Paredes of $6,000 in money and a large amount of jewelry. Romona Corta, the leader of the band, is one of those who has been captured.

Fruitful Vine.

There is a wonderful grapevine at Gaillac, a town in Southern France. Although the plant is only ten years old, from the cutting it has yielded as many as 1,287 bunches of fine fruit in a single year.

WOMEN

Full of Pains



Aches and weaknesses, find in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER the first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. In ONE MINUTE it relieves aching sides and back, hip, kidney and uterine pains, strains and weaknesses, rheumatic, sciatic, sharp and nervous pains, coughs, colds and chest pains. Odorous with balsam, spice and pine, it is the sweetest as well as surest, safest and best plaster in the world.

Price: 25c.; five, $1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., BOSTON.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago.

Thomas Concert for the Wage-Workers.
Ball of the Cook County Democracy at the First Regiment Armory.
Dance at the Marquette Club.
Reception to Vice-President-Elect and Mrs. Stevenson by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.

What is going on today at S. & M.'s.

An Opening Exhibition and Sale of High Class Foreign Dress Goods, in connection with a great Advance Sale of Guinet's World's Fair Exhibition Black Dress Silks.

Before the opening of our new rooms on State-st. our Dress Goods plans were formulated. They were laid on a broad, far-seeing, generous basis. We planned to have the largest, the best, the rarest, the most exclusive stock of Dress Goods in Chicago. There has not been a hitch in the programme—such a stock is in and arriving daily. We will not weary you with a list of French names. But if you wish to see a stock of wool, of silk and wool, of washable Dress Fabrics that is really unapproachable, you can see it here. A strong statement, you may think! *But, after all, a simple fact.* How foolish we would be to make an assertion of this sort if we were not absolutely certain of it! The Dress Goods world, as far as Chicago is concerned, is within a radius of a block or two, which renders comparison a very easy matter. We gladly—cordially—welcome such comparison. We feel there can only be one possible outcome, "i. e."—to make this famous corner of State and Madison more famous than ever—for dress goods.

⁂

[illegible] Silk fame, allows the control of his world-famous silks to one house in each large city. He has the keen French wit and foresight to pick out the liveliest progressive house for such control. The same influence that gave the great Wanamaker store in Philadelphia the Guinet Silks gave it to Schlesinger & Mayer for Chicago. Guinet is the largest producer, and the best, of course—he wants large sales—he is sure of them here—he makes assurance doubly sure by authorizing us to make a memorable sale of his Silks once a year. It begins today. If we were to tell you that you could buy Black Silks today at about the producing cost you'd be incredulous. *You can.*

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

A Letter from St. Louis.

MR. MARK M. THOMPSON—

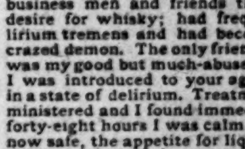
Dear Sir: I wish herewith to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the wonderful healing properties of your Bichloride of Gold Cure. I had been a confirmed drunkard for eight years; had held many honorable business positions, but had lost them all and had forfeited the respect of business men and friends through my insatiate desire for whisky; had frequent attacks of delirium tremens and had become a mere whisky-crazed demon. The only friend I had left on earth was my good but much-abused wife; through her I was introduced to your agent, who found me in a state of delirium. Treatment was at once administered and I found immediate relief. Within forty-eight hours I was calm and rational. I am now safe, the appetite for liquor having been entirely eradicated from my system. I earnestly commend the "Thompson Bichloride of Gold Cure" as a positive, absolute cure for the whisky habit. Gratefully yours,

S. W. WALLACE,
1404 Papin-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Wallace was for many years on the staff of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and is one of the best-known men in that city.

The company's Chicago Institute, at 805 West Monroe-st., cor. Hoyne-av., is the best equipped home in the world for persons suffering from alcoholism and narcotism.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.



Catalogues in English, German, Swedish or Norwegian, or treatise on Rupture cured with Electric Truss, 6 cents.

The Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Co.

201-211 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE of Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, No. 250 Illinois-st., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24, 1893. Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock on Friday, Feb. 3, 1893, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies—viz.: salt meats, crackers, handkerchiefs, lard, soups, etc. Preference will be given articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions of contract will be furnished on application to this office. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Colonel and A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Purchasing and Depot C. S.

HAWAII AS A STATE.

ANNEXATION NOW A BURNING QUESTION IN THIS COUNTRY.

Views of Different Congressmen—Men-of-War Fitting Out for Duty at Honolulu—Sailing of the Mohican—Monterey Being Got Ready—Annexation Feeling Growing on the Pacific Slope—Views of the British Press on the All-Important Subject.

[*Continued from first page.*]

popular with the masses. As is well known, sugar manufacture is the great industry of the Hawaiian Islands, and their people would be glad to receive the bounty which the American planters receive. It would probably amount to several millions per year, for an immense amount of sugar is produced there. If the bounty on sugar is not retained the Democrats will, I think, be obliged to increase the revenue by again imposing a tariff duty on that grade of sugar, and the Hawaiians would reap a benefit from American citizenship. The question as to what we should do with the islands after we acquired possession of them is pertinent."

Representatives Sayers and Dockery, members of the House Appropriations committee, oppose the annexation, because, as they say, "the United States has its hands full now looking after the members of its already large family."

Mr. Loud on the Policy.

Representative Loud of California says that it is a serious question.

"It is a matter of doubtful public policy," he added, "whether the United States should acquire any foreign territory. It has never been the policy of the country in the past. The people of the Sandwich Islands are dissimilar to our own. I believe the natives and Chinese constitute a large proportion of the population. It might be expedient, perhaps, to secure the islands in order to prevent any foreign power from gaining supremacy on territory so near our own shores. The establishment of a naval coaling station there would also be of undoubted advantage to us in time of war. But it is not certain that there would be any other great advantage to the United States in acquiring possession of the islands."

Judge Chipman of Michigan, who is a member of the Foreign Affairs committee, bluntly favors annexation. He says:

"Of course, a contest with England could not be avoided, but that should not affect the matter one way or the other. This country will never amount to anything more than a second class power so long as it whisks around the corner when it sees a foeman approaching. England takes whatever it wants, whenever it wants, wherever it may be. I do not believe in a bullying policy, but America must know its rights and maintain them at all hazards. The time has come when the Government of the United States must assert itself. The islands would prove desirable acquisitions from every point of view. I do not know what will be the action in the present case and I do not know what are Mr. Cleveland's views, but I do know that in the next four years the Sandwich Isles will become a part of this country. It is the logical outcome and is favored by too many men of prominence in public life to have another outcome."

MOHICAN SAILS FOR HONOLULU.

All Bustle at the Navy Yard and the Monterey Being Made Ready.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 29—The United States flagship Mohican, with Admiral Skerrett aboard, left Mare Island Navy Yard at 7 o'clock this morning. It arrived off San Francisco this afternoon and proceeded direct to sea on its way to Honolulu. The Ranger is expected to leave the yard at any moment, and the Adams will leave there Tuesday morning.

Not for several months past has there been so much bustle and activity at Mare Island Navy Yard as was shown yesterday after the news was received announcing the overthrow of the monarchical government at Hawaii. Various heads of departments were ordered to report immediately at the commandant's office, and orders were issued to them to have the flagship Mohican and the [illegible] as fast as it was received at the wharf it was taken aboard in baskets and stored in the bunkers. Provisions were sent out from storerooms, and every available man was set to work where he could be made most useful.

There has also been marked activity in completing preparations for sending the new coast defense vessel Monterey to the Mare Island Navy Yard. It is now at the Union iron works in this city, but will go to the navy yard tomorrow to receive stores and ammunition and to be otherwise fitted for sea. A force of 150 men were working on the Monterey all last night, and state that they received notice that the vessel must be completed by 4 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Henry T. Scott, President of the Union iron works, in response to a question regarding the hurry in the completion of the Monterey, said: "The trouble with the Sandwich Islands has nothing to do with the matter. The Monterey is practically finished as far as the Union iron works is concerned, and I so telegraphed the Navy Department yesterday. The vessel will be transferred to the Mare Island officials Monday morning. I know nothing about what disposition will be made of the vessel after the commandant receives it."

At Mare Island the equipment order has been received, and the supply department stands prepared to place supplies for a long cruise on board. The large number of men required to man the Monterey is in readiness, but the officials are backward in disclosing the prospective plans.

GENERALLY FAVOR ANNEXATION.

Views of California Press and Public Upon the Hawaiian Situation.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 29.—News of the overthrow of the monarchical government in Hawaii and the arrival of the commission here to urge the United States to annex the islands continue to be the chief topics of interest in this city and throughout the Pacific coast.

The morning newspapers today devoted a great amount of space to the subject and contained interviews with many business-men who are directly or indirectly interested in Hawaiian affairs. The views expressed by these men differ materially as to the policy they believe the United States should pursue in the matter, though the majority of them appear to favor annexation. All press editorials here either declare in favor of annexation or urge a determined policy on the part of the United States Government which will prevent any other foreign power from gaining possession of the islands.

Business-men present at last night's meeting agreed to take concerted action in urging Congress to annex the islands. The Commissioners are in haste to reach Washington and left here this evening.

OPINION OF THE HAWAIIAN CONSUL.

He Believes That Country Will Be Annexed to the States.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Elisha H. Allen, Hawaiian Consul in this city, had not heard officially of the revolt when seen today at his residence.

"The ex-President of the provisional government and his associates are all good, noble men," he remarked, "and I know that they will look out for the interest of the people. The country's financial condition and credit abroad will not be injured. This is not like a Central American revolution. It is intended to advance public interests.

"In regard to annexation it is hard to tell what will be done. I think the Hawaiian Islands will come under United States control either by annexation or by some other means. It is not every day that such an opportunity is offered to a government like the United States."

VERDICT OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

It Is Almost Unanimous that Hawaii Should Become a State.

Following are the editorial opinions of the leading newspapers in the United States on the Hawaiian question, telegraphed last night to The Tribune:

New York.

Sun: So the Sandwich Islands want to join the United States. It is not surprising. Where else could their people wish to go? Where else could they find safety and the hope of liberty and progress. We do not suppose there will be any difficulty in the way of arranging proper terms for the admission of the welcome applicants. The State of Hawaii may thus be the first independent foreign country to be annexed to the American Union, and we dare say it will not be the last.

Times: The thing absolutely certain for the moment is that no European domination over Hawaii, even in the form of a joint protectorate, will be permitted. The alternative is autonomy, doubtless now as a republic, or annexation to the United States. The first points to learn are how far the Commissioners from Hawaii represent its people, and what terms they propose.

World: To what extent speculation and jobbery enter into the plans of the American faction remains to be seen. It is not unlikely that the annexation scheme has friends at both ends of the line who will urge its adoption regardless of consequences, but the matter is one to be considered with deliberation.

Morning Advertiser: We can lose nothing by acceding to the desire of this people to be taken into our family of States. It is not likely that any other nation would seriously urge an objection to our doing so. Certainly no other nation has a shadow of a right to oppose such a consummation. Our own interests would be subserved, while those of no other would suffer, and those of the Hawaiians would be signally promoted by annexation.

Tribune: The United States can never consent to let its influence in the Hawaiian Islands be second to that of any other power. If this obvious requirement could be assured and a sufficient native government be maintained without the necessity on our part of exercising ultimate authority or assuming final responsibilities, it is quite certain that the disposition of the American people would be satisfied. It must be recognized, at least, that we are close upon the time when the traditional hostility in the United States toward an extension of authority, if not also of territory, among the islands near our coasts must to some extent give way to the necessities of our increasing commerce.

Recorder: One thing is certain: this country will not tolerate any European interference in Hawaii for the purpose of coercing the islanders into submission to a government which is not of their own choosing. Beyond that it is an open question what the best interests of this country demand.

Boston.

Globe: The advantages of Hawaiian annexation to the United States are evident and like advantage would accrue to Hawaii. She would save $100,000 annually on the cast-off trappings of useless royalty. Her sugar product is very valuable. She would become our natural customer and under the existing duties England would be locked out. Should Hawaii be annexed to the United States as an organized State in the republic she might become a nice training school for American politics. A sovereign State far out in the great Pacific with a voting constituency made up largely of Chinese and Indians would be an interesting field for the fine art of practical politics.

Journal: Our government, no doubt, will give its moral support and such material aid as may be required and fitly given to the orderly development and support of such form of administration as may be found practicable. This, however, is something very different from trying to rule Hawaii as a dependency or admitting it as an integral part of the Union. Our theories of government and our established police are against both these proceedings. But there need be no misunderstanding of our position on the part of any European power. Hawaiian independence, whatever form of government may be fixed upon, will be satisfactory to us, but the United States warns other powers to keep hands off Hawaii.

Herald: We should not wish to have one of the great powers of Europe seize the Hawaiian group and occupy it as a naval station or by special laws exclude us from the trade we now have; but, with these exceptions, it would be very much to our advantage to have the Hawaiian people independent of us. In a trade way we could not gain by annexation anything we do not now possess, while politically the union would bring with it new problems of differences in race and conditions to add to those which we now have. But even more than this is the international burden we should then assume.

Philadelphia.

Press: Half a century ago the United States declared the occupation of the islands by any European power would be a fit ground for war. This is still truer today. If the past fiction of native rule cannot be longer maintained only one course is open. The United States must accept the islands; but this should not be done without a careful consideration of our treaty obligations to France and England, and the possibility of restoring native rule with an American "resident."

Record: The invitation is one which any of the European powers would be glad to accept, for the great value of the islands from a maritime or military point of view is unquestionable. The policy of our government will naturally be to hold aloof from annexation.

Times: Whether the next step will be logically annexation to the United States is a more difficult question. That such is the ultimate result to be expected seems probable. We must, of course, defend Hawaii against interference from any other nation, but as to taking this unfortunate little country into the Union, there is time enough for that.

GROWL OF THE BRITISH LION.

London Newspapers Warn the States to Keep Hands Off Hawaii.

London, Jan. 30.—The *Daily Graphic* says of the Hawaii revolution: [illegible] knowledge to justify the Queen's deposition. The revolution seems to be purely the work of a section of immigrants numbering at the outside 1,500. The fact that the revolutionists were in so great a hurry to ask the United States for annexation wears an ugly look.

The *Morning Post* says:

Annexation of Hawaii by the United States might be regarded as a counter move to fortifying Esquimalt. The bulk of Hawaiian trade being with the United States we are not surprised that there should be a desire for closer union with that power.

The *Daily News* says:

The overthrow of the Queen seems to be an American coup. Hawaii being the key to the whole group, the Americans, once they possessed it, would not find difficulty in making themselves master of the others. Europe, however, has necessities in the same quarter—Honolulu being the only coaling station on the mail route between San Francisco and Auckland.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:

The affair wears the aspect of a successful attempt by American intriguers to subvert the existing order of things in favor, first, of themselves, the next, of what is impossible, annexation. We could not allow the United States to annex the islands, even if the established policy at Washington permitted the idea to be entertained. This policy, however, will not permit it. Obviously the native government ought to be restored, for the revolution is the work of discontented, selfish foreigners, chiefly Yankees.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:

Europe has not any great concern with Hawaii. Nevertheless the Queen has rights which seem to have received scant respect from the leaders of the movement. Events had not given to a section of the foreign population the right to oust the lawful sovereign. Anxiety for the welfare of the natives seems to have been less of a motive with the American party than the desire to further their own interests.

The *Standard* says:

It is not likely that the good sense of the American people will permit them to assume this responsibility, which would be found onerous and unprofitable, or to claim an extension of influence which would be opposed and resented by other powers having equal interests at stake. It is true that the United States could not allow any of the other powers to annex the islands, but none has such an ambition. Justice requires that the Constitution be restored with such reforms as are necessary, the powers most interested agreeing in respect to the guarantee. Neither the United States, nor Germany, nor Great Britain has sufficient motive for making a selfish arrangement.

The *Times* says:

It is difficult to see how compliance with Mr. Dole's request can be reconciled with existing American institutions. It seems plain, however, that the state of things that has existed lately cannot continue any longer. Something must be done. The question is, what and by whom? The Samoan precedent is not altogether encouraging. Nevertheless it seems possible that some such scheme may be executed ultimately.

The Newest Chain.

When Disraeli, in "Lothair," mentioned Corisande's "ropes of pearl," the idea seemed rather barbaric in its splendor, and merely an outburst of the Oriental imagination of the writer. Now, however, several women of society boast of these splendid, long strings, each separate pearl of which may be worth from $500 to $1,000. These sumptuous chains are from a yard to a yard and a half in circumference, and are worn wound once around the throat with the rest of the "rope" hanging loosely over the corsage to the waist. Diamonds, too, are also worn in this gorgeous, reckless-looking fashion, the modern riviere which just encircled the throat and which used to be thought so magnificent being quite superseded by the long, glittering, scintillating chain which milady winds once or twice around her stately neck and then leaves hanging in careless, rich-looking fashion loosely over the front of the dress.

The Japs Are Coming.

Nozo Yomura, a Japanese gentleman now in this country, says: "We have organized in Tokio a society called 'The Going to America Society.' Its object is to facilitate Japanese travel to the United States during the Exposition. As I say, the travel will be very large. We have made arrangements with the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the American and Japanese railroads to such an advantage that a person in Japan can visit the Fair and spend about six weeks in America for 700 yen, or a little less than $500. Hundreds of my people have already made their arrangements to come, and the lists are growing rapidly every day.

The Outcome.

Mrs. Kingley (anxiously)—"How did you come out last night playing poker?"

Kingley—"I won two boxes of cigars and lost that new gown I was going to give you."—*Truth.*

FOG ON THE HARBOR.

BOATS HAVE DIFFICULTY IN REACHING THEIR DOCKS.

Big Cunarder Etruria Nearly Gets Lost Trying to Find Anchorage Off the Quarantine Station in the Upper Bay—Peculiar Charges Against Theodore H. Tilton, Formerly of Chicago—Smallpox Appears in Bellevue Hospital and the Property Is Quarantined.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The dense atmosphere that hung over the rivers and the bay today was full of sounds. There was a clamor of tooting horns, screaming whistles, and clanging bells. A thick veil of fog was drawn from shore to shore, and ferryboats and river craft felt their slow way noisily. Extra lookout men were stationed in the bows of the vessels, and the watchmen at the ferry-slips were kept busy ringing the fog bells as a signal to the pilots on the boats. Even with this guide several ferryboats poked their noses into the wrong slips. Towards night it grew thicker and thicker.

The big Cunarder Etruria, which arrived today, had a hard time and came near getting lost trying to find an anchorage off the quarantine station in the upper bay. It ran into some rough weather coming over, and Saturday morning poked its nose into the fog bank. It was 3:07 o'clock this afternoon when it finally hove to off the quarantine station in the upper bay.

The British steamship Clement of the Red Cross line grounded at low water on the ledge of rocks directly opposite the landing-place of the Liberty Island ferry at the Battery. A number of tugboats ran alongside the steamer. The tug Fred Dalzell made fast and succeeded in pulling it off the rocks at 3 p. m. After backing into deeper water the Clement proceeded to an anchorage off Liberty Island, where it will remain until the fog lifts.

The fog and the rain did not confine itself to the waters. It reached the shore and made life miserable for pedestrians in this city of mud-plastered streets.

THEODORE H. TILTON'S CAREER.

Peculiar Facts Coming to the Front by Police Court Charges.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—A former citizen of Chicago is causing much excitement in police circles here. Some years ago Theodore H. Tilton was employed by Dunlap & Co., hatters of this city. Subsequently he went into business for himself at Chicago and afterwards sold his Chicago store to Dunlap. It is asserted that Dunlap had trouble with Tilton, but the latter denies this statement and says the assertion that there was a warrant out for his arrest at that time is false. But this is ancient history.

One of the most distinguished looking men ever arraigned in the Tombs Police Court stood at the bar there this morning a marked contrast to the miserable creatures of both sexes about him. The prisoner was Theodore H. Tilton, who was arrested Saturday night at the Hotel Kensington, Fifth avenue and Fifteenth street, charged with swindling J. Nutting, tailor, out of $275 alleged to have been borrowed on a pawnticket for two watches which had already been sold for non-payment of interest. Tilton was not represented by counsel in court and was committed to the Tombs Prison to await the action of the grand jury. Bail was fixed at $2,000.

Even while the prisoner was being committed on the charge made by Mr. Nutting another complaint against him was made at police headquarters, telling that the man had swindled the Harlem Bank out of $365 last spring by a bogus check. The complainant was A. B. Frenzel, a chemical and mechanical engineer.

Mr. Frenzel met Tilton in London in 1886, when the latter agreed to pay the former $500 if he could get $10,000 for him. Mr. Frenzel did this, and says Tilton cheated him out of half of the commission agreed on. Whatever his financial transactions may have been, it is certain that Tilton reached London in 1886 and was introduced [illegible] nobleman in the Imperial Hand Grenade company which he was trying to form. With Lord Thurlow's assistance capitalists were interested in the American patent and exhibitions of the grenade were given at various places and once in the presence of members of the royal family.

In connection with the introduction of this patent Mr. Tilton met the Prince of Wales. The exalted position of the foreigner was of service to him in his relations with the Prince of Wales, and he is said to have been photographed at Brighton together with his Royal Highness and other members of the Supreme Consistory of the thirty-second degree.

APPEARS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Typhus-Fever Breaks Out and the Property Is Under Quarantine.

New York, Jan. 29.—Typhus-fever has appeared at Bellevue Hospital and the property has been placed under quarantine. One of the employés of the institution has already died of the malady, and today there are reported to be twenty-six suspected cases of the fever within its walls. The following additional cases were reported today by the Board of Health: William Long, an orderly in the Reception Hospital; Joseph Kreis, from No. 112 Bowery; William Flynn, a tramp lodger in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station; Henry Weiss, an inmate of the Newsboys' Lodging-house; John Boherty, from a Bowery lodging-house; George R. Graham, Henry Weiner, and Robert Spence, all from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

JOHN W. LOVELL TALKS BACK.

He Says the Statements Regarding Him Are False and Malicious.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—John W. Lovell, who was ousted from the Vice-Presidency of the United States Book company at a meeting of its directors Friday, arrived in this city today from Boston. Mr. Lovell would not see newspaper men, but he prepared a little typewritten statement. He proposes to meet the directors tomorrow and account for his absence from the city, which, he says, was made necessary by business of the company. His statement is as follows:

The malicious and unfounded statements which have appeared in the press in regard to my connection with the United States Book company call for absolute and prompt denial on my part. The business of the company has required my almost continuous absence from the city during the last eight months. Friday last the directors were informed that I was in Troy to have the attachment of the Manufacturers' National Bank withdrawn, and made an arrangement to have that done, which, if carried out by the directors, would have avoided all subsequent complications.

Saturday, Jan. 28, I was in Boston on business for the company, and there first learned through the New York newspapers of the other attachments and the unwarranted and unjust action of the directors regarding myself. I at once returned to New York City, and shall now take such steps as I believe best for the protection of the stockholders and creditors of the company and compel redress for the wrong done myself.

Mr. Lovell's brother said today that John W. Lovell intended to find out who was responsible for the charge that he had not accounted for $250,000 worth of securities belonging to the company.

FIGHT TO BE MAYOR OF CHINATOWN.

Four Candidates in the Field—Campaign Scandal on Jo To Wan.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—There will be an exciting time in Chinatown Monday night, for the Mayoralty convention is to be held in the Joss house at No. 16 Mott street, and there are four candidates for nomination, including the present Mayor, Jo To Wan. He served two satisfactory terms in 1885 and 1886, and his reign this year has been equally popular. It was supposed up to Saturday morning that Jo To Wan had a Tammany cinch on the office, but the adherents of Tom Yeng, a laundryman of No. 387 Fourth avenue, sprung a campaign scandal that afternoon which may wreck his chances of reëlection. This story is to the effect that Mayor Wan has been a manipulator of the municipal funds, and that he has sent a lot of money to Washington for the ostensible purpose of defeating the Geary act, which provides that all Chinamen in the country shall have their pedigree and photograph taken so that no more can enter the United States. "We know," said Wo Chung Lung, "that the American legislators are above bribery and we do not think that the missing money was sent to Washington. We think that somebody has been 'putting a feather in his nest,' as you call it." The other candidates are Low Yee and Chung Yee Foo, both Mott street merchants, but the fight will probably be confined to Wan and Yeng, unless the "dark horse" game is played.

TO RECEIVE THE VIKING SHIP.

Norwegians Meet to Take Action on the Vessel's Arrival.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Several prominent Norwegians who live in this city met tonight at the residence of Harry Randall, No. 366 West Fifty-eighth street, to prepare for the reception in this city of an exact reproduction of an old viking ship that is to be sent to the World's Fair at Chicago. The ship is to make the entire trip by water. It will go from this city up the Hudson River, through the Erie Canal and the lakes to Chicago. No formal action was taken at tonight's meeting, but at another meeting to be held before long a committee will be appointed to invite the yacht clubs to take part in the reception of the vessel. Mayor Gilroy, other city officials, and many prominent citizens will be invited on the vessel that will take the Norwegian societies down the bay to meet the ship.

A sailor living in Sandefjord, Norway, in 1880 found an old Viking ship buried in a sand-hill. Under the direction of the Royal university in Christiania the vessel was dug from the sand and taken to the museum of the University. In the ship was found the skeleton of a man and a number of articles which helped determine the age of the vessel, which experts have placed at about one thousand years. The idea of sending a reproduction of the Viking ship to the World's Fair originated with prominent Norwegians interested in the discussion as to whether Leif Erickson really landed in America long before Columbus. A subscription was raised for building the vessel, which, according to C. Raon, Royal Commissioner-General of Norway to the World's Fair, will sail for Chicago early in April. The vessel is 72½ feet over all, 16¼ feet beam, and 5⅝ feet depth of hold. The bow and stern raise considerably higher than the midships section. It is built, like the original, of oak, the plankings being laid on edge in what is known as the "clinker build." The vessel is fitted with oar locks for thirty-two oars, each seventeen feet long. The ship will make the trip without the escort of any other vessel.

It will be manned by a crew of twenty picked men under the command of Capt. Magnus Anderson, who eight years ago attempted to cross the Atlantic from Norway to America in an open boat eighteen feet long. The outfit of the Viking ship will correspond in every detail with the Viking ships of old. It is expected in New York early in May and after a short stay here will proceed to Chicago.

HARRIS STILL HUNTING EVIDENCE.

Dr. Schale, a Young Scientist, Now at Work on the Celebrated Case.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Friends and counsel of Carlyle W. Harris, the convicted wife murderer, are still hunting for evidence on which to secure a new trial of his case. The latest development in the case is the coming forward of Dr. Walter T. Schale, an analytical and consulting chemist of this city, who will try to show Recorder Smith that Helen Potts may not have died from morphine after all. Dr. Schale is 29 years old and fresh from the universities of Rome, Heidelberg, and Berlin, where he made a special study of toxicology, the science which treats of poisons and their antidotes, under eminent professors. With their assistance Dr. Schale has made many experiments with poisonous drugs of all kinds upon animals and has paid special attention to morphine. Dr. Schale has read the testimony given by experts in the Harris trial relative to the evidence of morphine in the stomach of the poisoned girl, and, while he declined today to say exactly what he would tell Recorder Smyth during the hearing for a new trial, it was easy to gather from his manner and from the fact that he is to appear in the case at all that he does not think there was evidence enough upon which to feel at all certain that the girl took enough morphine to cause death.

CASE HAS NOT YET BEEN SETTLED.

[illegible] Charges Against Bishop Wigger.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The case of the Rev. Thomas B. Killeen of Bergen Point against Bishop Wigger has not yet been settled. Bishop Keane said so this evening in an interview at Washington with the *Herald* correspondent.

"It is positively asserted in New York that the case has been settled," was said to him.

"All I can say to that," replied Bishop Keane, "is that it has not been settled."

"Will it be settled tonight?"

"No, it will not be settled tonight," was the Bishop's reply.

"When will it be settled?"

"That I cannot say," said Bishop Keane.

Mgr. Satolli does not speak English and therefore cannot be interviewed in the Eng[illegible]uage. He appears in public but [illegible] has thus far denied himself to newspaper men in general. Information as to his decision comes as a necessity from Bishop Keane or Dr. O'Gorman. The presumption is that Mgr. Satolli is deliberating at length in this matter.

IN JUSTICE TO RICHELIEU ROBINSON.

His Son Claims for His Father Some Laurels Given Blaine.

New York, Jan. 29.—J. E. Robinson, son of the late of William E. Robinson, the "Richelieu" of Horace Greeley's *Tribune*, has issued a card to the American press in which he asks professional brethren to correct a grievous though unintentional injury to the memory of his father. Mr. Robinson says in part:

All over this country and in Europe in the various newspaper sketches of the illustrious career of James G. Blaine the statement is made that while he was a member of Congress in 1867 he secured the passage of the bill which protects the interests of Americans abroad. As a matter of fact James G. Blaine, throughout all the discussion of this important measure, which is pronounced by public men second only in importance to the Declaration of Independence itself, did not say one word upon it. It was solely the work of William E. Robinson.

The fame of James G. Blaine is bright enough without falsely adding to its laurels those which belong entirely to "Richelieu" Robinson, who withstood an avalanche of the most violent abuse and misrepresentation in his successful efforts to have this passed. The columns of the *Congressional Record* of that period will amply prove this assertion.

MISCELLANEOUS NEW YORK NEWS.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward Offered for Sallie Moore.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The following advertisement was sent to the newspapers tonight by W. W. Cornell, brother-in-law of Miss Sallie Moore, who left his house two weeks ago to seek employment by answering the advertisements she had clipped from the newspapers of the day before, and who has not since been heard from: "Five hundred dollars reward—If Sallie Moore, the young girl who left home Jan. 16, is being forcibly detained the above reward will be paid for any information leading to her discovery; previous rewards withdrawn. Janitor, No. 133 West One Hundred and Third street." Mrs. Cornell, the sister of Sallie Moore, is almost certain now that her sister has been entrapped and is being detained by force.

Dynamiter Callon Reaches New York.

The steamer Fuerst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American line arrived at quarantine at midnight. Among her passengers is Thomas Callon, who, with Michael Harkins, was convicted Feb. 3, 1888, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude on a charge of carrying dynamite with the intention to blow up the House of Commons. He was secretly released from Portland Prison. La Gascogne also arrived at quarantine tonight.

Manhattan Athletic Club Subscription.

At an informal meeting of members of the Manhattan Athletic club this afternoon it was decided to call a meeting of the prominent financial members of the club to decide upon a plan to immediately complete the proposed subscription fund of $200,000 and to have the receiver discharged.

James S. Clarkson Seriously Ill.

James S. Clarkson, ex-Chairman of the Republican National committee, is at the Plaza Hotel quite seriously ill. He has been unable to receive visitors for several days. He is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism and malarial fever.

Gotham Brevities.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank will begin the erection of a twelve-story building at Broadway and Chambers street Feb. 15. It will take one year to finish the building, which will cost $240,000.

The body of John Huntington of Cleveland, O., who died in Europe in June, 1889, was today brought to this port on board the Cunarder Etruria. The body will be taken to Cleveland for interment.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

IS THERE TO BE ANOTHER EGYPT IN THE NEW WORLD?

England Is Industriously Intriguing with Spain—Military Importance of Cuba with Reference to the Canals and the United States—The Island's Industrial and Political Fortunes Are Bound Up with Those of This Country—An American Question.

Havana letter in the New York *Tribune*: *La Lucha*, the most influential journal of the island, evidently believes that the Cuban question is something more than a sugar question. Returning today to the subject of the English financial-political combination for lending $300,000,000 to the Spanish and Cuban treasuries, with the customs revenues of the island pledged as security, it analyzes the motives of the bankers and diplomatists who are striving to establish a protectorate here under the eyes of the great Yankee Nation. It contends that England, in anticipation of the ultimate construction of an interoceanic canal either at Panama or in Nicaragua, desires to play in the West Indies a most important part. As such a waterway would be a direct passage to the far East, where she has great possessions and enormous commercial interests, her bankers, who are the skilled instruments of her diplomacy, are already hoping that history will repeat itself and that another Egypt can be formed in the New World. By their financial projects they aspire to create for England "a privileged situation" in Cuba which will enable her to occupy relatively to Panama or Nicaragua the same position which she has already acquired in relation to the Suez Canal in Cyprus and Cairo.

I regret that I lack the space for a complete translation of this remarkable article. It produces, in the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Spain and England, evidence that a new chapter of financial diplomacy has been opened. It concludes that England has become deeply concerned in the future control of an island so advantageously placed with reference to the United States and the proposed interoceanic canals. Her industrial classes, her merchants, and her bankers have perceived that Cuba is not an inconsiderable quantity in the modern world of commerce and international politics. By acquiring exceptional relations to the island through the loan of $300,000,000 and the control of the customs revenues, they aim to convert the island into an American Egypt, under the protectorate of Great Britain, and governed between the Foreign Office in London and the Stock Exchange. "The dream is an audacious one," remarks *La Lucha* sententiously, "but the English do not give up easily when they are playing the game of their material interests, not merely because they consider themselves adroit, but because they know that the world belongs to those who persevere."

If an American traveler in Cuba is surprised to find the press seriously discussing projects for farming out the revenues to English and French syndicates and for reproducing the Egyptian financial control without reference to the Monroe doctrine, there are astonishing things to be seen in the West Indies. As soon as the French obtained their concessions at Panama the English began to fortify the approaches to the proposed canal. The work was laid out by a royal commission and it has been rapidly completed. Not only was Halifax converted into one of the strongest fortresses in the world, but Bermuda, Kingston, and St. Lucia were connected with it by cable and provided with extensive fortifications, dockyards, and barracks. St. Lucia has become the Gibraltar and chief barrack of the West Indies. Like Bermuda and Kingston it is a fortified coaling station and has drydocks and all the plant required for repairing the most formidable vessels of war. The defenseless American seaboard is confronted with this connected chain of English fortresses, barracks, and dockyards, [illegible] millions of sterling [illegible] has been done during a period of profound peace, when not one of the English possessions in the New World was menaced from any quarter. Entirely apart from these rumored prospects of a European financial control over Cuba, there is sufficient evidence of England's determination to control the approaches to the interoceanic canals, and to exercise a jealous guardianship over the United States from all these connected strongholds.

Whatever may be the motive of this series of formidable imper[illegible]fenses, and however well-founded may b[illegible] Lucha's apprehension of another "Egyptian financial deal," it will be through no fault of England if Americans fail to recognize sooner or later the importance of Cuba from a military point of view. Lying as it does a short distance from the peninsula of Florida, and with its coasts indented with safe and capacious harbors, it commands the approaches not only of the projected interoceanic canals, but also of the Gulf and Atlantic seaboards of the United States. No scheme of national defense will ever be complete without the control of this rock-ribbed island. The completion of either the Panama or the Nicaragua Canal will magnify the military importance of Cuba. With the waterway open the Pacific, Gulf, and Atlantic seaboards will be virtually continuous and Cuba will command them all. Americans can afford to regard with idle curiosity and cynical indifference the operations of London political banking syndicates in other quarters of the world, but not in Cuba. The strategic importance of the island with reference to the canals and the seaboards is one of the chief factors in the Cuban question.

The Southern leaders advanced this argument forty years ago, when they advocated the purchase of the island, but it failed to make any impression upon the public mind because the extension of slavery was the dominant issue involved in annexation. The requirements of military and naval defense were clearly discussed in a remarkable State paper written by Secretary Everett in 1852, which was accepted North and South as a patriotic disclosure of national policy. England and France had proposed a tripartite convention with the United States by which the three powers should guarantee to Spain undisturbed possession of Cuba, and disclaim for the future any intention of annexing the island. Secretary Everett declined the proposition on the broad ground that aversion to European alliances was the oldest tradition of the American Government. But he did not fail to point out the superior interests which the United States had at stake in the Antilles. "Cuba lies at our doors," he remarked. "It commands the approach to the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the horses of five of our States. It bars the entrance to that great river which drains half the North American continent." He asked the English and French Governments what their answer would be to a similar proposal for a tripartite convention if there were a Spanish possession like Cuba guarding the entrance to the Thames or the Seine. "Territorially and commercially," he added, "Cuba would in our hands be an extremely valuable possession. Under certain conditions it might be almost essential to our safety."

That reply of Secretary Everett to France and England remains after forty years a strong and lucid presentation of the Cuban question from the American point of view. All the conditions of the problem with the exception of the military reasons have been changed. In 1852 slavery existed in Cuba; there was no annexation sentiment there; the chief productions of the island were sold in Europe; it was not a commercial dependency of the United States, and it was not suffering from systematic violations of the economic laws. Emancipation has been accomplished in Cuba with less friction and race feeling than in the United States. Admission to the American union is now the supreme hope of the Cuban-born and Spanish-born elements. The American market is the only one where the island's produce can be sold. Cuban commerce is almost exclusively with the United States. The revival of the island's industrial fortunes has been the direct result of the reciprocity policy and is retarded and paralyzed by Spanish misgovernment and intrigues with European banking syndicates. Secretary Everett properly characterized forty years ago the acquisition of the island by force, except in a just war with Spain, "as a disgrace to the civilization of the age." The times have changed. It can no longer be regarded as a crime against civilization for the United States Government to protect with all the resources of its diplomacy the vast commercial interests which it now has in Cuba and to aid the Cuban people in working out their economic and political redemption.

It is as true today as it was in 1852 that Cuba would be an exceedingly valuable American possession, and that it commands the approaches to our seaboards. It could be converted into another California. It would inevitably be the key to the interoceanic waterway either at Panama or Nicaragua—a territory of immense strategical importance. Under these conditions Americans cannot afford to be indifferent either to the commercial interests involved in the reciprocity treaties or to the projects entertained in Madrid for farming out the Cuban revenues to European syndicates, or to the overwhelming public sentiment in the island in favor of political union with the United States. The Cuban question, when reduced to its simplest terms, is an American question. The United States having forced Spain to make the reciprocity convention has only to exercise its authority in order to prevent the surrender of the island to English or French financiers and its subsequent conversion into another Egypt. Let there be strength enough in the bow at Washington and the European syndicates will not be allowed to prey upon an island whose industrial and political fortunes are bound up with those of the United States.

THE WEAK POINT OF A PREMIER.

An Unamerican Chapter in Mr. Bayard's State Department Record.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Down the long line of Secretaries of State Mr. Bayard stands solitary and alone in declaring that the United States flag means nothing. That action of Mr. Bayard's was the precedent on which the American Minister Mizner defended himself when called to account for the assassination of Barrundia. Mr. Blaine refused to accept any such construction. The Minister was recalled. The commander of an American warship who did not interfere was declared by Secretary Tracy to be "deserving of unqualified censure."

The case in which Secretary Bayard displayed his lack of Americanism was that of Gomez, in Nicaragua. Gomez was a political fugitive from Nicaragua. He took passage at a Guatemalan port for a Costa Rica port on the Pacific Mail steamship flying the United States flag. The ship stopped at San Juan del Sur, a Nicaraguan port. The Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs got ready to ask through the American Consul for the surrender of Gomez while the steamer was in port. The American Minister, Mr. Hall, heard of it. He telegraphed to the Consul:

Say respectfully to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that our government never has consented, and never will consent, to the arrest and removal from an American vessel in a foreign port of a passenger in transit, much less if the offense is political.

The Consul did as he was told. The steamship left San Juan del Sur without delivering up Gomez to the Nicaraguan authorities. In making his report to the State Department Minister Hall justified himself from precedents. He had been in the consular service at Havana during the Cuban insurrection. "In every case," he said, "with one exception, where the department was consulted as to the surrender of the party a negative answer was returned." The exception was that of Olivanes, who was charged with the crime of assassination.

Secretary Bayard, however, rebuked Minister Hall for declaring Gomez entitled to the protection of the United States flag while in transit on an American vessel. He decided:

Under the circumstances, it was plainly the duty of the Captain of the Honduras to deliver him (Gomez) to the local authorities upon their request.

"To surrender political offenders," said Secretary Marcy, long before Mr. Bayard's time, "is not a duty, but, on the contrary, compliance with such a demand would be considered a dishonorable subserviency to a foreign power and an act meriting the reprobation of mankind."

To this Mr. Blaine, in discussing the Barrundia case, added: "It is believed that these declarations express the sentiment of the civilized world, and it is certain that any departure from them would be execrated by the people of the United States."

Yet for upholding that which had been the doctrine before, and on which Mizner was removed and Reiter was censured, Mr. Bayard rebuked the American Minister to Nicaragua.

WORSE REINACHS THAN JACQUES.

His Grandfather Was a "Fearful Person," According to This Story.

When I [illegible] last August, writes a Paris correspondent of London *Truth*, a cousin on the maternal side of the late Baron Reinach said, in speaking of him to me: "I am a disciple of Lombroso in his theory of the heredity of evil propensities. Could we only get sincere family records of most persons who have gone to the bad from strong appetites and an utter absence of moral sense, we should, I am persuaded, feel charitably toward them, because we must needs see in them victims of fatality. Of course in allowing this we would be fools not to try to limit their range of mischief.

"I never take up a newspaper without looking to see whether Jacques Reinach, who is now at the top of the wheel in Paris, has not got into some fearful mess."

I asked, "Why?"

"Simply because outside of his family circle he does not know the difference between right and wrong and his wants and greed for money are insatiable."

I thought this hard on Baron Jacques, though I knew him to be a fin de siecle incarnation of Balzac's Vautrin, with pleasant social qualities superadded. Since his mysterious death, which is a greater mystery than ever, I met a cousin of Baroness Jacques, who spoke en philosophe of the family. He had affectionate feeling for the late Baron, but admitted in a degree his incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong. He also admitted the estimate formed of him by the Frankfort kinsman, and the hereditary disadvantages under which he labored. "Jacques," he said "was the best of three successive generations. His father was less good, and his grandfather was a fearful person."

How Fires Affect Women.

In a fire you get very close down to human nature, observes the New York *Sun*. The other night an apartment house took fire. There was no time but for that which was closest. A mother, scantly clad and crying, took out her two little children. A wife buttoned herself in her long Newmarket and ran, leading her brown-eared setter. A devoted son and daughter on the top floor dressed warmly their helpless old mother of 80 and waited to carry her, if need be, across the fire escape. One woman put on a furlined cape over her night-dress and came forth with a traveling bag filled with silver. A young widow ran for her new Sunday frock and took down the departed one's portrait. Another came forth fully equipped as for church, in jacket, tippet, hat, and crimps. Another young woman left all her belongings and fled in her night dress, blistering her bare feet on the cinders, and ran down the street calling for a carriage. Another put her valuables in her sealskin coat, and finding the smoke not too threatening fished out her long tailed gown and the black silk silhouettes of her grandfather and grandmother, which she knew she couldn't replace. One man contented himself with a bath robe, another dressed himself in his four-in-hand tie and scarf pin.

The Fairs of North China.

Northern China is the country of fairs. In any given district there is a constant succession of large gatherings, at which it is not uncommon for as many as 10,000 persons to be congregated. The fairs are sometimes called the "poor man's market," for the great display of second-hand clothing which the owners wish to dispose of.

At Techon and at another point on the Grand Canal there are annual fairs held from the beginning of the twelfth month to the fifteenth day of the same month, at which there is a great display of foreign goods, especially woolens, sold at cheaper rates than at other times. This is called the fair of the grain fleet, and is one of the products of the vicious system of grain taxes. About 400 vessels are annually employed for transporting the Shantung grain tax to Tungchow, near Peking, and upon their return these vessels bring large quantities of goods from Tientsin, which are sold at the fairs. While some of the fairs are held at times rigidly fixed and never varied, most of them are wholly uncertain as to time.—*North China Herald.*

Bad Feature of Politics.

It is a lamentable thing that men in public life must be subjected to misrepresentation and injustice in all forms by reckless, unscrupulous partisanship. Such treatment no doubt keeps many good men out of political life, and leaves it to be filled so often by those who are so regardless of public opinion as to be willing to accept place and power as a fair reward for calumny and abuse. The man who does a useful, manly, noble act, whether he be Republican or Democrat, should have it recognized, and if not commended, at the very least, it should not be used as a partisan weapon of offense against him.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

QUIET AT DUNKIRK.

SHERIFF'S CALL FOR TROOPS WAS ONLY A PRECAUTION.

Only Seventy-five Men Out in the Boiler Shop of the Brooks Locomotive Works—New Men Have Gone to Work—Disturbance Due to Bad Blood Between Riveters and the Contractors—No Act of Lawlessness—Troops Ready for an Emergency.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—All is quiet here today and the call made to the military authorities last night for aid in case of necessity is looked on only as a precaution. President Hinman of the Brooks Locomotive Works, where the trouble exists, said that only seventy-five men were out in the boiler shop and that about thirty new men had gone to work. Some of the men laid off in other departments in consequence of the strike are going back to work in the morning, and altogether it is felt that there is little danger of active trouble.

The disturbance grew out of bad blood between riveters in the boiler shop and the contractors, McNamara & Kane. The men considered themselves inhumanly treated and went out. There is said to be some jealousy of the contractors at the bottom of it. After they went out an appeal was made to the proprietors of the works, but the company sustained the contractors. It has been bringing in new men with varying success until the situation is that described.

No act of lawlessness has taken place. Two of the new men went outside the grounds Friday and got into trouble with the strikers, but there has been no other collision.

As the boilers ran short men in other departments have been laid off on account of lack of work. The other employés of the works are said generally to have little sympathy with the strikers. President Hinman says he has confidence in the loyalty of the men.

A conference was held with Mayor Gould of Dunkirk and Sheriff Jenner of Chautauqua County Saturday, and Sheriff Jenner at the close decided to appeal to Gen. Doyle for help in case of necessity. Gen. Doyle has ordered the Thirteenth separate company of Jamestown and the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo to be ready in case of need. They do not expect to move.

TROOPS ARE HELD IN READINESS.

Gen. Doyle Does Not Think the Trouble at Dunkirk Will Prove Serious.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Gen. Doyle today showed copies of dispatches relating to troops. The Sheriff notified him to be in readiness to answer a call from the Dunkirk works, and he issued orders to the Thirteenth separate company to hold itself in readiness. Gen. Doyle does not think the trouble will be serious. He said tonight: "Dunkirk is a much easier place to handle a crowd of strikers in than Buffalo and I do not think there will be any rioting. If the Seventy-fourth Regiment cannot handle the strike the Sixty-fifth will be ordered out. We have had valuable experience and get the men together quickly."

Col. Fox of this city is holding the Seventy-fourth Regiment under orders from Brig.-Gen. Doyle and is ready to proceed to the scene of the strike at Dunkirk on an hour's notice. Maj. Stewart returned from Dunkirk this evening, where he had been sent by Col. Fox to investigate the situation. He reported that the strikers were quiet and that there were no indications of violence against persons or property. No further advice has been received from the Sheriff up to a late hour tonight.

No Notice Received at Albany.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 29.—At 10 o'clock tonight Gov. Flower said he had no communication from Gen. Doyle at Buffalo regarding the ordering out of the troops to Dunkirk. The Governor added that Gen. Doyle and the Sheriff of Chautauqua County had all the authority necessary to call the troops in that section of the State to the scene of the strike if necessity demanded such action. Adjutant-General Porter is in New York over to-[illegible] Assistant Adjutant-General Pfisterer has not learned officially of the ordering out of the troops.

THE PERSISTENT POWER OF WATER.

Constantly Working in One Form or Another to Destroy the Land.

A Southern engineer contributes an article on "Geology and the Mississippi Problem" to the current number of the *Engineering Magazine*. In it he says:

"We find in water the only tireless agent that works in the modification of continents; and instead of being the great renovator of the land, as it is popularly conceived, it is the great destroyer. The destruction of ancient Rome has been attributed to time. But it was due simply to the moisture of the atmosphere working through chemical agencies. It was water, invisible, but penetrating even the very stones of the wonderful city, that caused her to crumble into ruins, and gave to modern Rome a grade greatly elevated above her ancient grade. But it works not alone in the cities and towns. There is not a hill on earth that has not been shorn of something of its attitude by this subtle force, and there is not a mountain on earth, if not fitfully renewed by volcanic action, that has not been compelled to lower its peak before this universal leveler of the exalted. It may be a dreadful thought, indeed, but we do not know absolutely that we are not dependent on the earthquake and the volcano for keeping our continental habitat above the level of the ocean; for water not only destroys, but it has the persistency and force to carry off to its burial place in the sea all that it has caused to perish. It may take a long time at its task, but, working either in its gaseous, its liquid, or its solid form, it seems to be the most persistent thing on earth, never perishing, and, however divided and invisible at times, always ready to unite its forces for a supreme effort at the degradation of a continent.

Jewish Colonization.

The Jewish Colonization Association's first report of the progress thus far made in settling Jewish refugees, chiefly from Russia, in hospitable lands, shows that up to the 20th of last September some £300,000 of the original capital of £2,000,000 had been expended, half of it in the purchase of land and the other half in the settlement of families on the land. The colonies have chiefly been established in the Argentine Republic. One has been formed in Canada. 330,000 acres of land in all have been purchased, and about 1,000 families have been there settled. The council of the association believes the undertaking can be made self-supporting and established on a financially sound basis. Five hundred families will henceforth be settled every year, and it is believed that when the success of the scheme is clear there will be a large emigration of self-supporting families. Each of the families settled by the association receives 100 acres and £160 for buildings, plant, etc., which they are expected to repay in ten years. Comment is made that, while all this is excellent, Baron Hirsch's noble scheme can make scarcely a perceptible impression on the mass of Jewish distress in Russia. It would take, it is urged, an emigration of 50,000 Jews a year merely to keep down the natural increment of population, if calculated only at 1 per cent per annum.

In a Nutshell.

She—"What is the difference between the old game of football and the new way?"

He—"Formerly they kicked the ball, now they kick each other."—*Truth.*

The Superior
MEDICINE
for all forms of
blood disease,
AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
the health
restorer, and health
maintainer.
Cures Others
will cure you.

WILL NOT SURRENDER.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' ANSWER IS EXPECTED TODAY.

They Are Unfavorable to Relinquishing the Canal Route Between Ashland Avenue and Summit to the Drainage Trustees—No Opinion from the Attorney-General—Provisions of the Bill for a State Reformatory for Girls—Biennial Report of Secretary of State Pearson.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The new Canal Commissioners will meet at Lockport tomorrow, when it is probable that a definite answer to the Chicago Drainage Trustees concerning the surrender of the canal route between Ashland avenue and Summit will be agreed upon. The answer will not be favorable to the Drainage Trustees. One of the Canal Commissioners who has been here during the last week said a few days ago: "The Drainage Trustees will have to go into court to establish their right to use any portion of the canal route."

One of the out-going Commissioners, Louis Hutt, advised one of the new men that they should never surrender any portion of the canal to Chicago. "If you surrender any portion of the canal," said Mr. Hutt, "there will be no use for Canal Commissioners. If you surrender the Chicago end the other end will be useless."

It is not believed here that the Attorney-General will give any opinion in the matter. Said a friend of the Attorney-General today: "The drainage law plainly provides that the trustees may obtain any portion of the canal in Cook County. The Supreme Court has sustained the validity of that law. It is not for the Attorney-General to try to subvert it. It is none of his business. It is his duty to administer and enforce the State law and to advise the General Assembly in reference to the bearing of proposed legislation. It is no part of his duty to pass on the constitutionality of laws passed by the General Assembly."

Some pressure is being brought to bear on Mr. Moloney, however, to get him to give an opinion against the Drainage Trustees.

STATE REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS.

Provisions of the Bill Before the Legislature—Must Pass Two Committees.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—The bill for the establishment of a State Reformatory for Wayward Girls which has been introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions will be first considered by this committee, and then, if favorably reported, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations for a second report as to the advisability of the appropriation. Senator Mahoney, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions, is understood to be strongly in favor of the bill, and the friends of the measure believe that Representative Anderson of the House committee also views the proposition with favor. Arrangements are being made for a joint meeting of the Committees on Penal and Reformatory Institutions, at which the Chicago women interested in the reformatory measure will be present and present their views. Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Fannie F. Nelson of Chicago, the latter the wife of Walter G. Nelson of Hyde Park, have written many of the influential people at the State Capital in behalf of the measure and will probably head the delegation to appear here to address the legislative committees in favor of the reformatory.

The bill provides that the State reformatory shall be under the control of seven trustees to be appointed by the Governor. The trustees, four of whom shall be women and three men, shall hold their office four years commencing July 1, 1893. No two trustees shall be residents of the same Congressional district. It is provided that the Governor shall divide the trustees first appointed into three classes, by appointing two to hold office until July 1, 1895, two to hold office until July 1, 1897, and three to hold office until July 1, 1899. The trustees shall perform their duties without compensation for their services except their actual expenses. The trustees shall purchase the necessary land, which shall not be less than twenty nor more than 160 acres, and construct the necessary buildings, and for this purpose the sum of $100,000 is appropriated. For the purpose of maintaining the institution after its completion there is appropriated $8,000 per quarter. The trustees shall have prepared plans and specifications for the buildings, which shall be submitted to the Governor for his approval, and when so approved and adopted the trustees shall cause to be inserted in at least two of the daily or weekly newspapers in the Cities of Chicago and Springfield and the city or town at or near which the said school shall be permanently located an advertisement for sealed bids for the construction of said buildings, and the contract shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder who shall give a $10,000 bond. For the purpose of settling all disputed questions there shall be appointed an arbitration board consisting of three, one to be chosen by the Board of Trustees, one by the contractor, and one by the Governor. All three shall be practical mechanics and builders. All contracts shall be drawn in triplicate and one copy deposited in the office of the Board of Public Charities. No trustee or agent of said school shall be interested in any contracts for the erection of said buildings, and if any shall be so interested he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000.

Whenever any girl between the ages of 10 and 18 years is convicted before any court of record of any offense which if committed by an adult would be punishable by confinement in any house of correction, county jail, or penitentiary, such juvenile offenders shall be committed by the order of such court to the State Reform School for Girls for a time not less than one year nor beyond their minority. No imbecile or idiotic girl, nor one incapacitated for labor, nor any girl having any infectious, contagious, or incurable disease shall be committed to said school. The trustees shall appoint a superintendent for the school, who, as well as all other officers, shall be a woman. Upon the discharge of any girl from the school the superintendent shall provide her with suitable clothing and $5 in money and procure transportation for her to her home, if she has one in this State, or to the county from which she was sent, at her option.

REPORT OF SECRETARY PEARSON.

Statement of Different Funds and Amounts Covered Into the Treasury.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The biennial report of Secretary of State Pearson to the Governor for the period ending Sept. 30, 1892, which has just been received from the State Printer, contains detailed statements of all the transactions of the office of the Secretary of State, including the disbursements of the State printing funds which were recently the subject of a communication from the Governor to the General Assembly. The report shows that there was a deficiency in the State printing fund two years ago, due to the fact that more printing was done than the money appropriated by the General Assembly would pay for, but it is significant that the extra appropriation of $15,000, asked at that time by the Secretary of State, was made by the Legislature without any sensational message from the Governor. It is shown in the report that there was a deficiency in the binding fund two years ago, and that $2,000 was appropriated to complete the work. At the time of the compilation of this report there was a balance of $14,543 in the binding fund, which Mr. Pearson stated will be sufficient to pay for all the binding needed by the State until next July, when the regular appropriation will be available. There was also a deficiency two years ago in the fund appropriated for paper and stationery, and the sum of $3,000 was appropriated as an emergency fund. When Secretary's Pearson's report was prepared there was $20,403 left to the credit of this fund, and he states that the regular annual appropriation of $13,000 will be sufficient for the expenses to be incurred on this account. There was $13,958 balance to the credit of the heating fund, unexpended from the annual appropriation of $15,000, and the Secretary says it will be enough to last until the regular appropriation becomes accessible. A recapitulation of the printing account shows that the total cost of all printing under State contracts for the two years ending Sept. 30 last, was $42,179, and the total cost of all binding was $16,701.

Under Secretary Pearson's administration there were numerous items of State appropriations that were not used and were turned back into the State Treasury, the total amount of which was $13,474. This was made up of items from various appropriations, which may be summarized as follows:

From the binding fund	$3,321
From the printing and stationery fund	518
From the fund for the distribution of laws and journals	140
From the appropriation for lighting the State-House	1,631
From the appropriation for the incidental expenses of the General Assembly	1,681
From the office fund of the Secretary of State	2,127
From the appropriation for postage and expressage on State documents	508
From the State Library appropriation	509
From the special appropriation for trees	100
From the special appropriation for painting and repairing the outside woodwork of the State-House	2,233
From the special appropriation for the purchase of electric lighting machinery	419

WORK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Interesting Legislation Which Will Come Up During the Week.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—The coming week will probably be an interesting one in both Houses of the General Assembly. It is understood that action will be taken in the matter of repealing the compulsory school law, and several other pertinent subjects are coming up for discussion. In the Senate the resolution of Senator O'Conor for an investigation into the official actions of the Republican Commissioners of the Joliet Penitentiary comes up as a special order Wednesday and is likely to provoke exciting discussion, the intention of certain Senators being to attempt to refer the resolution to the Committee on Penal and Reformatory Affairs, instead of permitting the investigation to be made by a special committee headed by Mr. O'Conor. Another special order in the Senate for Wednesday is the resolution of Senator Campbell directing the Attorney-General to inquire into the past conduct of Auditors of Public Accounts and State Treasurers and report whether they have violated the law in taking certain fees and interests, and if so, what steps should be taken to prevent a repetition of these official misdemeanors.

In the House considerable business is set for the week. Tuesday morning the House will proceed to a second reading of the bill repealing the compulsory school law. Immediately after the reading of the bill the Republicans will move to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the substitute public school law prepared by the committee and indorsed by the caucus last week. The Democrats of the House expect to allow but little debate and to successively vote down all propositions of the Republicans and order the repealing compulsory bill to a third reading before adjournment Tuesday. It is understood that the Committee on Municipal Corporations will be requested to take some action during the coming week on the various bills authorizing cities to erect municipal gas or electric light plants in order to resist the extortions of the gas trust in Chicago and other cities. The special committee on charter amendments appointed by the City Council of Chicago will meet tomorrow evening and arrange to visit the Capitol during the week and address the committees of the two Houses in behalf of desired legislation. It is understood that Ald. Tripp and his six colleagues of the Council committee will leave Chicago Wednesday and remain during the week.

EFFORT TO CALL UP MR. NOHE'S BILL.

Fight to Raise the Limit of Liability for Railroad Crossing Murders.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—An effort will be made at the meeting of the Judiciary committee of the House Wednesday to call up Nohe's bill repealing the clause of the railroad casualty law, which fixes the limit of liability for human life taken at crossings at $5,000. While the matter of taking it up was under discussion Wednesday a quorum was broken. It is intimated that Mr. Morris is quite hostile to the bill. When Mr. Nohe asked him when the bill would be taken up for report Mr. Morris said: "I don't know. There is no hurry about the matter."

Nohe replied, "Yes there is. In Chicago people are slaughtered every day at the crossings. The railroads under the existing law have only to pay $5,000 for taking human life. As it is cheap the crossing slaughter goes on. Now, don't you think that if there was no limit to the amount of damages to be assessed for taking human life at the crossings, the railroad companies would be more careful?"

Mr. Morris made no reply. If the Judiciary committee takes up the bills in the order in which they have been introduced Mr. Nohe's bill will be taken up Wednesday. If it is not taken up in that order, there will be some lively discussion and it will not be confined to the committee. The representatives of the railroads here say that the agitation in favor of the repeal of the $5,000 limitation is confined to Chicago. But that, say the supporters of the bill, ought not to be a reason why the bill should be ignored. Most of the crossing murders are committed in Chicago. Whenever the bill is reached in the committee or the House it is certain that there will be a big lobby here to prevent favorable action. Then there will be requests for delay to hear attorneys and there will be postponements on various pretexts. If the bill is to be passed this session an early report is an absolute necessity.

NO AID FOR THE STATE'S-ATTORNEY.

Proposed Bill to Keep Accused Parties from Engaging Extra Counsel.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Recent events in Chicago and other sections of the State have influenced some lawyer members of the General Assembly to consider the question of passing a law prohibiting the employment of attorneys at the expense or at the instance of the relatives of a murdered person to assist the State's-Attorney in prosecuting the parties accused. It is insisted by those who are preparing the bill that when attorneys are hired in murder cases by private parties they are inspired with malice and uncharitableness; they do not seek to obtain justice, which is all that the State representing the people should demand; they seek revenge. It is not intended by the proposed bill to prevent the State's-Attorney from employing counsel to assist him in the prosecution of cases. It is rather intended to prevent additional counsel being forced on the State's-Attorney to gratify the desire for vengeance. It has been claimed that under the common law the employment of prosecuting counsel by private parties is improper and will justify a new trial in the event of a conviction, but the courts have not passed upon this point. There is such a law now in existence in Wisconsin, also in Massachusetts and other States, and it is believed that the present General Assembly will take the proposed bill and make it the law in this State.

BETTER LIGHTING BILLS NEEDED.

Tripp Bill, if Passed, Would Be Inoperative—New Measure Being Considered.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—If the Chicago Aldermen are desirous of securing legislation this session which will enable the city authorities to control the lighting of the streets and to furnish illumination for business places and residences they must present some better bills to the General Assembly than any yet introduced. The Tripp bill, if passed, would be inoperative. Its operation would be barred by the tax limitation section of the statutes and the indebtedness limitation of the Constitution. Some of the ablest of the Cook County members recognize this, and it is understood that Ald. Mann of the Thirty-second Ward is preparing a bill which may be introduced either by Mr. McMurdy or Mr. Deneen of his district, and which provides for the extension of the electric lighting plants of cities by a special tax limited to a certain number of years. Such a bill would not conflict with any existing statute, except that it would work a temporary or special repeal of the 2 per cent limitation clause. It would be constitutional. It would be on the lines of the act imposing a special tax for public library purposes, or more nearly a bill on the line of the act passed four years ago for a special tax for sewerage extension.

Democratic Apportionment Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—It is understood here that Speaker Crafts will return from Chicago with the House and Senatorial apportionment bill, as framed by the Democratic bosses, in his pocket. The bill will be submitted to a caucus of the Democratic House members about Thursday.

Long-Lived People.

The Chinese are shown by statistics to be longer-lived than any other nation, which fact is attributable to their abstemious habits and their remarkable freedom from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption.

LAST CHAPTER TODAY

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR MR. BLAINE'S FUNERAL.

Pallbearers Selected—Delegations to Be Seated in the Church of the Covenant—Invitations to the Private Service—Floral Tributes from All Sections and Foreign Lands—How the Guests Will Be Seated—Opinion as to the Effect of Mr. Blaine's Death on Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Tomorrow will see the last chapter in the history of the great leader, James G. Blaine. Arrangements for the funeral were completed this evening at a conference between Messrs. William E. Curtis, Joseph Manley, and young James G. Blaine.

The pallbearers will be Senators Hale, Frye, and Morgan; Representatives Reed, Boutelle, Bingham, and Hitt; Gen. Thomas Ewing, John Hay, Messrs. Jenks of Boston, Ely of Brooklyn, and Joseph Manley of Augusta. It was stated that notice had been received of the coming of representatives from the Union League clubs of New York and Philadelphia, probably fifty in number, and delegations from Maine and various points in Pennsylvania, in most cases neighbors of the Blaines, and it was determined that they should be provided with seats in the Church of the Covenant, where the public service will be held about noon.

For the private special service to be conducted at the residence invitations have been extended to the President and members of his Cabinet, the Maine delegation in Congress, Speaker Crisp, Senators Cameron, Gorman, Gordon, Voorhees, Allison, Manderson, McPherson, Sherman, Morrill, Aldrich, Dawes, and Hoar; Representatives Holman and Henry Cabot Lodge; Gen. Alger, Whitelaw Reid, Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. George B. Loring of Boston, Mrs. Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. Stanwood of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Calvin S. Wells, Mr. Hamlin of Augusta, Me., and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Howland.

Floral Tributes from All Sections.

Orders for floral tributes to the dead statesman have been received by Small, the Washington florist, from all parts of this country and several from foreign lands. Baron von Mumm, formerly Secretary of the German Legation here, cabled from Bucharest to lay upon Mr. Blaine's bier with his condolence one of the most magnificent wreaths of laurel leaves and violets that could be designed.

Consul Dent at Kingston, Jamaica, who was private secretary to Mr. Blaine when he was at the head of the Department of State, ordered a large wreath of white Puritan roses and ivy leaves.

Probably the most original as well as unique design was an immense carpet, symbolical of "The Cloth of Gold," upon which the bier and casket supports will rest at the house and in the church during the services. This was the tribute of Mrs. Emmons Blaine to the memory of her father-in-law, the dimensions of the carpet being 9 feet 6 inches in length by 5 feet 4 inches in width. Golden colored moss forms the body of the design, through which is interspersed a mosaic of white violets, lilies of the valley, and other choice white flowers.

Senator and Mrs. Eugene Hale sent a garland composed of violets and lilies of the valley, which will encircle the casket.

A model of one of the vessels of the White Squadron was reproduced in Roman hyacinths, Parma violets, pink and white carnations, typifying the "Ship of State." This tribute was from members of Lincoln Lodge No. 7, Knights of Reciprocity, an organization at the Government Printing Office.

From the White House Conservatories.

From the White House conservatories came an exquisitely designed wreath of Cornelia Cook roses and the choicest orchids from the tropical hothouse devoted to the uses of the President of the United States.

Representative and Mrs. Hitt sent a magnificent wreath of violets and orchids, and their sons, William and Reynolds, were represented by a cluster of sixty-three American Beauty roses to mark the next birthday of their friend.

One of the largest wreaths sent to the Blaine house came from the members of the diplomatic corps. It is crescent-shaped and composed of American Beauty and Cornelia Cook roses, tied with white ribbon and bearing the inscription in letters of gold, "From the Diplomatic Corps."

Mrs. Richard Townsend, daughter of W. L. Scott, who resides in the house on Lafayette square formerly occupied by Mr. Blaine, expressed her sympathy with her neighbors by means of a magnificent amphion wreath of sago palm leaves, the ends being caught and held in place by means of an exquisite knot of orchids.

Henry Cabot Lodge ordered a magnificent double cross with ivy leaves as a base and Parma violets in relief.

Senator Brice sent a large wreath of violets, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean expressed their sympathy by means of an exquisite circle of ivy and American Beauty roses.

From Capt. and Mrs. Tyler was received a large heart of violets. Mr. and Mrs. Howland sent a large wreath of sago palm leaves sprayed with lilies of the valley, and Robert Garrett's tribute was a magnificent creation of violets and lilies. These are only a few of the tributes to the dead, the resources of this section of the country having been taxed to supply flowers with which to surround the bier of James Gillespie Blaine.

Remains Not Yet in the Casket.

Mr. Blaine's remains have not yet been removed from the room in which he died, this last sad duty having been postponed at the request of Mrs. Blaine until the last moment. Consequently they will not be placed in the burial casket and brought down to the parlor until early tomorrow morning.

Although somewhat prostrated by her long vigil at her husband's bedside, Mrs. Blaine is bearing up remarkably well in her bereavement, and in this respect has astonished her friends, who did not expect such fortitude under such sorrowful circumstances. Only a few of her most intimate friends have had access to Mrs. Blaine since yesterday morning, and all of these found her distressed but not broken down under the severe strain to which she had been subjected.

Dr. Johnston, who attended Mr. Blaine, was among the callers at the mansion this evening, and before leaving he said that he considered Mrs. Blaine one of the most wonderful women in restraining herself under affliction he had ever met. "Mrs. Blaine is not one to be prostrated or wholly give way under mental or physical strain," he continued, "but in this instance she has surprised every person who has been brought in contact with her in these trying moments."

Seating Arrangements at the Church.

The services at the church as well as those at the house will be strictly private and no one will be admitted who has not received an invitation. The first eight rows of seats in the main body of the church have been set aside for the family, the relatives, and the pallbearers. Behind them in order will be seated the President, Vice-President, Cabinet officers, Speaker Crisp, and members of the Supreme Court with their families. In the rear of these Senators and Representatives, but no provision can be made for their families. On the south side of the church will be seated the members of the various delegations, and on the north side the personal friends who have received invitations. Applications for tickets to the church already received, if granted, would leave no room for even the family.

Just what effect upon the official social life of the capital Mr. Blaine's death will have has not been definitely decided. A meeting of the ladies of the Cabinet families will be held tomorrow afternoon to settle that question as far as it relates to them. It is probable that a division of opinion will prevail. Some invitations have already been recalled, but Mr. Blaine had a decided repugnance to making any public demonstration of sorrow, and on two or three occasions in his career here his house was opened when it ought to have been closed had the usual practice been followed. Mrs. Blaine deplores any public recognition of her sorrow, and it may be that in deference to her desire the routine of social events will not be further disturbed.

Invitations for a dinner by Secretary and Mrs. Elkins Tuesday evening have not been recalled. The Secretary of War and Mr. Blaine were for years on terms of close intimacy, and the latter's death is felt by Secretary Elkins as a personal loss, but in common with the dead statesman he has always favored doing away as far as possible with the outward observance of grief generally compulsory by society.

HAYES MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD.

Honors Paid the Dead Ex-President at His Fremont Home.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Services in memory of ex-President Hayes were held this morning at the Methodist church, of which Mr. Hayes was a member. The church was filled, and several other churches held no service in order to give members an opportunity to attend. The pulpit of the church was decorated with blooming plants and flags draped in mourning. The members of the family, including Birchard A. Hayes and wife of Toledo, Webb C. of Cleveland, Rutherford H. and Miss Frances of this city, and Scott Hayes of Cincinnati, attended and occupied the family pew, which was draped in black at either end. The Rev. J. S. Schackelford of the Episcopal church first delivered an able eulogy, speaking of the dead General as the ideal citizen, philanthropist, and educator. He was followed by the Rev. J. L. Albritton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who eulogized the General at some length, referring to the General as the statesman, the soldier, our fellow-citizen, man, and Christian. Several selections were sung by a double male quartet and a solo by Mrs. W. S. Richards. The service lasted two hours.

Rutherford H. Hayes leaves tomorrow for Columbus, and the latter part of the week will be joined by his sister, Miss Frances, and Friday they expect to sail for Europe. They will spend a few months in the southern part of the continent, remaining most of the time in Italy. Mr. Hayes has not been in good health for some time, and on that account the trip will be taken.

MIGHTY HAUL OF FISH IN ALASKA.

Told About by a Salmon Packer Who Likewise Talks of Salmon.

New York *Sun:* A salmon fisher and packer from Alaska told to a fellow patient in a New York hospital the other day a wonderful story of what is perhaps the greatest single salmon haul on record. The company to which the narrator belongs has its headquarters at San Francisco, and sends each year to one of the Alaska rivers a schooner bearing sixty men, all of whom are busied in making tin salmon cans during the voyage. The point at which the camp was made last season is 300 miles from the nearest postoffice. The season lasts from May to October, and the pack of the company on that particular river was 1,500,000 pound cans.

On the day of the great salmon haul enormous schools of salmon were discovered in a reach of the river. The stream was guarded at three points with traps, and the fish were driven toward three great nets. The school was so thick presently that it was difficult to run a boat through the inclosed pool. Great fish leaped out of the water and struck the oars from the hands of the rowers. At length the haul was made, and at least 75,000 fish were drawn ashore. Two-thirds of the fish were liberated, as it was impossible to cure at once more than the 25,000 that were saved. The fish averaged nearly eight pounds each.

The salmon pack of this concern goes chiefly to Europe, and is sold especially to British workingmen. The fact that there is a demand for a delicacy of this sort among English mechanics leads the narrator of this story to believe that the workingmen of the British Isles are better paid than Americans suppose.

The salmon syndicate of the Northwest, the State of Oregon, and the United States Government are all busied in encouraging the Pacific coast salmon. The syndicate alone turns loose into the rivers of Oregon 50,000,000 salmon annually, and as the industrious female salmon lays 900 eggs to every pound of her weight the prospect of the fish seems good. Throughout the whole Pacific Northwest the salmon is about the cheapest fish going, and is not esteemed a delicacy. The Alaskan salmon fishermen still make a mystery of the salmon, though its habits have been pretty well cleared up by scientific investigation. According to popular belief nobody knows what the salmon feeds upon. It is also firmly held that the salmon returns to its hatching place but once, at the age of 5 years, for the purpose of spawning, and then goes back to the sea, there to die, or at all events never again to visit the river of its birth.

KILLING ELKS WITH CLUBS.

Over 1,000 of Them Caught in the Snowdrifts and Rounded Up.

Steamboat Springs (Colo.) Special to the St. Louis *Republic:* One of the most singular occurrences ever noted in this portion of the State took place here this week as a result of the storm which has been raging for the last four days in the mountains. The fierce war of the elements drove a band of over 1,000 elk down from the hills to a high mesa about twelve miles south of this place. They attempted to move further in order to gain the valleys, but in so doing were caught in the deep, crusted snow, where they floundered around, powerless to retreat or advance. Word of the event was soon passed and ranchmen from all quarters flocked to the spot, armed with shotguns and rifles. But two animals were shot, and those only to save the lives of the men attacking them. A man would select a large bull elk and, walking toward it on the supporting crust, which would sustain his weight, with a club cut from the neighboring timber, would battle with the beast until a well-directed blow between the antlers would stretch the creature dead.

Many narrow escapes from the maddened animals are recorded. When enough game had been secured to supply the domestic wants of the ranchmen a load of hay was skidded to the half-starved survivors of the band, which they ate ravenously.

The climax, however, came yesterday, when a ranchman (W. B. Moore) was called from his bed by the furious bellowing of his cattle. The elk had forced themselves from their temporary prison and had attacked the haystacks in the valley, taking entire possession of the ranches of Messrs. Moore, Holman, Brown, Nichols, Helm & Co. and the Pleasant Valley Live Stock company. After a consultation had been held the ranchmen decided that to drive them off would mean starvation for the entire band, so the elk were rounded up by the firing of rifles and guns and driven into Jay Sea Park, where two companies of stockmen own hay, and which they donated for the use of the animals and the benefit of sportsmen.

The elk show a remarkable degree of tameness and do not appear in the least disconcerted by the presence of men who go to feed them. They crowd around the high corral, peering through the spaces in the logs and anxiously awaiting the scattering of the loads. They are consuming about six tons per day and conduct themselves much in the same manner as the same number of range cattle would do.

Elk have been caught here in a similar manner before, but never in such large numbers, and the experiment of feeding is entirely a novel one.

The Wandering Jew.

Lo, now the moonlight lit his feature wan
With spectral beams, and o'er his hoary hair
A halo of brightness fell and rested there!
And while upon his face mine eyes were bent
In utterness of woeful wonderment,
Into mine ear the strange voice crept once more—
"Far have I wandered, weary and spirit-sore,
And lo! wherever I have chanced to be,
All things save men alone have pitied me!"

Then—then—even as he spake, forlornly crown'd
By the cold light that wrapped him round and round,
I saw upon his twain hands raised to heaven
Stigmata bloody as of sharp nails driven
Thro' the soft palms of mortals crucified!
And swiftly glancing downward I descried
Stigmata bloody on the naked feet
Set feebly on the cold stones of the street—
And moveless in the frosty light he stood,
Ev'n as one hanging on the cross of wood!

Then, like a lone man in the North, to whom
The auroral lights on the world's edge assume
The likeness of his gods, I seemed to swoon
To a sick horror; and the stars and moon
Reel'd wildly o'er me, swift as sparks that blow
Out of a forge, and the cold stones below
Chattered like teeth! For, lo, at last I knew
The lineaments of that diviner Jew,
Who like a Phantom passeth everywhere,
The World's last hope and bitterest despair,
Deathless, yet dead!

—*Robert Buchanan in the N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Double Pleasure.

"Curious thing about Grabbard, the miser."

"What is it?"

"He never drinks except when he is going to count his money."

"What does he do that for?"

"He sees double then."—*New York Press.*

The Proper Medico.

Banks—"Old Soak has got an awful attack tonight. You'd best go for his doctor, and say—"

Tanks—"Well?"

Banks—"If he isn't in bring around a snake-charmer."—*Truth.*

FOR ANOTHER TREATY

NEW ALLIANCE TO BE ENTERED INTO WITH SWEDEN.

The President Has Sent the Measure to the Senate—Crimes That Will Be Extraditable When It Goes into Force—Business for Congress to Do the Coming Week—Anti-Option Will Probably Be Disposed Of in the Senate—Chicagoans Who Will Have Some Glory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The President has sent to the Senate a new extradition treaty with Sweden, recently negotiated. Among other things the treaty provides that each government shall deliver up persons charged with or convicted of the following crimes within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties and seeking asylum in the territory of the other: Murder, attempt to murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery, forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining property by false pretenses; fraud by bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, member or officer of any company made criminal by the laws of both countries; perjury, rape, kidnaping, abduction, willful destruction or obstruction of railway which endangers human life; crimes at sea; crimes against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens. A criminal shall not be surrendered if his offense be of a political character, or if he proves the requisition for his surrender has been made with a view to try to punish him for a political offense, or for an offense committed prior to the making of the treaty, or if the act has been barred by limitations according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed. The decisions of the authorities of the government on which the demand is made, or which may have granted the extradition, shall be final.

No person surrendered by either party shall without his consent, freely and publicly granted, be tried for an offense committed prior to his extradition other than that for which he was delivered until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered. All articles seized which were in possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his arrest, whether being the proceeds of his offense or material as evidence of the crime or offense, shall so far as practicable be given up when the extradition takes place.

The treaty is to take effect on the thirtieth day after the day of exchange of ratification, and shall not act retroactively. When it takes effect the treaty of March, 1860, shall cease to be in force except as to acts committed prior to that day.

WORK FOR CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Final Disposition of the Anti-Option Bill in the Senate Probable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The most notable event of the week in Congress will probably be the disposition of the anti-option bill in the Senate. By an agreement the final vote upon the bill will be taken at 2 o'clock Tuesday. It will then, in all probability, be sent back to the House with its many amendments, an entirely different measure from the original Hatch bill as passed by that body. The first two of the regular annual appropriation bills are now on the calendar of the Senate, the army bill and the fortifications bill, and it is expected that the District of Columbia appropriation bill will be added to the list early in the week. It is the expectation of the managers to also call up the Cullom bill, making amendments to the interstate commerce laws to meet recent judicial decisions. As introduced this bill contained the important "pooling" clause which was afterward stricken out by the committee on a close vote, and it is possible that an effort will be made when the bill is under consideration in the Senate to restore this provision to the bill.

The House leaders intend to keep at work on the appropriation bills to the exclusion of all other business. As soon as the sundry civil bill is passed the general deficiency, the consular and diplomatic, the military academy, the pension, and the postoffice appropriation bills, all of which are now on the calendar, will be taken up, probably in the order named, and sent over to the Senate. There should not be much delay in passing the first of these bills, unless an attempt to exploit the condition of the Treasury should involve the House in a general financial debate. The pension and postoffice supply bills are quite likely to be the subject of considerable discussion, owing to some radical changes in methods proposed by the former bill and to heavy increases of appropriations proposed by the latter bill.

The passage of these bills will leave only three of the annual appropriation bills unacted on by the House. Two of these bills, the Indian and the agricultural, are expected to be reported before the appropriation measures now on the calendar are out of the way. The naval bill should follow close on their heels, its delay having been due to a desire to know the condition of the Treasury before recommending the construction of additional war vessels.

The special order for the Andrew-Cate banking and silver purchase repeal bill which the Committee on Rules has agreed to report may be brought in during the week, but it is not intended to call it up until the morning of the day on which it is to go into operation, Feb. 9, so that this fight is off for more than a week.

Glory for Chicagoans.

Here is glory for Chicago Democrats. Five of them will serve as aides to Grand Marshal McMahon riding up Pennsylvania avenue to inaugurate Grover Cleveland. Gen. McMahon has selected the following Chicago aides: Erskine M. Phelps, Charles Deering, Dudley Winston, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, and J. Edward Doane.

GROWTH OF HORSE-RACING IN ENGLAND.

Some of the Heavy Winners and the Amount of Their Gains.

The growth of horse-racing as a popular sport in England and the extent of the general public interest in it are sufficiently proved by the fact that the London *Times* thinks it necessary to devote the greater part of a page to racing statistics. It gives, among other things, a list of the principal owners of winning horses during the last six years and the amount of their gains, mentioning only those who have made more than £5,000 a year for the period under consideration. It appears that nineteen owners of racehorses won altogether in the six years rather less than a million sterling in prizes alone—the list beginning with the Duke of Portland, who won more than £147,000, and ending with several gentlemen who carried off more than £30,000. There were no less than seventy-six owners whose horses won for them last year less than £5,000 and more than £1,000. Speaking roughly, there are a hundred owners whose winnings in one year are between £1,000 and £33,000. In 1889 the Duke of Portland carried off more than £73,000, but that was due to a series of successes altogether exceptional. A better idea of the extent of business is obtained from the racing fixtures, of which there are one hundred, all more or less important, for next year, to say nothing of the countless third and fourth-rate local meetings. It is plain that all the chief prizes go to the very rich persons who do not need them, and that, except in the case of a minority of horse-owners, racing in itself is not a paying business. If it were it would of course be undertaken by business-men and stock companies. The idea that it is maintained by patriots who wish to improve the race of English horses no longer obtains much credit. A few of the very rich are willing to contribute largely to its support for their own pastime, but, of course, the real reason why it flourishes there as elsewhere is that it gratifies the human passion for gambling and excitement.

Pinned His Hand to the Table.

Regarding the man executed by electricity at the Sing Sing Prison in New York on Thursday, and known to the authorities as Ernest Steinberg, a Viennese by birth, our Vienna correspondent says that after his disappearance from Vienna, where he had a comfortable theatrical connection, ten years ago, he went to Ostend where he drove about in a troika as Baron Trubetzkoi, and kept a gaming table. One night a nobleman pinned his hand to the table with a dagger just as he was laying down a hidden card that would have made him the winner of thousands. Many people in Vienna remember him, and the photograph shops have his portrait among their collections of notorieties.—*London News.*

STORY OF THE ARCTIC SEAS.

How Thirty Men Were Found Dead in a Hut on a Desolate Island.

While on a recent visit to St. John's, Newfoundland, Mr. Tetlow, an Englishman, related the following story to a reporter of the *Daily Tribune* of that city concerning Capt. Momsan, who is to take charge of the ship in which Dr. Nansen is to attempt this summer to reach the north pole:

A few years back Capt. Momsan and another Captain were out whaling near the coast of Spitzbergen when they were frozen in earlier than they expected. A conference of the officers of both ships was held on board Capt. Momsan's vessel, when it was found that they had not sufficient provisions to last them till the following summer. On the opposite side of Spitzbergen, ninety miles away, there was a cache containing food supplied by the Danish and Swedish Governments for the use of shipwrecked sailors, the existence of which was known to Momsan, and he found that by sending thirty men across the island to the cache there would be sufficient provisions on board the two ships to last the remainder till the ice broke up in the following July.

Volunteers were called for, and thirty were selected from among the crews of both vessels to cross the island in sledges to the cache, which they expected to reach in thirty days. The men left, and a few days afterward Momsan and his fellow Captain got clear, owing to the unexpected breaking up of the ice. They immediately set sail for Norway, knowing that the cache contained sufficient provisions to keep the thirty men who were left behind alive till the following summer. In the ensuing July a rescue expedition was sent out from Norway in charge of Capt. Momsan, and, having arrived in the bay near which the cache was situated, they fired a gun, but got no response from the shore.

Capt. Momsan says that he went ashore with a sinking heart, for he feared the worst, and the result proved that he was right, for on entering the hut built over the cache he found himself in the presence of thirty dead bodies. The leader of the expedition sat at the table dead, with his open diary before him, written up to within ten days of Momsan's arrival, and in it he explained that the men suffered such hardship in crossing Spitzbergen that they ate ravenously when they reached the cache.

In that climate, he said, it was absolutely necessary to health that exercise should be taken in the open air for a certain number of hours every day, but he had been powerless to enforce discipline among them, and the result was that one after the other sickened and died. One man was actually found dead in his bunk with a parcel of loaf sugar grasped in his frozen hands. The relief party could do nothing but bury the dead, and so hard was the ground frozen on the island that dynamite had to be used to hollow out the graves. Capt. Momsan then returned to Norway.

STAKES OF THE MEMPHIS JOCKEY CLUB.

There Are 469 Entries for the Thirteen Events at the Spring Meeting.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 29.—The entries to the thirteen stakes offered by the new Memphis Jockey club for its spring meeting aggregate 469, as follows: Lassie, 52; Turf Exchange, 42; Gaston Hotel, 61; Produce, 47; Minnola, 20; Gibson, 26; Strauss, 48; Luehrman Hotel, 21; Brewers', 37; Cotton, 22; Peabody Hotel handicap, 21; Montgomery, 20; Tennessee Derby of 1894, 52. Among the most prominent owners that have entries are Scoggan Bros., S. S. Brown, McCafferty & Wishard, Hardy Durham, Avondale Stable, Ruddy Bros., E. F. McLean, Thomas Kiley, W. O. Scully, and W. G. Cannon. There are about 100 horses in winter quarters at Montgomery Park, and the work of preparation for the spring meeting has already begun.

A Kansas Woman's Work.

There is a woman in Kansas who is not only supporting her husband, he being too busy with politics to work, but who is also paying in installments the bill for his first wife's funeral. This would indicate that eligible men are very scarce in Kansas.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.
Instantly stops the most excruciating pains. For Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Bites of Insects, Lumbago, Sciatica, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.
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CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
INTERNALLY.
From 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.
Price 50c per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,
Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Constipation, Costiveness.
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELING,
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Radway's Pills, taken according to directions, will restore health and renew vitality. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c per box.
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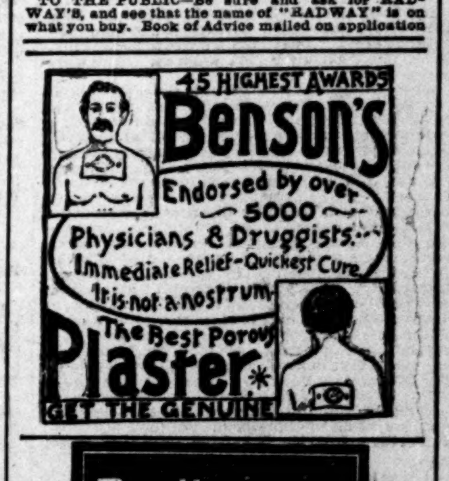
TO THE PUBLIC—Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name of "RADWAY" is on what you buy. Book of Advice mailed on application.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BEST LINE TO PACIFIC COAST
FOUR TRAINS DAILY

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Is a positive cure for all those painful
Ailments of Women.
It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure
Backache.
It has cured more cases of Leucorrhœa than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That
Bearing-down Feeling
causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes
Irregularity,
Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also
Dizziness, Faintness,
Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or
Womb Troubles.
The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For
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and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.
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FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE WORLD.
Situated in the Pine Belt; every advantage for health and recreation.
One-third of a mile enclosed glass piazzas.
One hour and thirty minutes from New York.
Cuisine unexcelled.
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Beautifully located; superbly appointed; sanitary construction perfect; spacious observatory; delightful park and grounds. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. R. E. JACKSON, Manager.

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New, modern building, with luxurious appointments, including elevator, gas, hot water heating. Specially recommended as a resort for invalids or those needing rest in the WINTER MONTHS. Everything first-class. Send for illustrated prospectus. N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

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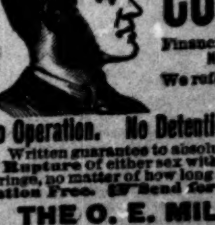
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1106 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.

EULOGIES OF BLAINE.

MANY CHICAGO PASTORS PREACH ABOUT THE DEAD STATESMAN.

The Rev. W. T. Meloy of the United Presbyterian Church Likens Him to the Mighty Cedar Fallen—Dr. Lawrence Preaches on Blaine, Brooks, Hayes, and Butler, and Contrasts Their Lives—Bishop Fallows and the Rev. H. A. Delano Pay Tributes to the Great Preacher.

"Blaine, Butler, Lamar, Hayes" was the theme selected by the Rev. W. T. Meloy, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, Monroe and Paulina streets, for yesterday morning's discourse, and he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of these men. Lessons were drawn from their careers and characters, and in the sermon other recent national losses were referred to. The church was filled with those who mourned, irrespective of creed or party, and the pastor's words fell upon responsive hearts. At the side of the altar on a stand rested a vase of beautiful flowers.

The text was:

Howl, fir tree, for the cedar is fallen; because the mighty are spoiled; howl, O ye oaks of Bashan, for the forest of the vintage is come down.—Zachariah xi., 2.

"A storm rages on Lebanon. The clouds have been marshaled on the mountain like battalions prepared for war. To the poetic mind of the singer the awful thunder that reverberated through the sky and seemed to settle down into the cañons of the mountain is the voice of Jehovah speaking in thunder. That voice has already laid bare the forest and shaken the desert. The giant oaks have not been able to stand before it, the firs have yielded to the blast; but the strong cedar, with firm roots implanted in the rocks, yet stands. His boughs are mightier than the fir, and a single branch was stronger than the oak. All the trees of the forest envied it; but lo! the cedar has fallen."

With this metaphor the speaker reviewed in like form the work of the deadly woodman in life's forest during the last few weeks, selecting the trees whose tops reached the clouds, felling them with merciless and unceasing continuity. Silence follows each attack, to be broken by the fall of another giant, and the speaker called the roll of the short but sorrowful past. He said:

Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the American Republic. In the storms of battle he was safe, and as a commander of men he exhibited that personal courage which secured for him the profound respect of the soldiery. Chosen to bear the banner of the party, he revealed himself a worthy, patient, patriotic citizen, giving a pure administration and emerging from it with spotless name. Retiring from the public trust he did not become a pensioner of the Nation's charity, but thousands who do not today enjoy freedom thank God for his work in prison reform and his unbounded charity.

Benjamin F. Butler, statesman, warrior, legalist, and patriot! When he fell a man of note passed away from earth. He knew no middle course. A brave soldier and unflinching patriot, his skill as a commander of men was more than eclipsed as a lawyer and statesman. His life was one of storm and tempest. In politics he was at home as an independent and men feared rather than loved him. He was apparently indifferent to attacks, but in social relations was as kind and gentle as a child. He was both generous and just.

L. Q. C. Lamar, statesman and jurist! Honored most by those who knew him best. He was a man of profound convictions; on the wrong side during the civil war, he was honored when the cause was lost by a seat in the Nation's councils and commanded the unqualified respect of all. He was a typical American and died a patriot and a Christian.

Blaine, the Statesman of America.

James G. Blaine! We may rank him among all men of his time as the statesman of America. The Nation is proud of his political greatness, his skill as a diplomat, but he was also a Christian in thought and in name. He was familiar with the distinctions existing among religious denominations and knew the church relations of all with whom he was well acquainted. He lived at a time when the world did not stop to credit his true worth. He was the servant of the people and the master was cruel and relentless. He was full of fire and enthusiasm and inspired this in his followers. His energy cost him his life. His name was a tower of strength throughout the civilized world, above the petty slanders and detractions of partisans.

Lessons are to be learned from these things. The stability of the Nation does not rest on the fidelity of one man. Where the mighty cedar falls a hundred trees spring up to give life and beauty. Again, the world says there is no power in death, yet the mistake is constantly shown. In the presence of the Nation's sorrow and the world's sympathy we stand today by the fallen cedar in Washington and regret that his life, so brilliant, has gone out and that his days here had so much in them that was sad. We stood so near the cedar we failed to observe its height, yet when it fell and we see it prone to earth we begin to take in the compass of its vastness. Never has it fallen to the lot of an American to call forth such universal sorrow.

The true brotherhood of humanity is shown in this lesson. A man who had a heart full of sympathy draws men to him. Tomorrow when the Nation follows the remains of the great statesman to the tomb no one can tell who are Republicans and who are Democrats. The political regiments have grounded arms and muffled drums, swords are sheathed, and will so remain, as far as he is concerned, forever.

Death is no respecter of persons. With all his talents, brilliant accomplishments, and magnetic power there was One whom Mr. Blaine could not influence. It was in vain the spell of his eloquence, the power of logic, the skill of diplomacy. The hour came when the man who had made others yield bowed his head and obeyed the mandate. Justice Lamar sat in a court from which our laws know no appeal, yet he heard the decision of a still higher tribunal and could not escape the verdict. Hayes, Butler, Lamar, and Blaine have all gone to give in their accounting, and so must it be with each one, leader or follower, brilliant or obscure, revered or unknown.

BLAINE, BROOKS, HAYES, AND BUTLER

Their Deaths Furnish a Theme for the Rev. Dr. Lawrence's Evening Sermon.

The deaths of Blaine, Brooks, Hayes, and Butler within such a short time of each other was made the theme for a sermon last evening by the Rev. Dr. Lawrence of the Second Baptist Church, Morgan and Monroe streets. After alluding to the characteristics of various nations and the men typical of those countries, he said that national character carries national responsibilities as individual character carries individual responsibilities. Of Butler he said that he was a man of indomitable and peculiar energy and told anecdotes to show the wonderful resources of his will. Ex-President Hayes, he said, was a man who ought to be remembered, if not for his singularly clean administration at least for his services in the cause of prison reform.

"America does not seem to realize what it has lost," he said, "in the death of Bishop Brooks. He was the one representative American orator deemed worthy under peculiar circumstances to preach not only from the pulpit of Old Trinity at Boston but also in Westminster Abbey."

Regarding the death of Mr. Blaine he said it would seem as if the very ones on whom under God the national salvation was depending had all passed away when Blaine died. He drew a comparison between the greatness of Blaine and of Lincoln, and said he was not sure that he would except Henry Clay in saying that Blaine had achieved the greatest eminence in the minds of the American people.

"There is a lesson for us," he said, "in the religious attitude of his home life. There is nothing so common and nothing so belittled as the private home life of a public man."

Dr. Lawrence denounced the newspaper caricaturists who lampooned Mr. Blaine, and said that the time had arrived when newspaper ethics shall demand that such cartoons as bring ridicule to a man shall forever be stopped.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP BROOKS.

Life and Character of the Great Preacher as Viewed by Bishop Fallows.

Bishop Fallows of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Winchester avenue and Adams street, spoke of the life and character of Bishop Phillips Brooks in his morning sermon. His text was:

Know ye not that a prince hath fallen in Israel?—Samuel ii., 38.

The speaker referred to the first knowledge he had of Phillips Brooks when he heard him deliver a sermon to the troops who were marching to the front at Philadelphia. This sermon made a profound impression upon him. Of the character of Bishop Brooks he said:

One of the most conspicuous traits in his character, and which indeed was the basis of his great influence among men, was his manliness. It was the man that lay behind the preacher which made manly men almost idolize him. Another element was his simplicity which ever made him approachable. He was the opposite of the stiff, starched, conventional clergyman in both dress and manners. Another element was his wide and deep sympathy with his fellow men, especially with the needy and the poor. No parishioner, however humble he might be, ever had reason to complain of the want of attention on the part of this beloved pastor. Another element was his breadth of Christian sentiment. This broad mindedness sometimes called forth the criticism that in the worst sense of the term Phillips Brooks was a broad churchman. He certainly was broad in his churchmanship, but acute orthodox ministers of all evangelical churches have given their testimony that he was loyal to the great fundamental tenets of the Christian faith. With narrowness, littleness, ecclesiastical meanness, and bigotry he had no sympathy. He could never believe that divine grace flowed only through certain ecclesiastical channels, and those channels of the Episcopal church alone. He was a thorough Reformed Episcopalian in holding to the validity of the Christian ministry of persons in other than Episcopal churches.

His sermons were of a most practical and helpful character and yet were surcharged with the loftiest and most inspiring thought. He was the Wordsworth preacher of the century, showing how the divinest glory could be reflected in the commonest lives. In breadth of view, in spirituality, in richness and fullness of language, and in bringing, as he loved to say, "the heart of God" in the word, and in the world to men he was one of the greatest preachers the world has known.

Bishop Fallows also gave brief testimonies from Methodists, Unitarians, Universalists, and others to show the appreciation in which Bishop Brooks was held.

BISHOP BROOKS AND BEECHER.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows Notes Points of Likeness in Their Characters.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows of the First Presbyterian Church, who is preaching a series of Sunday evening sermons on the life of Henry Ward Beecher in connection with the Sunday evening praise services, took occasion last evening to eulogize Bishop Brooks in the course of his remarks. Mr. Clarence Eddy, the musical director, was assisted by Eduard Remenyi, the violinist. The text was:

Study to show thyself appointed unto God a workman that need not be ashamed of rightly divining the word of God.—II. Timothy ii., 15.

Dr. Barrows said:

Beecher's father, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, was at the head of the Laine Theological Seminary at Cincinnati and Henry Ward, on his graduation in 1834, became a member of that institution of sacred learning. The three years at the seminary were a time of intellectual broadening and deep spiritual unrest. He doubted whether he should find a home in the Presbyterian ministry, and he once dreamed of going away to the Far West, building a log hut in the wilderness, and hunting up the scattered settlers and preaching to them the gospel. For two years he was in a state of great unrest. After this came that manifestation of God's goodness which was Beecher's second conversion. In all the records of Christian history there had been few spiritual experiences more momentous. We think of Saul at the gates of Damascus, of Augustine at Milan, of Luther in the monastery, of John Bunyan's escape from the burden of sin in the garden of Bedford, of John Wesley's spiritual enfranchisement after his conference with the young Moravian missionary, of President Finney's almost miraculous vision of Christ in his lawyer's office in the New York village.

The preaching for fifty years of the most influential man who ever stood in the American pulpit received its tone and mighty energy from that golden and transcendent hour. This was the revelation of Christ as the friend of sinners, having infinite pity for the weakness and wants of men, compassion for them because they were sinners, and desiring to help them out of their sins. Gradually this vision of Christ filled Beecher's whole horizon of thought. He had found out what to preach and he never doubted the power of Christ's love to save him any more than he doubted the existence in the heavens of the sun by day and the moon by night.

Thus he was being girded for his great mission. Thus he was equipped for a life-long battle and for his strange experience of sorrow and trial. He says: "I was like the man in the story to whom a fairy gave a purse with a single piece of money in it which I found always came again as soon as I had spent it. I thought that at last I had found the one thing to preach. I found it included everything."

Thousands in our land are mourning today the death of another great preacher who also must have had a similar experience of the character of God, with that which has been described. Henry Ward Beecher and Phillips Brooks, although different in many things, were alike in their apprehension of God, in their largeness of vision, in their contempt for persecution on account of different opinions, and in their quenchless zeal to communicate to others their own inspiring faith in Christ.

CHANGES IN RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

M. M. Mangasarian Lectures on "From Calvinism to Ethical Culture."

"From Calvinism to Ethical Culture" was the subject chosen by M. M. Mangasarian for his lecture at the Grand Opera-House yesterday morning. In substance he said:

Under the sway of the Westminster catechism the Presbyterian Church, one of the noblest and most philanthropic in Christendom, heedless of the "Zeit-Geist" has been taking its time from the old clock in Geneva, which has stopped going for 300 years. But happily the Presbyterians, too, have discovered that after all this catechism is only a creed and not religion, Calvinism and not Christianity. The thought that the living mind of man is a more sacred and a more trustworthy medium for the reception and expression of the "God that is" than any rigorously formulated dogma has at last dawned upon all the churches. Had we been living in a theological age this broadening of one of the oldest sects would have attracted greater attention than it does now; but we live in a practical age. How the world has progressed! The cry for a creed that shall be orthodox is weak and faint in our day when contrasted with the universal demand for a character that shall be unimpeachable. "Deed above creed" are the words which flame across the bannerfolds of our generation. But what is sad about the present heresy trials in the church is that the originaters of the movement tell us that their principal aim is to harmonize the creed, not with broader moral sentiments and principles but with the Bible. From a rational point of view the Bible is one of the grandest creations of men, but the orthodox view of the Bible makes of it a fetish. The single phrase "Is it biblical?" has made a difference of a thousand years in the progress of the world. The Bible must help reason, not dominate it. When a clergyman or a layman outgrows the creed of his church he ought to say so, and having said so he ought to withdraw. The fundamental reform which the church stands in need of is not theological. The idea that there is something better than goodness, something of more worth than personal purity and righteousness, and that man can be saved, not by his character, but by faith in a dogma—this is the fundamental moral error in the popular creeds. The clergy have confounded religion with dogma. Let the enlightened laity restore religion to life.

STRIKES AND THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Sermon on the Industrial Questions by the Rev. John N. Mills.

The Rev. John N. Mills, pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, Evanston, preached last evening on "Strikes and the Labor Problem." He said:

The question of more properly equalizing and more agreeably dividing the advantages and comforts of human life is by no means a new question. It goes back to the days of Plato and his ideal republic: of the Essenes of Christ's time, whom De Quincey described as early Christians in disguise, and of Sir Thomas More and his Utopia. As a conflict between labor and capital it dates from the thirteenth century, when wages first began to be paid to workingmen. Before that time there were but two classes, freemen and slaves. Trades unions have existed about 350 years, but it was only in 1825 that they were removed from under the ban of the law.

If capital has been domineering labor has been treacherous and cruel. If capital has taken advantage of labor by reducing wages unnecessarily, labor has foolishly struck when employers were carrying on work at a loss.

Since capitalists combine it is right and necessary for workingmen to do the same. Labor has never scored a victory against capital except by organization. But while the public admires the magnificent work done by organized labor, and the splendid battle it has made, is making, and must make, it will scarcely see its own interest as consumer in the substitution of the selfishness of trades-unionism for the selfishness of capitalism.

The forced reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours a day seems neither wise nor practicable. I know of no one in any walk of life who has risen to competence by laboring only eight hours a day. The profits of capital are less than many believe. Much of the capital of this country is not paying 1 per cent profit, and some is not paying anything at all. If the coöperative system was generally adopted wage laborers would see that in many cases no profits would be left to divide. The moneyed corporations, however, out of which grow trusts, syndicates, pools, and monopolies, are in many instances but gigantic systems of oppression, building up colossal fortunes from the blood and tears of the poor.

LIVED AS HE BELIEVED.

Phillips Brooks Eulogized by the Rev. H. A. Delano of Evanston.

The Rev. H. A. Delano spoke of Phillips Brooks as a prelude to his sermon at Evanston last evening. He said:

Phillips Brooks lived the immortality which he believed. It is the living always that makes the thing real. His life was one of the victories of an immortal faith. His life made it more possible to live true and great and beneficent. John Ruskin somewhere insists that no painting should ever shut us up in its interior view so that the eye may not find its way out through a doorway, a window, or a crevice to some vista, to some ray of light that falls from the blue of the high clear heavens over us. Many a man so speaks to you to interest you in the picture that he draws of earthly life and things, but here was a man who gave you not only the picture but the added light of the sincere blue heavens in whose serene atmosphere he lived. Every word of the great preacher seemed to have music of the soul in it. What he said he was before the utterance was made, and his sentences were instinct with the spirit of truthfulness.

He was larger than his creed, greater than any ecclesiastical environment. We are tantalized by the question why God should so soon deprive the world of such man. The Robertsons, the Irvings, the Spurgeons, and the finest and best interpreters of the divine heart do not stay as long as we could wish. But, having said the immortal word, accomplished the immortal deed, linked themselves in deathless bonds to humanity, what matter the time of their translation?

He is not dead. He will live in the better thoughts of those who love him and still play his part in the redeeming action of the world.

COMMENDS THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

Dr. Hirsch Expresses His Opinion of the Courts and Aid Societies.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch spoke before his congregation yesterday morning on the Bureau of Justice. He made a strong plea for justice to all men and commended the bureau to the members of his congregation as a worthy object of aid. He said in substance:

In Belgium and Holland and in some parts of Germany the rights of the poor are better looked after than in this country of the free. There is needed here an organization such as the Bureau of Justice to look after the rights of those who are in need of it. In many cases where justice is done the need for charity is done away with. The doctrine of teaching the masses and lending them aid in the way mentioned may not suit the millionaires who proclaim as Socialists those who go out to teach the masses their rights. He who instructs the common people is not a disturber. Theoretically we are all equal before the law, but practically we are not. The machinery of justice requires expensive lubrication. The doors that lead to the halls of justice must be opened with a golden key. This is particularly the case regarding the lower courts, those that are called justice courts, because in the majority of cases they do not give justice. It is a well known fact that in a majority of cases the justices will decide in favor of those who employ them and who will pay them money.

Those who have money can carry the case to a higher court where the decision is against them, and for years and years they can postpone the payment of just claims to poor men who cannot afford to hire lawyers. To defend the weak is the highest duty of mankind, for the weak are often deprived of their rights because the strong feel secure in their false positions.

Justice should be done all men. There are many instances where great suffering is entailed because just claims against the rich are not paid. People are driven to seek help from the relief and aid societies and be met with sneers from those who handle the money of the charitable. I for one would rather starve than receive the treatment accorded to those who ask for succor from the hands of the aid societies. And let me say that unless a change comes, and comes speedily, I have done all I shall do for the public aid societies.

An institution is needed such as the Bureau of Justice which will aid in the work of securing justice for the poor and weak, and I commend it to your consideration.

HONOR TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

The Rev. F. M. Bristol Eulogizes Blaine, Hayes, Brooks, and Lamar.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol of Trinity Methodist Church chose for his subject last evening "Our Honored Dead," and took for his text:

Render honor to whom honor is due.—Romans vii., 28.

Nations, he said, were measured by the stature of their men. After their temples and all else had fallen the immortality of the nations producing great men was secure. Continuing he said:

Martyrs by dying inspire thousands to maintain the truth and die for it if necessary through such example. The only age that does not honor greatness is the one that is not great itself. A tendency in this age to belittle greatness cannot endure. The people are large minded and believe in rendering honor to whom honor is due, and rise above creed or party. It is a mean Methodist that cannot admire a great Episcopalian, a mean Democrat or Republican who cannot admire a great man in the opposing party. The only contention now is, when the names of Jefferson, Jackson, Webster, Clay, Lincoln, or Douglas are spoken, that they shall not be robbed of their honorable dues. They now are a part of the Nation's common heritage of honor.

Today we stand too near perhaps to the illustrious dead, but there are none so small but will render honor to the names of Rutherford B. Hayes, Justice Lamar, Phillips Brooks, and James G. Blaine. Of Hayes the noblest and most generous praise came from the South; a man of generous impulses, "a true Republican, who, though he fought the South, had the courage to be just toward it when in power," as said by Wade Hampton. Since the Revolution and the adoption of the Constitution neither the great men of the South nor the North are fully appreciated in the opposite sections. But of Justice Lamar, it is universally conceded that he had a judicial mind; that although he fought the Union he became just as manly a supporter of it when the war had ended. He wore the ermine with purity and dignity, carried with him the soul of honor, and had virtues superior to mere knowledge of judicial lore.

Of Brooks he spoke as being a wonderful combination of mind, heart, and eloquence, of as large brain as heart, who in preaching illustrated that religion was a walking with God and walking nobly with men, a noble, honest, helpful walking in life, a religion to take home, to the shop, to the field. He had broadened not only orthodoxy but heterodoxy, and made plain many of the devious, narrow ways of those who claimed to be liberal.

He denominated Blaine as the first American, and at all times, under all circumstances, a true American, who, despite abuse and detraction, continued to grow great and still greater until the end. His last acts were among his greatest. In eloquence and scholarly attainments excelled by but few statesmen, he ranked far above many of the Presidents, and, like Webster and Clay, could not have added to his fame by having held such an office. In the Congress of the American Nation, in the establishing of the doctrines of reciprocity, the speaker gave him strongest praise, ascribing as a leading motive the bringing about eventually of a reign of peace on earth, good will to men, when, through reciprocity and the gentle arts of peace, man shall know war no more.

SUIT INVOLVING TEN MILLIONS.

A Stockholder Wishes to Learn the Secrets of the Canadian Copper Company.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 29.—A suit involving $10,000,000 was begun in the Summit County Court at Akron, O., yesterday by Samuel J. Ritchie of that city against Judge Stevenson Burke, ex-Senator Henry B. Payne, H. P. McIntosh, Charles W. Bingham, and others. The suit involves all the interests of the Canadian Copper company, an Ohio corporation doing business in the Dominion with a capital of $2,500,000; the Anglo-American Iron company, capital $5,000,000; and the Central Ontario railway company, capital $3,500,000.

In his petition Mr. Ritchie charges the defendants with conspiracy to wreck these several corporations and appropriate unto themselves Mr. Ritchie's interest in them. He charges that none of the corporations ever paid a dividend; that their offices and books have been closed to investigation and that the Secretary has not made a report for years—all of which have been intended to depress the value of the stock. The plaintiff makes thirteen separate requests of the court, the substance of which is that he desires an accounting of all stock held by defendants, how they obtained it, and how much they paid for it; and he also asks that stock alleged to have been wrongfully taken from him be returned.

The court is further asked to enjoin the defendants from voting or disposing of said stock. The plaintiff is represented by seven attorneys, among whom are Maj. Benjamin Butterworth and Shellabarger and Wilson of Washington.

STAKES WELL FILLED AT ST. LOUIS.

For the Spring Meeting the Entries Number 1,370—List of Events.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The entries for the stakes of the St. Louis Fair Association at its spring meeting number 1,370, an average of seventeen horses for each event. The following are among the good ones who may be expected to face the flag: Vortex, Blarneystone Jr., Ida Pickwick, Adalia, Ray S., Jim Murphy, Balgowan, Lord Willowbrook, Zaldivar, Montana, Regent, Aloha, Helen Nichols, King Lee, Morello, Verge d'Or, Response, Irish Chief, Semper Rex, Newton, Riley, Wadsworth, Huron, Ethel, Phil Dwyer, Santa Anna, Santiago, and others. The club has secured for the 3-year-old stakes a struggle between Helen Nichols, King Lee, and the last Futurity winner, Morello, with several good youngsters to make up the field. The events are as follows: Inaugural, 82 entries; Club Handicap, 90; Street Railway Stakes, 99; Directors' Handicap, 71; Memorial Stakes, 73; Missouri, 59; Cyclone, 67; Brewers' Stake, 54; Merchants' Stakes, 76. These events are for all ages. For the 3-year-olds there are the Real Estate, Gasconade, and Mississippi. For 2-year-olds, the Hotel Debutante, Meramec, Osage, and Kindergarten, all of them being well filled.

University of Pennsylvania Protests.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The meeting of the University of Pennsylvania students last night to protest against Yale and Princeton's recent action in relation to who should be debarred from college athletics proved a pacific but determined affair. Resolutions were adopted that the University of Pennsylvania would second Yale's movement in the interest of college athletic reform, but that it would insist upon all departments being recognized on its teams. A committee will be appointed to consult with Yale and Princeton, and if they adhere to their new rule, then the University of Pennsylvania will seek alliance with Harvard, which is also left out.

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LARGE TRANSFER OF TIMBER LAND.

Purchase by a Syndicate of the St. Anthony Company's Property.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The papers have been signed in a deal transferring 500,000,000 feet of standing pine around Leech Lake in this State from the St. Anthony Lumber company to a syndicate of lumbermen headed by Frederick Weyerhauser of this city. The consideration is slightly above $2,000,000, and with the timber is transferred the Cross Lake Logging railway with all its equipments and franchises. This railroad runs from Cross Lake to near Leech Lake and is twenty-three miles in length.

During the last few years the annual cut of the St. Anthony Logging company has been 40,000,000 feet, and there is timber enough in the deal to keep the plant in operation for ten years.

For the last two years the Weyerhauser syndicate has been gathering up all the standing pine timber in Northern Minnesota that could be bought at reasonable prices. The Northern Pacific lands were first secured, and since that time everything in sight has been picked up. By these heavy purchases the standing pine around the headwaters of the Mississippi has been doubled in value and today, with the possible exception of T. B. Walker and his associates in Minneapolis, the Weyerhauser syndicate owns more standing pine than any other body or corporation in the State.

The members of the St. Anthony Lumber company present at the final conference were: C. E. Whitney of Minneapolis, Arthur Hill of Saginaw, and J. D. Fowler of Chicago.

On the other side were: Frederick Weyerhauser, representing the firm of Weyerhauser & Denkmann of Rock Island, Ill., R. L. McCormick of Hayward, Wis., Matthew Norton of Laird & Norton of Winona, W. J. Young of W. J. Young & Co. of Clinton, Ia., and Lamb & Sons of the same city.

Has Resigned His Office.

PARSONS, Kas., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—J. J. Frey, for the last four years General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company, with headquarters in this city, has tendered his resignation, to take effect next Tuesday. He goes to Texas as General Manager of the East Line and Red River railroad and also in charge of the Southwestern Construction company. A. A. Allen, recently of the Northern Pacific, in a circular issued today by Second Vice-President Purdy, has been appointed General Superintendent in place of Frey.

Northwestern Conductor Killed.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—John McGlinsky of Chicago, conductor of the Chicago and Northwestern freight train which was run into by a construction engine near Cudahy last night, died at 2 o'clock this morning at St. Mary's Hospital in this city. G. H. Chatman, the injured fireman, is in a critical condition and cannot live.

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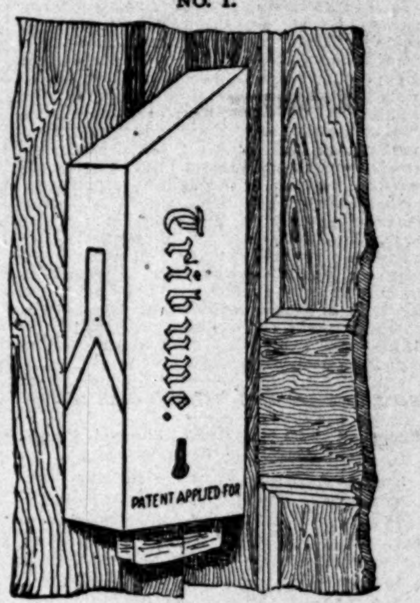
222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

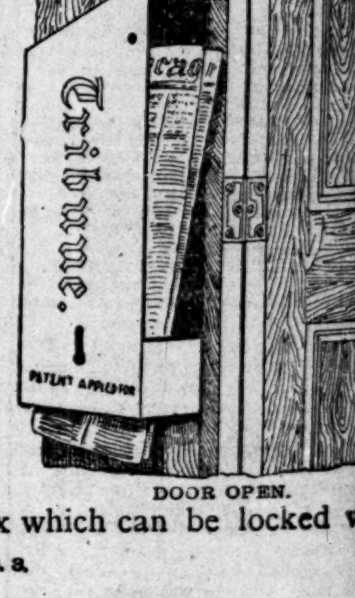
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that on the 23d day of February, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., by order of the County Court of La Salle County, I shall sell at public sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire property of the LA SALLE BREWING CO., comprising the real estate, Lot 4, of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Town 33, Range 1, La Salle County, Ill., containing 3.92 acres, buildings and machinery thereon, manufactured beer, raw material, kegs, vats, horses, wagons, and all other personal property owned by said company. This plant has lately been remodeled and fitted with new and modern machinery and is in first-class condition. The only brewery in the City of La Salle.
For further particulars apply to
W. B. HUMMER,
La Salle, Ill. Assignee.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Important Announcement.
THIS MORNING WE RESUME THE CUSTOM OF MAKING
SPECIAL PRICES
IN SIX DEPARTMENTS
For Mondays Only
AND DISPLAYING THE GOODS THUS OFFERED IN OUR SIX STATE-ST. SHOW WINDOWS.
These Special Monday Sales afford magnificent opportunities for procuring merchandise at
GREAT REDUCTIONS
FROM REGULAR PRICES.
Today the attractions center in six of the most interesting departments of the house, where many surprises are in store for those who attend this sale.

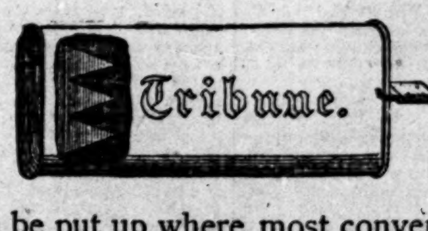
FREE—A Newspaper Box—FREE
(NO CHARGE FOR PUTTING IT UP)
FOR ONE MONTH'S SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE TRIBUNE.
Leave seventy-five cents at home; send a postal to THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, and the job will be done without further trouble to yourself.
NO. 1.



DOOR CLOSED.
The following cuts show you the best newspaper box ever made.
THE TRIBUNE will give one of these "Colby Lock Boxes" as a premium to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription, seventy-five cents.
The Colby Lock Box,
Never before offered in this city, fills the bill for simplicity and practical use.
NO. 2.



DOOR OPEN.
This box is to be put up at the hinge side of the frame of the outer door (right or left) and when the *door is closed* the paper is secure (see cut No. 1); open your door and the box is unlocked. (See cut No. 2).
THE TRIBUNE is thrust in the box from beneath, held in place by strong spring barbs, and cannot be withdrawn except through the open side. The newspaper thief is baffled.
Where this box cannot be attached to the jamb of the door, we will supply a box which can be locked with
NO. 3.



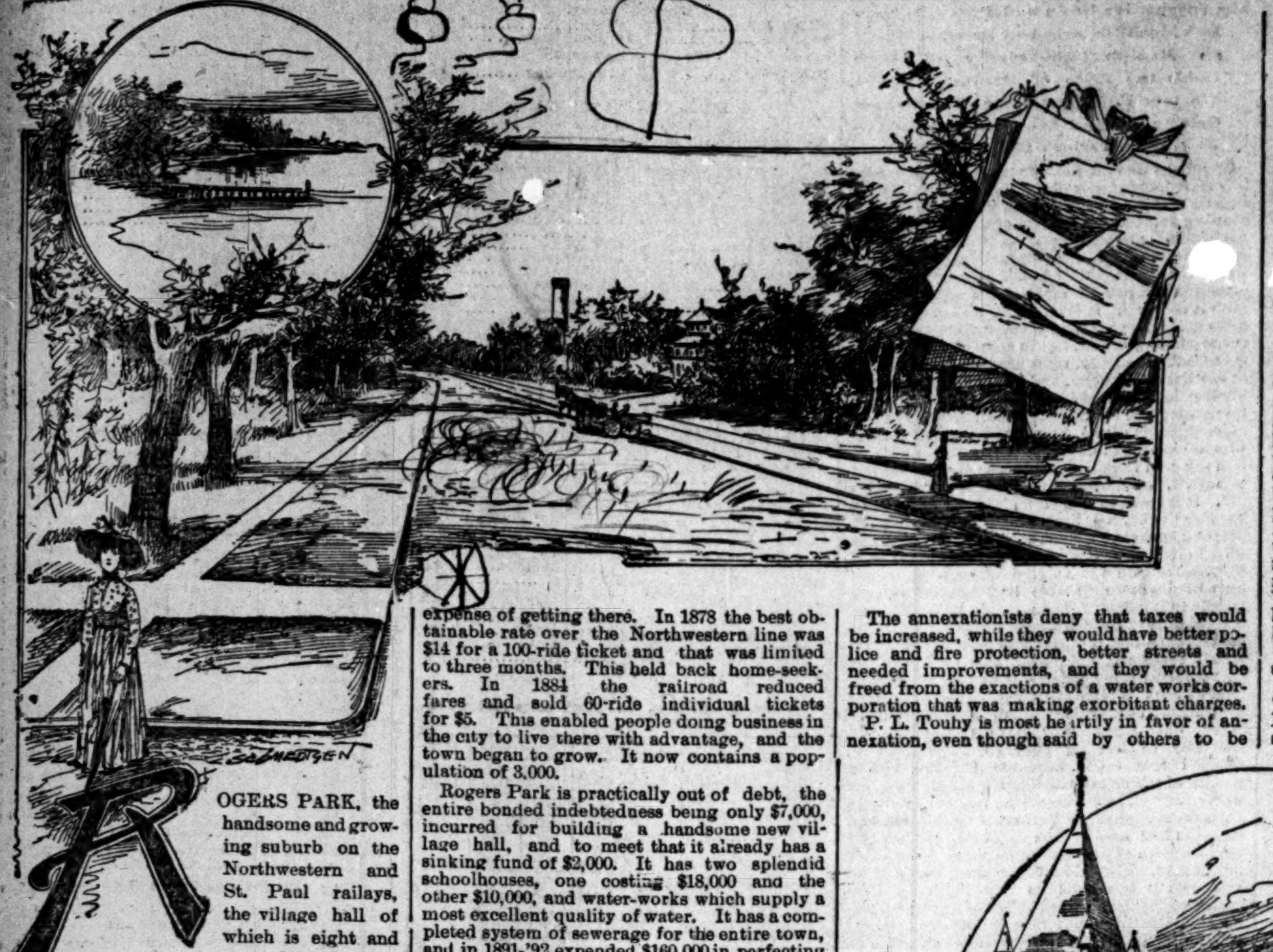
a key and can be put up where most convenient. (No. 3). It is neat and desirable. We can furnish the padlock and key for ten cents extra.
Our regular customers who desire these boxes will be furnished them at our City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building, at 25 cents each.
All *new subscribers* within the delivery limits in the City of Chicago, upon payment of seventy-five cents—one month's subscription—in advance, will receive a *box free* of charge, and The Tribune Company will put it up for you.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.



ROGERS PARK, the handsome and growing suburb on the Northwestern and St. Paul railays, the village hall of which is eight and one-half miles due north from Chicago's City Hall, seems determined to be a part of Chicago before the World's Fair opens. The question of annexation is daily growing more exciting there and the opponents of the measure have little hopes that they can defeat it. The Annexation club recently formed talks jubilantly and claims that more than three-quarters of the people are with them, but in the preliminary skirmish its members will not have it all their own way. They have some skillful and influential adversaries, and a movement is already on foot to form an anti-annexation club. The result will probably be that a joint meeting of all interested on both sides will be called and the proposition secure a thorough public discussion. The belief of the "antis" is that the fervor of annexation will grow cool with time, while the annexationists claim that every day adds to their strength. At present there can be no doubt of the popularity of the movement.

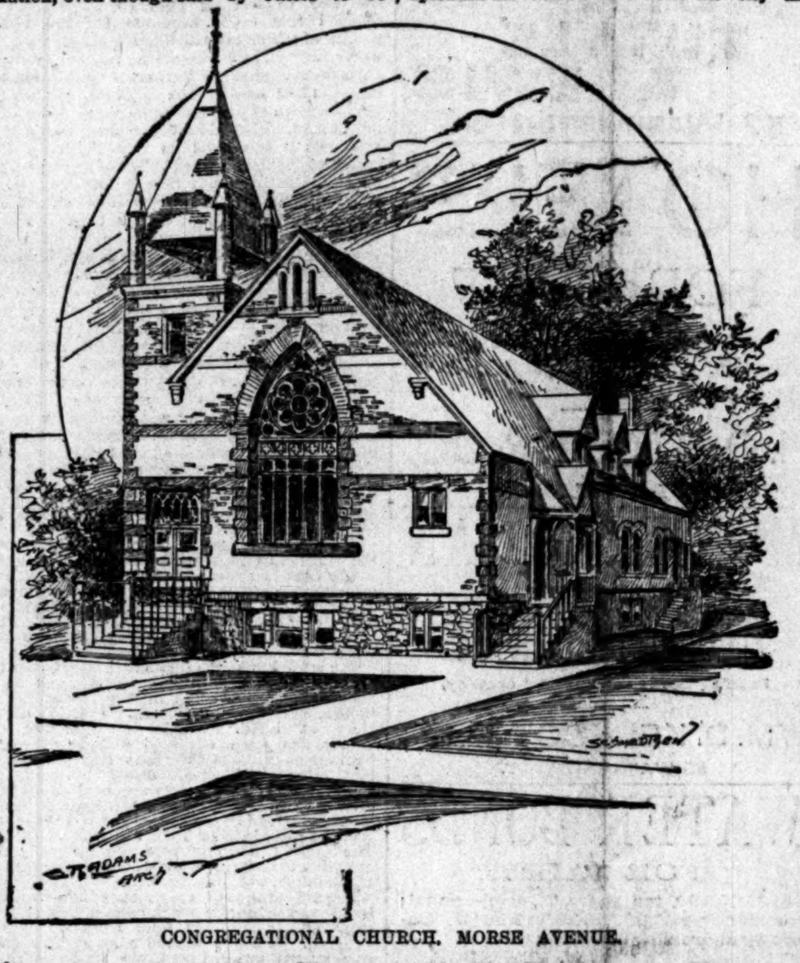
Rogers Park is delightfully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, and is about a mile and a half in length and nearly a mile in width. Its southern boundary adjoins Chicago's northern city limits and its main business thoroughfare is a continuation of North Clark street and runs through the center of the village. This thoroughfare is paved with cedar blocks all the way from Chicago to Evanston. To the west of Rogers Park is the Village of West Ridge, and the people there, it is said, are also getting ready to agitate for annexation. On the east shore is Lake Michigan and on the north the City of Evanston.

The town was laid off by a land company, of which P. L. Tuohy, J. V. Farwell, L. L. Greenleaf, Charles H. Morse, Stephen P. Lunt, and A. B. Jackson were the incorporators. This was just before the big fire and that put a damper on the project. The company, however, continued to improve the tract, laying out streets and sidewalks, planting shade trees, and advancing money to desirable people to put up homes there. Mr. Tuohy built the first house in 1871. When the panic of 1873 came the place was growing gradually but steadily, but that put another damper on its progress and soon houses could be had rent free for the care of them. In a few years it took another start, though Rogers Park never had a boom, and ever since has been steadily growing. One of its early disadvantages was the expense of getting there. In 1878 the best obtainable rate over the Northwestern line was $14 for a 100-ride ticket and that was limited to three months. This held back home-seekers. In 1884 the railroad reduced fares and sold 60-ride individual tickets for $5. This enabled people doing business in the city to live there with advantage, and the town began to grow. It now contains a population of 3,000.

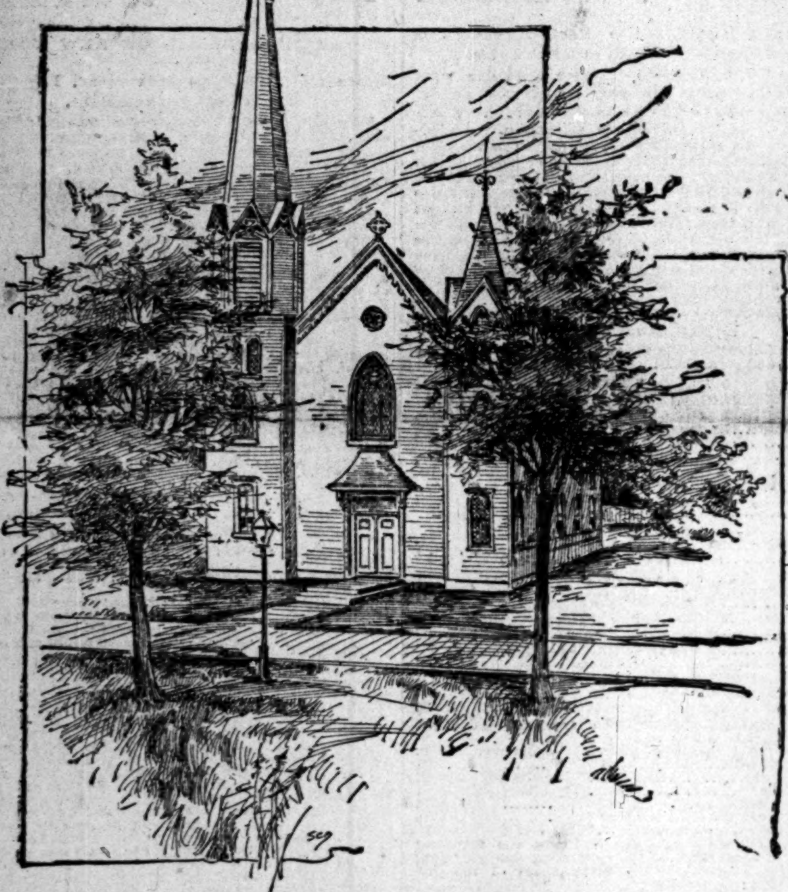
Rogers Park is practically out of debt, the entire bonded indebtedness being only $7,000, incurred for building a handsome new village hall, and to meet that it already has a sinking fund of $2,000. It has two splendid schoolhouses, one costing $18,000 and the other $10,000, and water-works which supply a most excellent quality of water. It has a completed system of sewerage for the entire town, and in 1891-'92 expended $160,000 in perfecting it. Its principal streets are paved, $120,000 having been expended for that purpose in 1892. All of this work was paid for by special assessments.

Besides the Northwestern the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad runs through the village, the latter having two stations there, one being at Birchwood, in the northeastern part of the village. (This is said to be the only point in Cook County where birch groves can be found.) It will soon have an electric railway also, passing along Clark street from the city limits to Evanston.

Rogers Park has a small fire department, two policemen, and no general industry except a planing mill and a lumber yard. It is a red-hot temperance town.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MORSE AVENUE.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GREENLEAF STREET.

Those now circulating the petitions for annexation say they can get two-thirds of the voters to sign them. Of course, as is usual, most of the officeholders and those interested in the water works, which is a private corporation with a valuable franchise, are opposed to the movement. But all of the officials are not. The President of the Board of Trustees, Andrew T. Hodge, although taking no side in the movement, says he will sign the petition for annexation if presented to him. He wants the question settled by submission to the people, and is inclined to think that annexation will be carried at the ballot-box. Three more of the Trustees are also in favor of it and only three out of the seven are put down as opposing it. The Police Justice and City Attorney are active in opposition, but the village is regarded as in favor of it.

H. E. Keeler, President and principal owner of the water works, is opposed to annexation. "As far as the water works are concerned," he said, "I should be in favor of annexation, but as a property-owner here I am opposed to it. I think, too, it would be injurious to the small householders. With annexation Rogers Park would drop out of existence, and would therefore be simply known as two precincts of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards. As for my interests in the water works I think it would be more profitable to treat with Chicago than with this town."

John S. Ziegler, a member of the Board of Trustees, believes there is nothing to gain but much to lose by annexation. The town, he says, would be saddled with bonds, the schools would be interfered with, efforts would be made to start saloons, and the town would become so insignificant that we would only form a portion of an outlying ward. The only change possibly would be a small increase in the value of real estate, but that would be offset by increase in taxes.

The annexationists deny that taxes would be increased, while they would have better police and fire protection, better streets and needed improvements, and they would be freed from the exactions of a water works corporation that was making exorbitant charges.

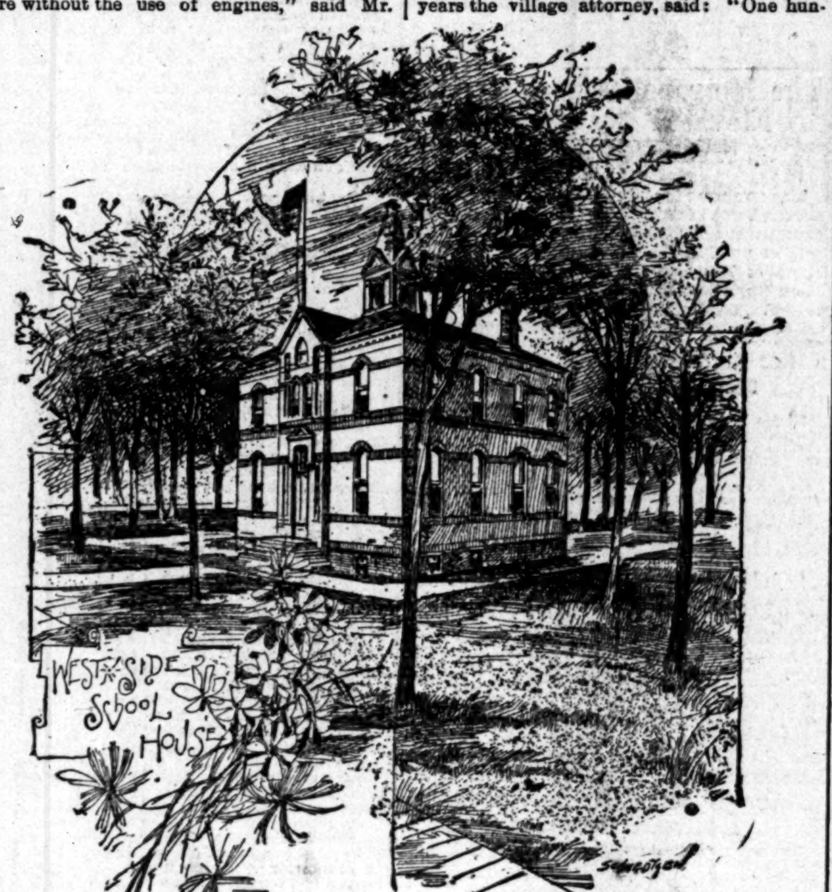
P. L. Touhy is most heartily in favor of annexation, even though said by others to be the largest taxpayer in the place. His residence was the first erected in the village, having been completed just ten days before the Chicago fire in 1871. So numerous were the sparks flying through the air that night that he feared the house would burn, but it was preserved.

"We have a fine water system here and a pressure sufficient to extinguish any ordinary fire without the use of engines," said Mr. Touhy, "but we pay dearly for it. The Village Trustees gave H. E. Keeler a franchise which they could terminate at the end of ten years or any five years thereafter. They reserved for this nothing but free water for the schools, the village hall, and two drinking troughs. Hydrants are put in on every street as soon as opened and the mains are laid. For each of these the village must pay $75 per year, whether the hydrants are used or not. No main can be tapped by any one but an employé of the Thorogood Plumbing and Sanitary company. Plumbers from the city are not allowed to do any work here unless they first file a bond for $5,000. The water department really seems to 'run' the village.

"In order that such dictation by a water company or any man may be avoided, and that we may have the benefit of police [illegible] department, and general municipal advantages which Chicago can give us, I am in favor of annexation, no matter if my taxes are higher. I consider that all our property will [illegible]creased in value by such a union wi[illegible]hough I own 200 lots, 25 h[illegible]er 30 acres I shall not grumble [illegible] taxes."

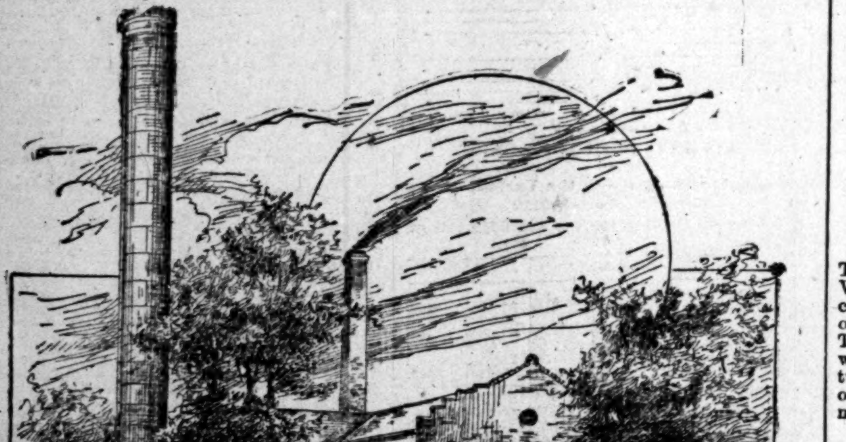
[illegible]son, an owner of a large tract of lan[illegible]umber of fine houses, said: "I have in[illegible]sted largely here because I like the location. I find, however, that the high rates charged by the water company are a grievous burden, and they are continually being raised. The charges are so excessive to plasterers and masons that it adds materially to the cost of building, and some of them say they can haul water from the lake at less expense. I want the protection against fire which the city could give us, and which cannot be furnished by the village, even though we have a strong pressure of water through the mains. It costs more to insure buildings here, they do not sell for as much, and many banks and loan agents will not loan money on real estate outside the city limits. We have no gas or electricity, though all the houses I am building are piped and wired for both. When united with the city we can have these. I heartily favor the movement and shall work earnestly for it."

H. T. Daly, a large property-owner, said: "I heartily favor the annexation of Rogers Park to Chicago, believing it would be a splendid movement. We need the city and think it would welcome us. We are much nearer than the villages which have been added on the south, have a fine class of people here, and should be annexed. I believe a large majority of our people favor it, and think most of the ardent opposers are those whose income might be reduced or who fear they would lose their positions."

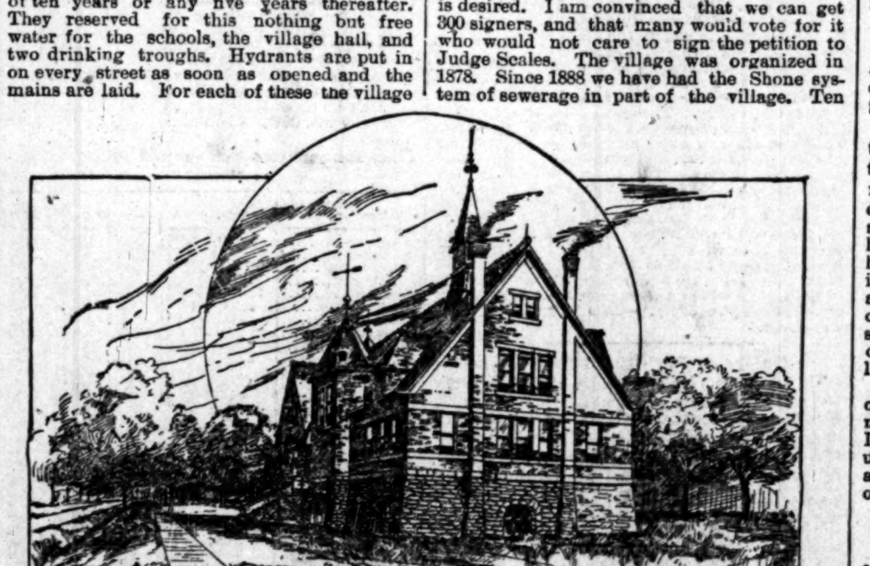


WEST SIDE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

A. A. Exline, who was for a number of years the village attorney, said: "One hundred and fifty citizens have already signed the petition to the County Judge to order a vote to be taken April 4 as to whether annexation is desired. I am convinced that we can get 300 signers, and that many would vote for it who would not care to sign the petition to Judge Scales. The village was organized in 1878. Since 1888 we have had the Shone system of sewerage in part of the village. Ten horse power to furnish compressed air for the system was to be supplied by the water company, but somehow Mr. Keeler required the village to pay $900 a year for an engineer to run it or else withdraw the agreement. We should be annexed, and I shall work hard to secure that result."



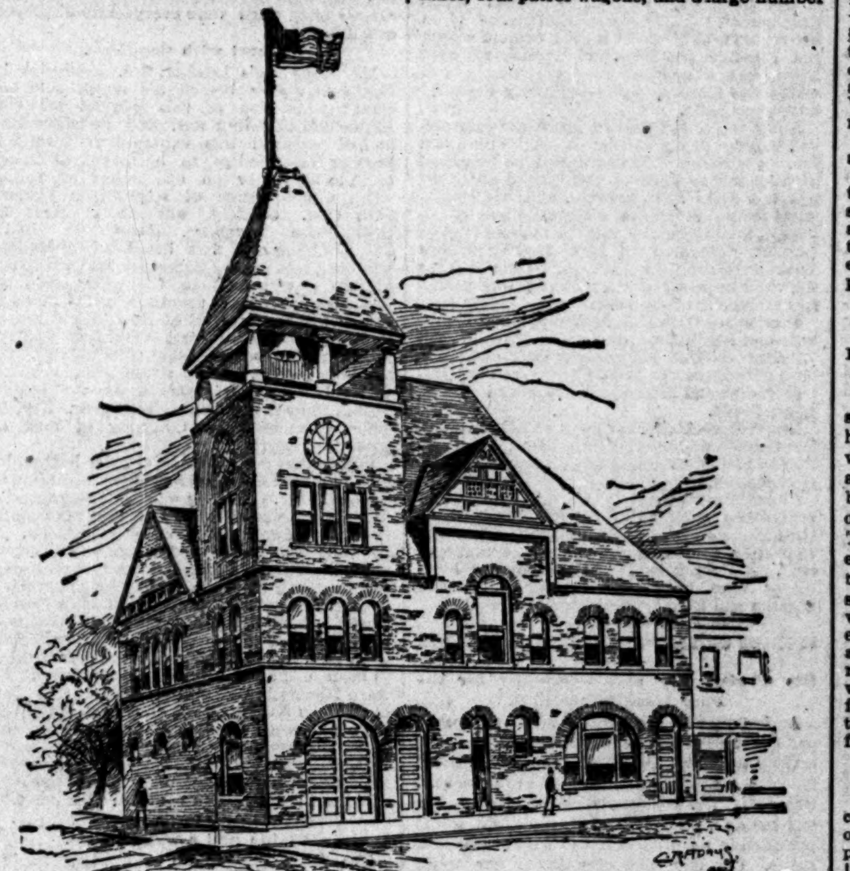
WATER WORKS.



EAST SIDE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

W. L. McMasters, who has a large amount of property and pays heavy taxes, said: "Every possible consideration urges annexation to Chicago if a person cares for his personal benefit or the good of the community. There is too much of the 'one-man' power here, and it seems impossible to break it up. I understand that Mr. Keeler pays no taxes on his personal property, yet the only exemption he is entitled to by agreement is from village taxes on the water-works plant, and those are to be assessed to the company but paid by the village. Some of our people fear that if we unite with Chicago we will be only the tail end of a ward, and can hope for little improvements or city privileges, but I have no such fear. I believe it is the best thing for us."

Franklin H. Doland, President of the Board of Education, who is one of the heaviest taxpayers; H. W. Phelps, an old resident, a former Trustee, and a large property-owner; J. E. Rockwell, and W. Hoyt, all expressed themselves in favor of annexation and are doing all in their power to induce the minority to side with them. They say that even though taxes may be a trifle higher it will increase the value of their property and prove a blessing to the community.



VILLAGE HALL, JACKSON AVENUE AND CLARK STREET.

J. A. Diederick was Chairman of a meeting held on the 21st inst. in favor of annexation, and elected Vice-President of the club permanently organized last Wednesday evening to forward the work. He reports that a meeting is to be held there next week to be addressed by prominent citizens of other villages which in the last few years have been included in Chicago.

R. Niel Kyle resides in the section of Rogers Park called West Ridge, and says the people there are nearly all in favor of uniting with the city. He has for several years been the official to take the census, which, in June, 1891, was 2,389, and a year later was 2,713. He believes it is now 3,300, and that if voted upon a large majority would favor annexation.

It was stated by several gentlemen that for years there have been two strong factions in the village who have been divided on all leading questions, but that now, for the first time, they are united in favor of joining the village to Chicago.

Dr. S. V. Romig, Dr. R. C. Knox, and Dr. C. H. Burbank are all in favor of the movement, and will vote for it if the question comes up at election, as they believe it will.

Corporation Counsel Miller had a conference with the attorney for the Rogers Park people who desire to become part of Chicago yesterday. It was suggested that the election be held at the time of the town election in April. Preparatory to this a petition must be filed with the County Judge showing that a majority of the voters are in favor of the proposed change. There are still four weeks in which to file this petition if the election is to be held in April. Mr. Miller thought the question would be put to a vote at that time.

LABOR MEN TALK WITH LEGISLATORS.

They Discuss Measures Pending at Springfield—Drainage Trustees Criticised.

A consultation was held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House between representatives of labor and members of the Legislature from Cook County. Among those present were Representatives Carmody, Deneen, Lyman, and Campbell, and labor representatives J. G. Cogswell, J. Gallagher, Frank McCune, Robert Watson, S. S. Forrest, R. B. Hall, W. C. Pomeroy, E. Shaw, M. Carr, and M. Brooks.

The labor representatives declared that the Drainage Trustees had allowed the eight-hour law clause to be perpetually evaded. The trustees were said to "stand in" with floating and irresponsible contractors who care nothing for the law. These contractors, it was said, allow those who work for them to defy the police power of the township, county, and State. As the result of yesterday's conference it is said that a bill may be introduced into the Legislature to repeal the act establishing the Drainage Commission.

The bills submitted to the Legislature for an eight-hour day and a weekly pay day, the anti-truck bill, the bill abolishing Pinkertonism, and one wiping out grade crossings were widely discussed. The labor representatives will again meet the legislative representatives at the Sherman House two weeks from yesterday.

MR. CARNEGIE DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Says He Is Not Able to Regulate the Affairs of the Steel Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Andrew Carnegie, in an interview tonight, explained his relations with the Carnegie Steel company as follows:

"I have sold portions of my interests in the steel plant and am gradually selling more to such young men in our service as my partners find possessed of exceptional ability and desire an interest in the business. I am not an officer in the company but only a shareholder. To the numerous appeals which I have received urging me to give instructions in regard to recent troubles, I have paid no attention, but to all these people and to any others interested in the subject let me now say that I have no power to instruct anybody connected with the Carnegie Steel company, limited.

"The officers are elected for a year, and no one can interfere with them. Even at the next election, if I desired to make a change, I should be powerless to do so. The law under which the company is chartered requires a majority, not only in interest but in number of shareholders, to effect a change."

Delayed by a Broken Grip.

Cable car No. 920 of the Milwaukee avenue line caused hundreds of intending passengers to wait, cold and impatient, at the crossings yesterday. The trouble was caused by the breaking of the "shoe" of the grip at the point where the cable is picked up near the power-house on Washington and Jefferson streets. For half an hour the trains were blocked while the gripman sought to remedy the break. Finally the grip car following it coupled on to the disabled train and pushed it down the tunnel and around the down-town loop back to the car shops.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permantly cure habitual constipation, well informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

MET THE WOUNDED.

SAD SCENES ENACTED AT ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Injured Lumbermen Met by Ambulances, Patrol Wagons, and Private Conveyances—Only One of Them Will Probably Die—They Are Anxious to Forget the Terrible Scenes—Wreck Near Grand Rapids and Three Persons Seriously Injured—News Notes of the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The special train on the Chicago Great Western road bearing members of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, which was wrecked at Kent yesterday, reached St. Paul at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon.

The scenes were sorrowful and dramatic in the extreme. The train was met by an ambulance, four patrol wagons, and a large number of hacks, ready to remove the bruised victims of the disaster. A large crowd of people was at the station.

First emerged from the train two officers carrying on a mattress W. E. Ottie, who was so swathed in bandages that none of his body could be seen. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. In half an hour, under the direction of Dr. Millard, the railroad company's physician, fifteen of the injured passengers had been conveyed to the hospital. Some were able to walk, although badly bruised and having their hands and arms in bandages.

Many relatives of wounded lumbermen were at the station, but were unable to identify any of the helpless forms on the stretchers until informed by the physicians. None of the patients were willing to talk of or recall incidents of the disaster. It seemed to them, as one man expressed it, a confused and horrible nightmare—something they wished to dismiss from their minds as quickly as possible. Even those who were able to walk about refused to talk.

Trainmen Refuse to Talk.

The conductor and train hands, acting under instructions, absolutely refused to enlighten the newspaper men, who stood close to the hospital coach. When all the St. Paul patients had been removed to the hospitals or their homes the train proceeded to Minneapolis, where similar painful scenes were enacted.

The police department rendered invaluable service in the work of removing the sufferers promptly. Delay in getting the patients out of the bitterly cold air would in some cases have been attended by fatal consequences. Of the injured Mr. Ottie is the only one who will probably die, though several others will be laid up for some time.

KENT, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Officials of the Chicago and Great Western railway have been here all day investigating the causes and damage of the lumbermen excursion wreck. These officers are John M. Egan, President and General Manager, St. Paul; W. T. Reed, Superintendent of rolling stock, St. Paul; Division Superintendent McNab, St. Charles; and J. E. Flint, trainmaster Chicago division, Chicago.

This investigation will be more thorough on account of previous wrecks as well as that of yesterday. Within fifteen months four wrecks have occurred in that hollow or valley. All of them are said to have been caused by spreading rails. Immediately west of Kent there is a heavy up grade. Beyond this is the valley where the wreck occurred. To the bottom of the hollow is a distance of one and one-fourth miles. The descent is fifty feet in this distance. The up grade beyond is steep, and trains run fast down grade in order to get up this hill. The soil is of clay and the cross-ties become imbedded below the bottoms of the rails. This makes a loose space between rails and ties. Each car that passes over them grinds the rails against the spikes and they soon wear out. This is given as the cause of so many accidents from spreading rails at that point.

The loss to the company will be the price of six coaches, damages to passengers, delay in traffic, and cost of clearing away the wreck. At present it cannot be estimated.

The demoralization of the telegraph system in and around Kent, Dubuque, Freeport, and in fact all along the line made the work more difficult. Communication with Chicago and Minneapolis is through roundabout channels. The closest connection with Chicago is via Oelwein, in Central Iowa, and half the time this fails.

All Trains Delayed.

Railroad traffic is delayed on all sides here. The first Chicago train to pass Kent was No. 2, limited express, due in Chicago at 9:10 a. m. It arrived in that city at 4:15 p. m. The St. Paul private coaches with the officers of the road left that city at 10 o'clock last night and did not arrive here until 11:50 this morning.

Late last night a Coroner's jury was impaneled to sit on the case of Walter E. Akers. A verdict of "death by railway accident" was given and the remains of Mr. Akers were conveyed to his home in Minneapolis on the last relief train. President Egan is expressing much sorrow over the death of the young lawyer, who, he says, was a popular man in Minneapolis.

Dr. Hooker of Yellow Creek says there were many more people hurt than those reported. They refused assistance, and would not give their names because they were afraid of the effect such news would have at their homes. Drs. Plasch and Auerand of the same place substantiate the statement of Dr. Hooker.

Late today the report came that W. E. Ottie, who was reported fatally injured, would probably recover. He is seriously injured, and his condition is creating much concern among his friends in Chicago and Minneapolis. M. J. Riley, Rhinelander, Wis., was reported alive at 7 p. m., with possibilities in favor of his recovering.

The scene of the accident was visited by hundreds of people today. No one is condemned for the accident.

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Deaths from injuries received at the Wann disaster are still of daily occurrence. Louis McIntosh, an operator at Wann Station of the Chicago and Alton railroad, died last night, and at an early hour this morning John Burke of Fosterburg followed him. The latter was in the fields all night after the explosion. The funerals of four victims took place today, and the total number of dead is now twenty-five.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Three persons were seriously injured by a wreck on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroad today. Those injured are:

BENDER, C. W., of Philadelphia, Pa.

BALSON, GEORGE D., of Ionia, Mich., will probably die.

FAIR, MRS. MARGARET, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

A mixed train struck a broken rail, throwing twenty freight and two passenger cars into the ditch. Herrmann, the magician, and his company were in the sleeper, but this did not leave the track. A dozen passengers were hurt, the above being those most seriously injured.

KILLED BECAUSE OF A LOVE AFFAIR.

Jealousy Results in a Tragedy in Indiana—The Murderer Escapes.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—A murder occurred in this county this afternoon sixteen miles south of this city which grew out of a love affair. Two young men named George Doane and Charlie Bohannon were paying attentions to Miss Sallie Madden. Doane had been away in Illinois for some time, and when he appeared today the girl seemed to favor him. Bohannon, hearing of it, became enraged. Doane called on the girl this afternoon and Bohannon waited for him. When his rival appeared in the road Bohannon confronted him and said coolly:

"George, you have to die." Doane looked at Bohannon in a startled way.

Then Bohannon fired a revolver in his face, the ball striking Doane in the cheek. Not satisfied with the one shot, Bohannon fired again at the defenseless boy, striking him in the region of the heart, and death instantly ensued. Bohannon escaped, and the Sheriff's posse are in pursuit of him.

CUT BY ANHEUSER-BUSCH.

Further War Will Be Waged Upon the English Syndicate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—It is stated that a rate of $3 a barrel by the Anheuser-Busch company will be made. The war is really a fight on the English syndicate and its foreign stockholders. The price of the bonds have already gone down to 58 cents under the bear operations of the independents. This does not satisfy the home houses, who expect by cutting the price still further to bring on a still greater shrinkage. Syndicate securities and stocks have of late been offered with considerable freedom, with few bidders even at the lowest figures asked. The brewers all say that the present price of $4 a barrel is ruinous and that no firm can sell at that figure without losing money. This cut will come from the powerful house that at first declined to do anything. Men on 'Change expect a fall in syndicate stocks following the new cut.

Improvements for Devils Lake.

DEVILS LAKE, N. D., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—At a citizens' meeting last evening it was resolved to organize a company with $50,000 capital stock to put in an electric light and motor street car line. It is proposed to run the motor line to the Chautauqua grounds, four miles from the city. Fifteen thousand dollars was subscribed. It was also agreed to donate a site of 100x140 to any person erecting an $8,000 hotel in the city by July 1.

Seven Injured in a Fight.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—There was a fight at a masquerade ball at New Memphis, seven miles east of here, in Clinton County, last night. Joseph Miller, Edward Frederich, George and John Rentzing, and George and Henry Link were badly injured. Mrs. Link, wife of one of the combatants, was felled to the floor by a blow in the face from a chair. All of the injured, it is thought, will recover.

Blizzard in Iowa.

BOONE, Ia., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The blizzard raged all night but ceased with daylight. Trains are all delayed by the snow-drift, and the Des Moines Northern and Western is completely closed and the tracks will have to be dug out. This morning was bitter cold, the mercury going down to 20° below zero.

Took Possession of the Road.

MARION, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Russell Harrison, accompanied by the Sheriff, went to the headquarters of the Delafield Construction company last midnight and took possession of the Queen City Street railroad. He has been operating it today.

DE LESSEPS AN HONEST MAN.

Architect Kouhn Says the Engineer Was Not a Party to the Panama Steal.

There is in Chicago a man well acquainted with Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and who did considerable work in designing and supervising the buildings at the Panama Canal. This man is J. J. Kouhn, architect, whose office is in the Insurance Exchange Building at La Salle and Adams streets.

Mr. Kouhn accompanied the old Count on the first expedition to Panama, in 1872, and took an active part in the general survey. Later on he designed several of the hospitals and other buildings which lie along the route of the canal. He has a high opinion of the Count's character and says that his connection with the canal will ultimately be shown to have been honorable and that he was made the tool of designing knaves.

"If ever there was an honest man," said Mr. Kouhn, with much warmth, yesterday, "Count de Lesseps was one, and I flatter myself I am a pretty good judge of character. He is one of the grandest old men of France, but he was unfortunately an easy prey to the kind of sharpers who made their wealth through the project, without ever doing anything to entitle them to a cent of the money.

"De Lesseps was misguided, but he was not willingly or knowingly a party to any of the fraudulent deals. He was a man easy to approach, and either at the canal, which he visited a couple of times, or at Paris, a stranger seeking employment on the canal had only to tell confidently of his ability to be of service to the company in order to be employed. I have seen men go to him looking for work in one sphere or another at Panama, and, without letters of recommendation or introduction, he always gave them orders to be put to work. He considered himself a good judge of character, and depended more on his own impression of a man than on bundles of letters of introduction. It is needless to say that he was often deceived, because being a good-natured man he was inclined to form good opinions of everybody.

"The great trouble at Panama was with the general managers of the project. Two of these were retired Admirals of the French navy, and they did not know enough of civil engineering to enable them to project an irrigating ditch. They died so fast or hastened away from the fatal spot so quickly that no really competent man cared to remain at the post longer than a few months. Nearly all of them were men who resorted to 'cocktails' and such stimulants under the debilitating effects of the climate, and instead of helping them it only hastened them into their graves unless they got away in time. During the time I was there, a year at a stretch, I never tasted liquor of any kind, and to that fact I know I owe my life."

Mr. Kouhn was asked how the money was spent on the canal and said:

"Well, I'll give you a few instances. The company spent $15,000,000 in getting a water-works system for its employés at Panama and it is not complete yet, and probably never will be. Another instance: It sent an old physician there and paid him a salary of $45,000 a year to catch the yellow-fever germ and find out a cure for it if possible. Well, the old doctor spent all his time getting alligators and sending the skins to Paris. Out of this, I learned, he realized an immense fortune. He is dead now. Then there were at least two contractors who figured in the canal at that time, and of whom I am astonished to see that no mention is being made in connection with the scandals. They were associated with De Lesseps on the Suez Canal. They had more to do with the Panama Canal than the Count. De Lesseps' name was used more extensively in regard to it than his connection warranted, simply because of the success which attended the Suez Canal project."

Mrs. Penney's Charities.

Mrs. E. S. Penney, who died recently at Hammond, was for many years a director of the Foundlings' Home, and her charities were well known in all parts of the city. To her efforts is due the formation of some of the strongest charitable organizations in Chicago today.

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SUGAR'S WILD FLIGHT

GREAT ACTIVITY HAS BEEN SHOWN ON WALL STREET.

Tremendous Transactions and Sharp Fluctuations—Some Predict That the Stock Will Reach 150 the Coming Week—It Takes a Slight Fall, However, Saturday—Grangers Moving Forward—Politicians Caught in Manhattan—Financiers Fearful Over the Outpour of Gold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—During the last dozen years Wall street has had few weeks equal in interest or activity to that just closed. There have been tremendous transactions. Fluctuations have been sharp. Some desperate contests have developed. Much the most conspicuous feature of the week, however, has appeared in the fact that the market has been almost wholly in the hands of professional manipulators. Some phases of the week's events have been of a character not at all likely to encourage the public into Wall street.

The industrials have largely provided the week's activity. Among these sugar and whisky trusts have been most conspicuous. Just as the week ends the cigarette trust, styled the American Tobacco company, has had its stock bowled into prominence. During the first thirty minutes of business on the Stock Exchange Friday about 75,000 shares of this stock were quoted, and quotations were advanced a couple of points or so. Some observers incline to consider transactions like this as a joke, but the ludicrous side of it disappears when there is a realization of the damage done to the whole market by such clumsy recklessness. So far as the outside public is concerned it is probably safe to estimate that less than 1 per cent of the nominal transactions in this stock represented anything else than what in Wall street is called "washing"; that is, transactions that are not bona fide; transactions where, in order to juggle with quotations, the buyer and the seller are one and the same.

In this the cigarette trust is a type of a good many stocks that have been introduced through manipulation, but success cannot be won through such clumsiness as was displayed Friday.

Battle Royal of the Week.

The battle royal of the week was in sugar trust stock. During earlier transactions the quotation was knocked down from a round 128 close to 120. Then came proclamations from inside financiers. They did not propose to be routed by bear speculators. People who had sold the stock short were to be punished severely. With a hurrah quotations were shot upward. Thursday night the price was made 125, Friday it was put to 129, and Saturday it crossed 132. It was there and buoyant only a minute or two before the Stock Exchange closed.

Free announcement was made that a corner had been created, and that during the coming week 150 would be made to look cheap for the stock. Representatives of the manipulators were lionized. All the small fry of the street seemed to be in a scramble, anxious to get in. But Wall street does sometimes see visions. The Stock Exchange clock pointed out that only five minutes more of business remained before the week ended, and then of a sudden there was a shiver and a shrinking. From above 132 sugar trust quotations went in that five minutes tobogganing down four or five points. There seemed little effort to impede the downward movement.

After the market on the stock exchange was closed anxiety enough had developed on the outside to induce some brokers to go scurrying around the street offering to sell stock a point or more below the closing price on the exchange.

Unexpected Developments Probable.

It is idle for any outsider to try to guess what is going on in the affairs of the sugar trust or other similarly managed property. Insiders are not philanthropists. It is not improbable, therefore, that during the coming week developments wholly unexpected and of a most important character may be discovered. About the only thing of which even the closest observers can be certain is that whatever short interest has hitherto existed in that stock has been pretty thoroughly squeezed out. It is undoubtedly true that the sugar company is making large earnings and will be able for some time to come to pay big dividends, but what the plans of the company's managers may be cannot be safely speculated upon.

The week's transactions in whisky trust partook largely of the character which provided sugar trust sensationalism. There seemed to be indications that a good deal of long stock was being peddled out under the guise of transactions by bear speculators. This is a rather threadbare Wall street trick, but indications are not lacking that it has been resorted to. After having filled the street with encouraging information when their stock was booming above 70, the controllers of this property are now industriously dispensing threats against it, quotations meanwhile having dropped 25 points. Investigations proposed down at Washington into the trust's affairs will probably amount to nothing, but should these schemes by any accident be pushed forward a searching inquiry will perhaps disclose the rather remarkable fact that back of these proposed investigations are men in the company's own Board of Directors. This, in some schools of finance, may be set down as shrewd speculation; honest men, without having to apologize, can call it stealing. When a property is being betrayed by its own trustees there is no reason why it should have a market value at all.

Granger Stocks Moving Forward.

While some of the industrials were much more active and conspicuous than any other shares, there were important developments in other quarters of the market. Some of the granger stocks have moved forward in popular estimate to a point where they are attracting new favor abroad as well as at home. A number of the old-fashioned railroad shares like St. Paul and Rock Island have been bought for the foreign account. Union Pacific has been conspicuous on this account.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has been made prominent and has shown strength by reason of the disclosure of the plan by which it is enter into a closer alliance with the Pennsylvania railroad. The Pennsylvania company is to be given representation in the Burlington's directory.

Apropos of official denials, there is interest in the Manhattan Elevated company's relations to the New York and Northern railroad, purchased by an influential Manhattan director for his company. Ostensibly there is a disposition upon the part of the other Manhattan directors to reject the purchase and insist that it was made without authority. At first they denied that any purchase whatever had been made. Now their assertion is that it was made unauthoritatively. Official denials easily fluctuate.

Politicians Caught in Manhattan.

One of the entertaining reports of the week has represented that local politicians have been sadly caught in speculation in Manhattan Elevated stock. They were put in when the price was 10 points higher than it is now. Politicians as a rule reap only regret in Wall street. It has for some years been an established joke down-town that statesmen come to the Stock Exchange in carriages and go home on foot.

The statement of Reading for December was not up to expectations, and there has been a disposition upon the part of some friends of the property to sell the stock. Philadelphia is credited with having marketed several large blocks. Possible action by the New York Legislature against the coal combination impresses Wall street somewhat. The litigation against the combination in New Jersey Central never affected Wall street much, but the plan of attack now threatened from Albany seems to be more portentous.

Hocking Valley Still in the Way.

The Hocking Valley management still stands in the way of completing a satisfactory arrangement in Ohio bituminous coal. Some of the producers of that line, it is announced, cannot be controlled. The managers of some of the other roads do not regard this as a candid statement, however, and it is improbable that the other roads will be satisfied with any plan short of full and earnest coöperation all around. It certainly is to be regretted that such a large interest as the bituminous coal properties of the Central West should suffer from the policy of a single company.

The weekly bank statement is favorable, showing a surplus reserve increase of over $600,000. Money is flowing this way heavily from the West and South. Loan rates are low. Nearly $3,000,000 of gold, however, was shipped abroad Saturday, and announcement was made of the engagement of nearly $2,000,000 more to go Tuesday. This continued gold exportation is disturbing our more conservative financiers. Two or three meetings of bank Presidents have been held quietly of late to consider the situation, which to their minds have elements of danger in it, in view of the fact that above the $100,000,000 required as greenback redemption fund this country now has less than $10,000,000 of free gold.

ON 'CHANGE IN LONDON.

Stocks Moderately Active with Prices Tending Upwards.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Discount was in fair demand during the last week at 1 for three months and ⅝ for short. Gold continues to be in strong demand in the open market for Paris and Vienna, but the Bank of England's stock has not been touched materially. Shipments from New York and South Africa are increasing, while there is no symptom of a coming scramble for the metal. The silver market has been steady, although numerous remittances have been made to the East, and Eastern banks are taking India Council bills largely. The price has been kept firm by the small amount of metal offering in the market. The Stock Exchange during the week was moderately active, prices generally tending upward. The business done was chiefly in high-class investment securities, the values of which are steadily rising, partly under the influence of cheap money. The week's advance in consols was 3-16. Egyptian securities were depressed early in the week, but afterward recovered.

Unified bonds yesterday closed ½ lower and preference ⅝ lower for the week. Mexicans gained 1½. Argentines advanced ½ on the report that Minister Romero would resign the Finance portfolio. In English railways there was a general rise averaging ¾ to 2, which was assisted by satisfactory dividend announcements.

American railway securities were fairly active, buying being steady on both home and foreign account. The continued shipment of gold from New York checks a rapid advance; but the main factors influencing the department being favorable a disposition is shown here to hold securities, and there is no sign of London unloading on New York or of New York unloading on London. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following:

Increases—Ohio and Mississippi and Louisville and Nashville, 1 cent each; Norfolk and Western and Union Pacific, ¾ cent each; Wabash debenture and Erie, ½ cent each; Central Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ¼ cent each.

Decreases—Atchison shares and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1 cent each; Northern Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande common, ½ cent each.

Canadians were quiet. Grand Trunk first preference declined 2 cents. There was a good inquiry for Mexican railway: firsts advanced 1¾ cents and seconds and ordinary 1 cent. Among miscellaneous securities bank shares were buoyant; Bank of Egypt and London and County Bank gained ½ cent.

STORIES OF THE LATE BISHOP BROOKS.

His Christianity and Sympathy for the Poor Were Unbounded.

An instance of Dr. Brooks' noble sympathy and great regard for the poor and distressed is told by the Rev. Dr. McVickar, his devoted friend. A poor woman living in the parish was sick. Dr. Brooks visited her frequently, and beside ministering to her spiritual wants provided in a substantial way for her physical needs. One day the doctor found her more than usually pale and miserable in appearance. Believing that outdoor exercise would greatly benefit her he advised her to go out in the air for recreation. She replied that she could not leave her sickly babe behind, and she was too weak to carry it. "Then go out for a while and I will mind the baby," urged the doctor. The grateful woman protested against such a seeming indignity to a clergyman, but he insisted, and while she enjoyed for several hours the sunlight and purer air of the park the great-hearted, generous doctor, unmindful of his position as rector of a wealthy and fashionable church, sat in a dingy, meanly furnished room in a back alley, rocking the cradle in which lay the peevish infant until its mother's return.

"I have had no wife, no children, no particular honors, no serious misfortune, and no adventures worth speaking of. It is shameful at such times as these not to have a history, but I have not got one, and must come without."

This was the response of Phillips Brooks to a request to furnish some personalities for his college class record when asked to a class dinner at the time he was made Bishop. He was always a non-interviewable man, and the dignity of his privacy was entirely respected by all writers for the press, who understood that the usual sort of paragraphs concerning great men were peculiarly out of place in connection with him. He desired above all things to let his work speak for him, and he never spoke for himself in the usual sense of the term.

Dr. Bartol and Phillips Brooks were one day walking through Trinity Church, shortly after it was finished, looking up at the frescoes and symbols. As their gaze rested upon the apostles' creed Dr. Bartol said, with his genial smile: "Surely you don't literally believe all that, Dr. Brooks?" The doctor flushed a little as he answered in deep surprise that he certainly did. But it was as impossible for the questioner to have meant any offense as it was for the answerer to take offense. The intellectual angel of each was the opposite of the other's, that was all. On the moral ground they were one.

Before Dr. Brooks became Bishop his photographs, though much in demand, could not be had by every one. He was much averse to having them placed on public sale, and once when he was asked to allow some to be sold at a fair in aid of St. Andrew's Mission he showed some disinclination to comply, and remarked that they would not realize much. This was met with the statement that it was expected that about $50 would be the result of such a sale. The next day Dr. Brooks sent his check for $50 to the managers of the fair, but the photographs were not forthcoming.

Ex-Gov. Rice told a story in which Bishop Brooks was a prominent figure. It occurred in Baltimore at a general conference held there in October last. The Bishop was invited to make an address, and the fact that he had consented was advertised beforehand and the church was so packed with people that it was impossible to take up the collection. After the services the Bishop said to the rector: "I am sorry to have spoiled your collection, but if you will give me an estimate of what you would have got I will give you my check for the amount."

When Dr. Brooks was "commanded," as the phrase goes, to preach before the Queen, some one asked him if he was afraid to do so.

"No," he replied smiling, "I have preached before my mother."

She Saw the Emperor.

At the Woman's club in Washington the following touching story was recently told: "I was in Berlin in 1871 when the Emperor William returned from Paris, the war over and Germany victorious. I sat in a barouche opposite the entrance of the palace. Around was all Berlin—all Germany, as it seemed to me. You could have walked on the heads of the people, but you could not have moved in such a crowd. The Emperor came and stood silently before them, and they were silent at first; then the shout that went up was almost awful in its intensity, and the Emperor, with a military salute and a few words of thanks, went in. But that did not satisfy them; they cried out again and pressed up closer. A peasant woman who had been standing near my carriage said: 'O, let me come in—let me get nearer! I must see him! I have lost two sons in this war!'

"I opened the door and she climbed in and stood up. I passed my arm around her to steady her, and then we turned to the balcony of the first floor. In a moment the Emperor appeared and stood, the center of all eyes and hearts. The peasant woman folded her hands and said: 'Pray for him—pray for him, and all those in his position! they have so much'—there she paused, but I knew she meant blood; she was thinking of her boys—'so much on their hands!' The Emperor again thanked the people for their welcome, and asked them to disperse then, and they did. Almost before I could recover myself enough to look around, they were all gone, and the great place in front of the palace had only a few other carriages, like my own, waiting to drive off."

Loved a Rat.

Prison Missionary—"Ah, you have a pet, I see."

Convict—"Yes, this rat. I feeds him every day. I think more o' that 'ere rat than any other livin' creature."

Missionary—"Ah, in every man there's something of the angel left if one can only find it. How came you to take such a fancy to that rat?"

Convict—"He bit th' keeper."—*New York Weekly.*

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BLAINE IN NEW YORK.

DIFFERENCE WITH CONKLING AFFECTED THE CAREERS OF BOTH.

Col. Frederick Conkling, a Brother of the Senator, Gave an Account of the Enmity Between Them—A Compromise at One Time Nearly Effected—Blaine Grew in the Esteem of the Empire State After the Appearance of His Book—Speculation as to What Schurz Will Say.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Sunset Cox, while speaking once of Mr. Blaine's political experiences after he laid down the Speaker's gavel, said that Mr. Blaine told him upon one occasion that if the Republican party was demoralized or disrupted the causes would be found to have sprung there, and he laid his finger upon a map of New York State. Yet it was New York State which enabled Mr. Blaine to defeat the nomination of Gen. Grant in 1880, which was influential in bringing about his own nomination in 1884, and which supported him in the election of that year, even giving him, as many honest men believe, a plurality of the vote cast in the State. The tribute of New York to Mr. Blaine's personality and career has since his death been most impressive. Within half an hour after the news was received that he had passed away flags were everywhere displayed at half-mast.

Quarrel with Conkling.

Mr. Conkling's brother, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, a year before his death told me what the occasion of this quarrel between Blaine and Conkling was, and he added that he had received this explanation from his brother Roscoe's lips as he paced back and forth in his parlor on one sunny afternoon when a conference of Republican leaders with Gen. Garfield was in progress at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in 1880. Col. Conkling said that his brother Roscoe had been retained by Secretary Stanton to assist the government in the prosecution of Haddock for corrupt practices while Provost Marshal in the interior of New York State. In this prosecution Roscoe Conkling had offended the Provost Marshal General Fry. In a debate over an appropriation bill in which the old issue was brought up Mr Blaine caused to be read a letter from Gen. Fry, in which he accused Mr. Conkling of lack of personal integrity.

Out of the accusation grew the heated debate in which the turkey-gobbler epithet was applied. Mr. Conkling was mortally wounded by this accusation and bestirred his friends to ask for a committee of investigation. A committee was appointed which unanimously and with unusual emphasis in its report cleared Mr. Conkling from the intimations contained in Gen. Fry's letter. Some years after Roscoe Conkling received from some of Mr. Blaine's friends a proffer of reconciliation in which it was said that Mr. Blaine was entirely willing to meet Conkling more than half way. To these friends Mr. Conkling replied that Mr. Blaine had publicly read an accusation affecting his personal honor and Congress had emphatically repudiated that attempt to smirch him, and until Mr. Blaine should as publicly withdraw the accusation as he had made it he could not regard him as other than one who had willfully tried to wrong him.

Blaine and a Third Term.

The State convention controlled by Mr. Conkling met in Utica early in 1880 and passed resolutions instructing the delegation to vote as a unit for Gen. Grant. A few days later Judge Robertson, then a member of the State Senate, who had been a delegate to the State convention and who had been chosen by his district a delegate to the Chicago convention, showed a letter in the form of a manifesto which he had drawn up in which he and some score or more of delegates repudiated the action of the State convention and announced that they should go to Chicago bound by the action of their constituents, who had instructed them to vote for Mr. Blaine.

"This," said Judge Robertson, "will be followed by a similar letter signed by a portion of the Pennsylvania delegation, and with the delegation from these two States thus breached Gen. Grant's nomination will be impossible, although we may not be able to nominate Mr. Blaine." It was for this action and not for the purpose of making war upon Conkling and Gen. Arthur that Mr. Blaine insisted that Garfield should nominate Judge Robertson for Collector of the Port of New York. Thus began that convulsion which led to the retirement of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt from the Senate and the mighty strain upon the party itself.

Mr. Blaine in New York.

Nearly all of the Republican leaders in New York in 1884 had been brought to a full understanding of these matters and to a conviction that under the circumstances the nomination of Judge Robertson was abundantly justified. Mr. Blaine himself, however, had small faith in the professions of loyalty to the ticket of 1884 which were made by the Republican leaders in New York. He told Mr. Fessenden, who was Secretary of the National committee, that if he was defeated he would be defeated there and by treachery. As the campaign progressed and the evidences of the sullen opposition to Cleveland of Tammany Hall under John Kelly were made manifest Mr. Blaine was encouraged by those who managed the campaign to hope that his losses in the Republican party would be more than made good by Tammany defection. Mr. Blaine made it an express condition that he should not be called upon to carry on the campaign in New York. He was fearful of some mistake, either of accident or design, and if his purposes had been carried out he would have returned to Maine by special train across the northern portion of the State, and with scarcely any stop.

Mr. Blaine gained a wonderful victory in New York State after 1884. The Republican party, with two exceptions, was his. Nowhere was there greater enthusiasm manifested for him than in New York City, and the imposing demonstration which was made in his honor on his return from Europe was gratifying to him. Had he been willing to be the nominee of the party in 1888 he would have commanded nearly the entire delegation, and it was the opinion of such men as Richard Croker and even of Senator Hill that he would have carried the State by the largest majority given to any Republican since Grant's time. Mr. Blaine was pleased with this revulsion of feeling in his favor, but there were some Republicans in New York against whom he set his face, and in his private conversation he warned his Republican friends that the danger of dangers to the party lay in Republican management and Republican leadership in New York City and State.

Blaine as an Editor.

If Mr. Blaine had been in vigorous health it is quite likely that he would have been called to New York soon after his return from Europe to take editorial charge of a great Republican organ. Capitalists were willing to subscribe large sums of money either to purchase an established newspaper or to found a new one provided Mr. Blaine would consent to become its chief. Had the proposition been made seven years before Mr. Blaine would have rejoiced at the opportunity. After he retired from Gen. Arthur's Cabinet he had strong inclinations to return to his early profession, and if arrangements could have been made he would have been more than ready to undertake the editorial position on a great Republican paper in New York. He had felt for many years that the post of editor of a great paper when filled by a man of great experience and of editorial capacity was, the Presidency perhaps excepted, the most influential office any man could hold in the United States.

Carl Schurz and Blaine.

There is interest here to see what Carl Schurz will have to say of Mr. Blaine and his career. It is not generally known that Mr. Schurz has returned to the editorial desk. He has taken George William Curtis' place as editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and in a sketch of Mr. Hayes, singularly beautiful in style and most appreciative, as was to be expected when the relations between President Hayes and Schurz are remembered, he has shown perhaps his best literary work, excepting that which was revealed in his brief sketch of Abraham Lincoln. Probably there was no American for whom Mr. Schurz has entertained deeper resentment than for Mr. Blaine, and it is expected Mr. Schurz's comments upon his career and personality will reveal this feeling, and reveal it in Schurz's masterly use of English. The feeling, however, was not a reciprocal one. Mr. Blaine had no resentment for Schurz, but he had contempt for his political career and for his political morals, which he never undertook to disguise. In his "Twenty Years of Congress" Schurz is the only man discussed in the book whose treatment reveals a sense of contempt on Mr. Blaine's part, and the terrible analysis of Schurz and his career which Mr. Blaine there permits himself to deliver has never been forgiven or forgotten by Schurz.

To the Stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company and Holders of Its Rebate Vouchers:

As the rumors published in the morning papers might have a tendency to cause you to doubt the ability of this Company to pay its rebate vouchers the Directors take this occasion to say the rebates will be paid as promptly in the future as they have been in the past, and that the Company holds in cash and cash assets an amount far in excess of what is necessary to pay every obligation. So far as the question of future dividends is concerned, the Directors would say it was not discussed at the meeting Saturday, and would add there is no reason to doubt that the business of the Company will be conducted as satisfactorily in the future as it has been in the past. By order of the Board.

WILLIAM N. ROBERT, Treas.
J. B. GREENHUT, President.

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The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Co.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
Chicago, Jan. 30, 1893.

The coupons for interest due Feb. 1, 1893, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Co. will be paid in Chicago by the Commercial Loan & Trust Co., 115 La Salle-st., and in New York City by the West Side Construction Co., 15 Wall-st., on and after that date.

GEORGE HIGGINSON JR., Treasurer.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Connecting Railroad Company,

CHICAGO, January 9th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Connection Railroad Company held at the General Superintendent's Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in Chicago on the 9th day of January, 1893, the name of said Company was changed to read, "The Baltimore and Ohio Connecting Railroad Company," and that the certificates of such change have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the County of Cook, State of Illinois as provided by law.

R. B. CAMPBELL, President.
G. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company

Notice is hereby given that the fourth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 20, 1893, to the opening of business on the 10th day of February, 1893.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1893. H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, March 1st, 1893, at Room 204 Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Illinois. HENRY S. BOUTELL,
Chicago, Jan. 27, 1893. Secretary.

The Serpent's Venom.

A physician while talking with a group of friends remarked: "It is common to hear people speak about poisonous serpents. Serpents are never poisonous; they are venomous. A poison cannot be taken internally without bad effects; a venom can. Venoms, to be effective, have to be injected directly into the circulation, and this is the manner in which the snakes kill. Their venom, taken internally, is innocuous.

"Another popular error is the supposition that a snake bites. Probably no creature in the world provided with teeth and jaws has so little power of biting. The jaws are not hinged, but are attached one to the other by cartilage. Thus a snake can have no leverage in opposing one jaw to the other, and could not in this manner pierce the skin. The fangs are driven into the flesh by a stroke and not by a bite. A snake is harmless unless in coil. From its coil it throws its head and body forward, and strikes or hooks its fangs into the object aimed at. The entire work is done with the upper jaw, the lower jaw having nothing at all to do with it. A man striking a boat hook into a pier furnishes an example of the way in which a snake strikes. Biting is a physical impossibility."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

He Was a Born Quartermaster.

The late Gen. Rufus Ingalls was of as much service to the Union cause in his way as Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were in theirs. He was as much of a born Quartermaster as his colleagues and commanders were born fighters and strategists. While others planned campaigns and battles he fed the troops and thus made their victories possible. Gen. Grant pays Gen. Ingalls a warm tribute in his autobiography. "There never was," he says, "a corps better organized than was the Quartermaster's corps with the Army of the Potomac in 1864." Gen. Ingalls marked on each wagon in the train the badge of the corps, with the division color and number of the brigade to which it belonged. The wagons were also marked to denote the contents; if ammunition, whether for artillery or infantry; if forage, whether hay or grain, and also the precise kind of rations. Empty wagons were forbidden to follow the army or remain in camp. They had to return to the base of supplies immediately for another load. In this way haversacks, cartridge boxes, and caissons were kept well filled as the Army of the Potomac fought its way through the wilderness.—*Boston Journal.*

All He Had Left.

Wife (significantly)—"The pocketbook you gave me for a Christmas present was empty."

Husband (grimly)—"Yes, it was mine."—*New York Weekly.*

FUNDS GROW PLENTY.

GOLD EXPORTS CONTINUE BUT MONEY SEEMS UNAFFECTED.

The Speculative Grain and Provision Markets Much Disturbed—A Break in Wheat on Manipulation—Scarcity of Hogs Holds the Price of Product Up—The Weather Unfavorable for Wheat—Corn Getting Stronger and Gaining Friends—News from Various Centers.

Growing ease in the money markets and a rapidly increasing supply of money in spite of gold exports was the feature of last week. There is a growing number of observers of the situation who are beginning to wonder if all this talk about gold exports is not really a bugaboo after all and if the whole matter hasn't been given more attention and caused much more apprehension than it deserves. It is true that we have sent out more gold this year than we ever did before in a corresponding period, but in spite of that money is exceedingly plenty, rates are low, particularly at the Eastern centers, and are tending toward a lower point here, and even in the teeth of the heavy foreign demand for gold there is an increase in the specie holding of the New York banks. People who are inclined to be optimistic about the situation say gold is going out because Europe has got to have it, but Europe is not getting it for nothing. It is being drawn from the United States because the United States can best supply it. Sterling exchange for bankers' demand bills was 487⅛ in New York Saturday, but in spite of that $3,500,000 of gold was started abroad. It would have been more profitable had the desire been merely to liquidate foreign indebtedness, to have bought bills rather than have shipped gold. It is evident then that there is some special necessity which sends the gold out. The optimists say that whoever is in need of it is having to pay well to get it. It is said that the Rothschilds have drawn from us $10,000,000 which they needed to carry out what they have undertaken in the way of loaning gold to Austria. It is claimed that easily accounts for the steady stream of the metal which has been flowing towards Europe, at a time when sterling exchange rates do not appear to warrant the shipment, and it is said that explanation ought also to allay any apprehension of dire consequences to follow this loss of gold. Instead of being an indication of weakness it is, viewed in that light, an indication of decided strength. Those who are beginning to take this happy view of the situation say we are supplying gold because we are amply able to do it; that England has long been a reserve center to which the nations of the world turned to satisfy the demands for bullion, but England's commercial position has not gained in eminence in the last two years, and that it is possible this flow of gold which we have been bewailing may turn out to be, in the light of a fuller understanding of the situation, evidence of the rapidly increasing financial importance of this country and rapidly growing power in the world's monetary affairs. While that is a pleasant way of looking at the situation, and may have some merit in it, it is just as well to keep in mind the fact that our general exports are considerably below our imports and that the balance of trade much against us and that the Treasury's stock of free gold is not so large, but the present rate of export might rapidly deplete it unless liberally replenished.

General business is decidedly satisfactory. Clearings indicate that the volume of trade is larger than last year and that means that the volume is much larger than ever before. The margin of profits is unusually satisfactory and the number of bankruptcies unusually small. There is little to find fault about in our domestic commercial situation.

The week has seen a distinct change in the tone of the local money market. There has as yet been no decided break in interest rates, but the indications are clear that that break is close at hand. Within the last few days money has been obtained outside of regular banking channels at 5 per cent and occasionally bank rates have been cut below 6 per cent. New York money is finding its way here and is being offered to and accepted by commercial borrowers. Money seems to be getting easier the world over. Interest rates in New York are exceedingly low. The Bank of England rate was reduced during the week from 3 per cent, where it has been several months, to 2½ per cent.

The appearance of easy money indications has had the effect on the stock market that might be expected. Conditions have become suddenly buoyant. Prices of the more speculative stocks have moved upward and the whole market is strong. The street railway stocks continue to be the favorite speculative securities and they have made substantial advances within a few days. There seems to be as large a public following as ever and the foundation is probably laid for a pronounced bull market.

Elevated railroad securities are rapidly coming into prominence and public favor. There are wide differences of opinion still as to the future of these securities. They have strong friends and quite as strong enemies. Their friends expect to see them repeat the great successes that the securities of the surface road companies have scored. There are other people who take such a pronouncedly bearish view that they can see nothing ahead but failure to earn fixed charges and no chance of dividends on the large capitalization. There is little experience to go by yet, and it is hard to say which of these two hold the right opinion, but such indications as the traffic that the Alley elevated has secured thus far seem rather on the side of the bulls on elevated securities.

Wheat and provisions have monopolized attention in the leading speculative markets on the Board of Trade. The continued scarcity of hogs has increased the confidence in higher prices for product, and as the short interest in all lines is believed to be large, almost any prices are looked for. The longs in the market apparently have it well in control and are able to do pretty much as they please in directing the course of prices. This fact rather discourages investment by outsiders. The local scalpers are giving the market a good deal of their time because they believe they can get quicker action there than in any of the other pits. Provision specialists have continued their support of corn, and a better feeling developed during the last days of the week largely because of the improvement at the seaboard where there is such a demand for cash corn that it is selling above the price of May. The continued cold weather has also suggested the possibility that the extra drain upon supplies for the feeding of stock during the unusually severe weather might have almost made up for the smaller demand due to the light crop of hogs.

Wheat, which had been holding steady between 78c and 79c, was broken off Saturday to 76¾c for May by clever and influential manipulation of the privilege market after the close of Friday. The holders of wheat were badly frightened by the demonstration on the part of the schemers, and a semi-panic resulted at the opening Saturday morning. So far as the general situation is concerned there was little change. The exports for the week were not quite as large as those of the week previous. A cold wave that was predicted for Friday did not materialize, and the soft weather rather encouraged selling. The present freeze following the thaw may have some effect in the course of time. Paris advices quoted the market higher and excited and the only explanation was that they had had a sudden drop in temperature after a season of thawing. The movement from the interior continues moderately large in volume, but the inquiry from millers at interior points has shown an increase during the last ten days and cash wheat of a desirable grade has been in fairly good request.

There has been no material change in the local lines of long wheat belonging to the so-called clique. The effort to create the impression that this wheat has been liquidated has been persistent and determined. It seems altogether likely that instead of being closed out these lines have been added to on all the breaks. Just what influence this line will have in the market in the near future it is impossible to say. It may be that there is no fixed plan on the part of the holders, except to hang on to their holdings until the rise they still believe will come is here. Just at present the bears have matters pretty well their own way and expect to be able to continue the depression of the price for an indefinite period. Crop scares or a material decrease in the visible supply may upset their plans, but the chances are that they will not yield their advantage without a fight.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan 28	Closing Jan 27
Atchison	5,890	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	35⅛
Am. Cot. Oil	521	45½	45⅛	45⅛	45⅞
Amn. Sugar	87,300	132⅝	128⅝	128⅞	128⅞
Do pfd	1,600	104⅛	104	104⅛	104⅛
Am. Tob	11,904	118⅛	116⅛	117⅞	117⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1,100	97	96	97	97⅜
C. F. & I.	300	64	64	64	....
C. B. & Q.	918	102⅞	102½	102⅞	102⅞
C. & N. W.	1,403	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
C., M. & St. P.	2,810	81⅜	81⅛	81⅜	81⅜
Do pfd	50	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	125
C., R. I. & P.	1,305	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛
C., St. P. M. & O.	350	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
Canada So.	1,000	58	57⅛	57⅛	57⅜
Ches. & Ohio	200	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
C. C. C. & St. L.	200	58	58	58	....
C. & E. Ill.	100	71	71	71	....
Con. Gas. (N. Y.)	505	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	135
Chicago Gas	1,300	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	92
D. L. & W.	3,340	156⅛	155	155	156
Del. & Hud.	2,047	138⅝	136⅞	137⅞	138⅜
Den. & R. G. pfd.	250	56⅛	56	56	55⅞
Dist. & C. F. Co.	53,350	48⅜	46⅞	47⅞	47⅜
Gen'l El.	100	111	110⅞	111	110⅞
Hocking Valley	500	31⅛	31	31	31⅛
Hock. Coal	900	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24
Ill. Cent.	350	103	102⅞	103⅜	102⅜
Lake Shore	100	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	130⅞
Louis. & Nash.	1,100	76	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
Long Island	100	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅜
L. E. & W. pfd.	250	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
Laclede Gas pfd.	100	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	74⅛
Mo. Pac.	1,100	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
M. K. & T.	50	15	15	15	....
Manhattan	3,600	161⅛	161	161⅛	162⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	900	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Nor. Pac. pfd.	900	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W.	600	26	25⅛	25⅛	26⅛
N. Y. Cent.	525	111⅛	111	111⅛	110⅞
N. Y., Sus. & W.	280	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	....
Do pfd	310	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	....
N. Y., O. & W.	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19
Nat. Lead	3,339	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	50⅛
Nat. Cordage	1,410	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛
Do pfd	170	116	116	116	116⅞
N.Y.C.&St.L.2d pf	310	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	....
Phil. & Reading	4,800	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
Rich. Term'l	7,025	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Do pfd	100	39	39	39	....
So. Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P. & Dul.	100	46	46	46	....
Tex. Pac.	1,000	10	9⅞	10	10¼
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	3,650	40	39½	39¾	39
Tenn. Coal	1,100	34¾	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝
Union Pac.	2,950	42⅝	42⅛	42¼	42⅜
U. S. Rub.	1,230	47⅛	46⅝	47	45⅜
W. & L. E. pfd.	100	65	65	65	65⅜
Wabash pfd.	200	25¼	25⅛	25¼	25⅛
Western Union	25,900	99	98⅛	99	99

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams, bid ....156 | Fargo 146
American ....118 | United States 69⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg ....113⅛ | U. S. 4½s reg 100
U. S. 4s coup 113⅛

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

8000 AC&P 1st ....86@86¼
16000 Atch 4s ....82⅜@82⅝
16000 CS 1st gtd ....105⅛@106
16000 CNJ g m 5s ....111⅛@111¼
38000 C& Ngm 4½s ....82⅛@82⅜
21000 C&O reg ....103⅛@103¼
10000 C&O-R&AD 1cn4s 80⅛
28000 C&E I g 5s ....101⅛@102⅛
10000 C&E inc 43⅛
1000 C&E 1st 103
5000 C G L & C Co 1st ....91⅛@91⅛
8000 C&IC 1st 100⅛
45000 C&NP 1st ....76⅛@77
6000 CRI&P5cp ....101⅛@101⅛
15000 CRI&P5sr 101⅛
12000 CR I & P dr 5s 96⅛
12000 CS&C 1st cn 104
4000 CCC&I 1s 114
25000 CH V&T 5s 93⅛
17000 Col Mid 4s ....66⅛@67
7000 D&W 1st 5s 87
10000 ETV&G 1s x gld 5s 53⅛
16000 ETV&Gen gd 5s 90⅛
5000 Ind D&S 1st tr 127⅛
1000 KP 6s asst-DenD 110⅛
7000 KP 1st con 112
3000 LacG 1st 87⅛
6000 L&WB con astd 110
4000 LNA 5s 97
11000 L N A & Cen 106⅛
10000 Met E 1st ....116⅛@116⅛
7000 M C con 7s 120⅛
3000 M&N 1st 1910-ML 113
12000 M&N 1st 1913 cn ....112⅛@113
7000 M&SP con 127⅛
15000 MK&T 1st 81⅛
5000 Mob&O g m 61⅛
4000 NC&StL cn 103⅛
1000 N Starch Co 1st 105
11000 NYC ex 5s 103
10000 NYC deb 5s 108⅛
3000 NYL&W 1st 129
4000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp 90
10000 NYO&W rfis ....83⅛@83⅛
2000 N Y O & W con 5s 108⅛
9000 NYS&W gm 100
14000 N &W-M& W Div ....90@90⅛
15000 NR 1st 117
20000 N P 1st cp 116⅛
1000 N Pac 2d cp 113⅛
7000 Or Imp c 5s 73
1000 Or Imp 1st 102⅛
5000 OSL 6s 108⅛
5000 P&F df inc 15⅛
196000 P&R gm 4s ....84⅛@85
36000 R &WP co 5s ....48⅛@49⅛
10000 RT term tr 77
12500 PFW&C 1s 137⅛
1000 P&W 1st 82
1000 SL&IM gt 5s 90
5000 StL&SF 2d—Cl C 112⅛
19000 SL&SW 1st ....66⅛@66⅛
10000 StP M & M con 6s 122
16000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s, red to 4½s ....100@101⅛
8000 SPM&Mis-MEx 4s 80⅛
8000 SecCorn 6s ....97⅛@98
6000 S P of C 1st cn 5s 97⅛
60000 SP of N M 1st 104⅛
14000 TP 1st 5s ....80⅛@81
5000 TP 2d inc 27⅛
12000 TAA&Cbsgd 104
7000 TAA&M P 6s ....102⅛@104⅛
10000 UP sf 106
8000 UP gd 6s cl tr no 102⅛
5000 Va Mid gtd stpd 82
11000 Wab 1st 5s 104⅛
3000 WSgtd 4s 102⅛
3000 W S gtd 4s reg 102
3000 WP bds 108⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,000	35⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛
American Sugar	5,804	128⅛	132⅛	128⅛	129⅛
Do pfd	340	104⅛	104⅛	104	104
Bell Telephone	190	211⅛	211⅛	210⅛	211
C., B. & Q.	575	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
Ill. Steel	50	80	80	80	80
Pullman	8	199⅛	199⅛	199⅛	199⅛
Union Pacific	320	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

$ 500 Atch. 2d ....55¼ | $ 2000 Gas incs 82
10000 Atch. 4s ....82 | 1000 C., B. & N. 5s ..104¾
2000 Mex. C. 4s ....65¾ | 2000 Vermont 5s 27
1000 Chi. June. 5s.101⅛ | 1000 New Eng 6s..112⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 28.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 5 ⅛@55⅛; Reading, 26⅛@26⅛; Lehigh Valley, 61⅛@61⅛; Reading general 4s, 84⅛@84⅛; do first inc., 76⅛@76⅛; do second inc., 69@69⅛; do third inc., 61@61⅛.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Crown Point, 55c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.35; Deadwood, $1.40; Gould & Curry, 75c; Hale & Norcross, 85c; Homestake, $11.50; Mexican, $1.40; Ontario, $13.00; Ophir, $1.80; Plymouth, 60c; Sierra Nevada, $1.15; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, 60c; Iron Silver, 45c; Quicksilver, $3.50; do preferred, $17.50; Bulwer, 15c.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—Allouez Mining company (new), $70.00; Atlantic, $9.50 bid; Boston and Montana, $33.50; Calumet and Hecla, $306.00 bid; Franklin, $13.00 bid; Kearsarge, $11.50 bid; Osceola, $36.25; Quincy, $132.00 bid; Santa Fe Copper, $5.00 bid; Tamarack, $160.60 bid; Centennial Mining, $7.75 bid; Butte & Boston Company preferred, $11.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28.—Alta, 10c; Bulwer, 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.30; Bodie Consolidated, 20c; Chollar, 45c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.40; Crown Point, 60c; Gould & Curry, 80c; Hale & Norcross, 80c; Mexican, $1.40; Mono, 15c; Ophir, $1.75; Potosi, $1.25; Savage, $1.10; Sierra Nevada, $1.20; Union Consolidated, 95c; Utah, 15c; Yellow Jacket, 60c; Belcher, 80c.

MARKETS EXCITED AND IRREGULAR.

Wheat Sells Off, While Pork Advances to $20.00 and Closes at That Price.

The Board of Trade markets Saturday were moderately active and very irregular in action. Interest centered in wheat because of the excitement on the "curb" Friday afternoon. The tactics of the manipulators resulted in a material break, May selling as low as 76¾c, or 2c under the closing price of the previous day. It reacted to 78c and then sold off just at the close to 77⅜c, and there it closed. The feeling on the curb later was without material change. Corn was strong all day, and after the close advanced ⅛c on the curb. Provisions were excited, and while the volume of trading was light the feeling was strong, pork selling up and touching $20.00, and closing with sellers at that figure. The firmer feeling was due to the light receipts of hogs and high prices paid for packing stock at the Yards.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

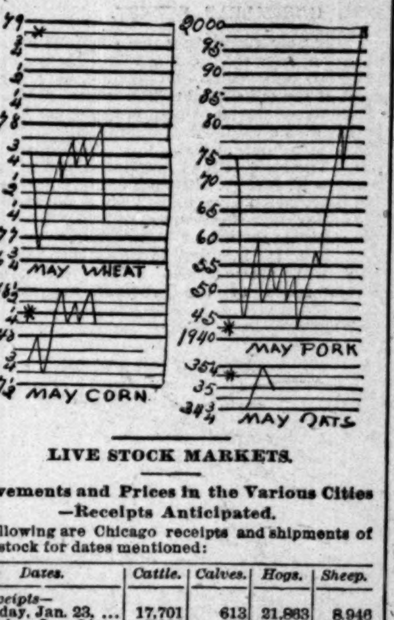
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
January	$ 74⅛	$.......@.......	$ 72⅛
May	78¾	76¾@ 78	77⅜
July	78⅛	76⅛@ 77⅛	77⅛
CORN.			
January	$ 44⅛	$ 43⅛@ 44⅛	$ 43⅛
May	48⅛	47⅛@ 48⅛	48⅛
July	48⅛	47⅛@ 48⅛	48
OATS.			
February	$ 31⅛	$.......@.......	$ 31⅛
May	35⅛	34⅛@ 35⅛	35
MESS PORK.			
January	$19.50	$.......@.......	$19.65
May	19.72½	19.42½@20.00	20.00
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$11.60	$11.55 @11.65	$11.65
May	11.62½	11.42½@11.67½	11.65
July		11.30 @11.55	11.50
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$10.32½	$.......@.......	$10.30
May	10.35	10.17½@10.35	10.32½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 86	$	$ 90⅝
No. 2 corn	....	38⅛	40⅛
No. 2 oats	....	28⅛	30⅛
Mess pork	11.65	....	11.97½
Lard	6.40	....	6.67½
Short ribs	....	5.67½	6.00

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Jan. 28. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Movements and Prices in the Various Cities—Receipts Anticipated.

Following are Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 23	17,701	613	21,863	8,946
Tuesday, Jan. 24	7,024	873	20,116	13,772
Wednesday, Jan. 25	17,460	846	27,654	12,128
Thursday, Jan. 26	15,711	738	25,517	8,397
Friday, Jan. 27	5,884	38	16,315	4,343
Saturday, Jan. 28	1,000	....	8,600	1,000
Total this week	64,785	3,108	120,062	48,583
Previous week	74,270	3,610	135,165	50,095
Same week 1892	51,302	1,162	221,976	41,844
Cor. week 1891	54,740	1,094	233,828	44,792
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 23	3,845	237	8,170	1,220
Tuesday, Jan. 24	2,169	112	6,568	639
Wednesday, Jan. 25	3,834	48	4,838	958
Thursday, Jan. 26	5,512	45	7,846	2,023
Friday, Jan. 27	3,933	150	4,746	1,000
Saturday, Jan. 28	1,000	....	2,900	500
Total this week	20,293	592	35,068	6,984
Previous week	21,458	480	53,948	8,773
Cor. week 1892	22,498	222	64,704	5,505
Cor. week 1891	21,515	598	63,852	22,465

Receipts last week, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	64,700	120,000	48,500
Kansas City	26,000	40,000	7,000
Omaha	18,400	26,000	3,700
St. Louis	12,000	24,000	2,500
Totals	121,100	210,000	61,700
Previous week	136,100	242,000	63,600
Two weeks ago	127,400	265,000	36,100
Cor. week 1892	86,200	350,000	62,000
Cor. week 1891	87,000	351,000	56,700
Cor. week 1890	88,000	251,000	62,900

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 24,000 hogs, 16,000 cattle, and 10,000 sheep, against 21,863 hogs, 17,701 cattle, and 8,946 sheep one week ago, and 42,920 hogs, 18,399 cattle, and 10,770 sheep one year ago. Receipts of hogs a year ago today were the largest during February, 1892. The first Monday of February, 1891, receipts were 47,716, but there were ten days that month when over 40,000 arrived, and the second Monday of the same month 61,429 were recorded.

This week's receipts are estimated at 120,000 hogs, 60,000 cattle, and 40,000 sheep, against 162,689 hogs, 51,735 cattle, and 21,854 sheep one year ago, and 245,644 hogs, 51,718 cattle, and 48,100 sheep two years ago.

Net supply of hogs for Chicago slaughterers last week 85,000, against 157,271 a year ago, and 169,976 two years ago. Armour & Co. the last week purchased 18,400; Anglo-American Provision Co., 5,875; Chicago Packing and Provision Co., 8,000; Swift & Co., 9,700; International & Wells Packing Co., 8,700; N. Morris & Co., 7,893; Underwood & Co., 9,503; Jones & Stiles, 6,047; T. J. Lipton & Co., 5,610; smaller packers and butchers, 5,800; total, 85,486.

It is expected this month's receipts of hogs at Chicago, 600,000, will be the largest this year. Prominent dealers in the trade are estimating receipts for 1893 at about 5,000,000, against 7,714,435 for 1892, 8,600,805 for 1891, 7,663,829 for 1890, 5,998,526 for 1889, and 4,921,712 for 1888. January, 1888, receipts were 595,000, the only month that year that over 500,000 were received. September, 1888, only 263,000 arrived.

Joseph McCown writes to the *Drovers' Journal* that hogs in Ray County, Mo., are as scarce as Christians, and that "a man couldn't get over enough territory here in ten days at the rate of sixty miles an hour to find a load of fat hogs."

CATTLE—Very few cattle were on sale Saturday, and values were nominally unchanged. The best steers closed about the same as a week ago, while other steers and cow stock sold 15@30c lower. Poor to fair light steers on the feeder order sold during the week at $3.50@4.00 with [illegible] cows at $3.25@4.25; export bulls, $3.00@4.00, mostly $3.25@3.75; fair to good 1,200@1,350-lb steers, $4.25@5.25; good 1,350@1,600-lb steers, $5.50@6.00; distillery steers, 1,300-1,400-lb stillers, $5.00; 1,600-lb still bulls at $3.85@4.35. Texas cattle sold during the week at $3.15@4.25 for steers, and $2.50@3.60 for bulls, cows, and heifers. Most of the sales of fair to good native canners at $2.20@2.70. Stockers and feeders sold during the week at $2.10@4.10, bulk at $3.00@3.75. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.45@6.05
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.50@5.35
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	4.10@4.70
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,110 lbs	3.30@4.10
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.00@3.75
Inferior to good cows and heifers	2.00@2.90
Stock steers, 630@800 lbs	2.40@3.25
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.10@4.15
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.25@6.75

HOGS—Saturday's hog market ruled steady to 5c higher. Trade was active, but 3,000 of the 16,000 on sale were carried over. The quality was poor, there being comparatively few good enough to bring more than $7.95, with top heavy at $8.15. Rough to good heavy sold at $7.65@8.10, largely at $7.85@8.00; mixed, $7.55@7.95, bulk at $7.75@7.85; light $7.15@7.90, bulk at $7.55@7.70; pigs $5.50@7.40, bulk at $6.50@7.25.

SHEEP—Little business was transacted in this branch of the live stock market and values were without quotable change. Some 80-lb lambs sold at $5.90; some averaging 63 lbs at $5.10, and 102-lb sheep at $4.40. Western sheep quotable at $4.50@5.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600 head; strong to 10c higher; steers, $3.30@5.30; cows and mixed, $1.60@3.60; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.80. HOGS—Receipts, 4,200 head; 5c higher; closed weak; heavy, $7.65@7.90; light and mixed, $7.50@7.75; bulk, $7.65@7.75. SHEEP—Receipts, 300; steady; $3.50@5.00; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,500. Good steers opened active and steady to strong and closed dull and 10@15c lower; others 10@15c lower; cows and feeders steady. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.10@5.50; cows and heifers, $1.90@3.95; stockers and feeders, $2.55@3.60. HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 900. The good hogs were active and 10c higher; all grades, $5.00@7.90; bulk, $7.60@7.70. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 800. The market was unchanged. Representative sales: Muttons, $4.00.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 600; market steady; fair to good natives, $3.20@4.65; choice, $4.75@5.00; fed Texas steers, $3.20@4.20; grassers steers, $2.50@3.25. HOGS—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 2,300; market 10c higher; heavy $7.50@7.90; packing, $7.30@7.80; light, $7.40@7.65. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, none. No market for lack of supply; fair to good natives would bring $3.50@4.75; choice muttons, $5.00@5.25.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 28.—As regards business this has been an exceedingly quiet day on the Stock Exchange. Less business than usual Saturdays has been transacted. The markets, nevertheless, have not been devoid of interest. Consolidated was well maintained. Indian rupee paper was ⅛ better. Foreign government securities close distinctly firm in response to a better tendency on the continental bourses. Most continental stocks advanced ⅛ to ⅜. American railways close with a rather better tendency than they opened, in order to correspond with New York. Most descriptions mark a line of ⅛ to ⅜, the undertone, however, being decidedly good. Canadian lines have been quite neglected without any particular change to mention. Among foreign railways, Mexicans have been offered, resulting in a fall of 1 in first preferences, ¾ in second preferences and ½ in ordinary. Miscellaneous securities are without feature. The mining shares have been quiet. There has been a slightly better demand for money as usual at the end of the month, short loans having been charged ⅛ to 1 per cent. The discount market has been quiet, two and three months' bills being quoted at 1⅛ per cent. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £13,000.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Offered moderately. Lard—Offered sparingly; spot firm, 58s 3d. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and flour—Offered moderately; unchanged. Corn—Offered sparingly; spot firm, 4s 6d; January, old, firm, 4s 7¼d; February, new, firm, 4s 6¾d.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Three per cent rentes, 96f 72½c for the account.

PRODUCE MARKETS OF NEW YORK.

Grain and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Rye nominal; Western, 59@61c. Barley dull, firm; Western, 60@80c. Wheat—Receipts, 15,500 bu; exports, 62,819 bu; sales, 1,190,000 bu futures; 32,000 bu spot. Spot market dull, lower, closing steady; No. 2 red store and elevator, 79@79⅛c; afloat, 79⅞@80c; f. o. b., 79¾@81⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 83⅛@84c; No. 1 hard, 88⅛@88⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 81⅛@82c; No. 2 spring, 77⅛@78c. Options opened heavy and declined 1@1⅜c with the West and on local realizing, advanced and closed on covering, closing steady at ⅛@¾c under yesterday and a fairly active trade. No. 2 red March, 79⅛@80c, closing at 79⅛c; May, 81⅜@82c, closing at 81⅝c; July, 82⅜@83c, closing at 82⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 40,800 bu; exports, 39,828 bu; sales, 480,000 bu futures, 115,000 bu spot. Spot dull, firm, scarce; No. 2, 55c elevator; 56⅛c afloat; ungraded mixed, 56c. Options declined ⅛@⅜c with wheat and the West, rallied ⅛@¾c on covering, and closed strong and ⅛c up, unchanged to ⅛c up, with trading light; March, 54@55⅛c, closing 54¾c; May, 53⅞@54 5-16c, closing 54¼c; July, 53½@54⅛c, closing 54⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 123,900 bu; exports, 2,405 bu; sales, 10,000 bu futures, 53,000 bu spot. Spot dull, firm. Options firm, quiet; February, 39½c; May, 39¾c; State, No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 2 Chicago, 39⅞c; No. 3, 37½c; No. 3 white, 40c; mixed Western, 38@42c; white do., 40@46½c.

BUTTER—Quiet, easy; Western dairy, 20@25c; Western creamery, 24@33c; Western factory, 17@24c; Elgins, 32½@33c.

CHEESE—Fairly active, firm; part skims, 4@10½c.

EGGS—Quiet, steady; receipts, 537 packages; Western fresh, 34@35c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Scarce, higher; crude, 50c bid; yellow, 57c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady; crude in barrels (Parker's), $5.35; do in bulk, $2.85; United closed 53¾c bid; refined New York, $5.30; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.25; do in bulk, $2.75@2.80.

COFFEE—Options opened irregular, 5 points down to 10 up; closed steady at 5@15 up. Sales, 37,500 bags, including January, 17.25@17.45c; March, 16.75@16.85c; April, 16.60@16.70c; May, 16.45@16.55c; June, 16.45c; September, 16.15@16.30c; December, 16.25@16.30c; spot Rio firmer, dull; No. 7, 17¾c.

SUGAR—Raw firm, dull; fair refining, 3 1-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3⅝c. Refined firm and fairly active; off A, 4⅜@4⅝c; mold A, 4 15-16@5⅛c; standard A, 4 11-16@4⅞c; confectioners' A, 4 9-16@4¾c; cut loaf, 5 5-16@5½c; crushed, 5 5-16@5½c; powdered, 4 15-16@5⅛c; granulated, 4 11-16@5⅛c; cubes, 4 15-16@5⅛c.

DRY GOODS—There was a good business for the day. The morning hours closed up transactions and their record, but the delivery of goods was good through the day. There was nothing new of importance in the demand, but previous indications were confirmed in the more moderate volume of trade, the chief of which is that the feeling in the market and its tone are increasing in strength on the basis of the current and prospective. The jobbing trade was good for the day and promises to be more active next week.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened weak and sold down to 1⅛c below yesterday. A special recovery followed, but another decline carried the close 1@1⅛c under the closing prices yesterday: cash, 68⅜c; May, 73⅜c; July, 74⅜c. Corn—Went down early, but recovered; weakened again, however, and closed ⅛@⅜c below yesterday; cash closed higher, 39⅜c; March, 41c; May, 43⅜c. Oats—Unchanged; cash, 32⅛c asked; May, 35⅛c. Rye—Higher; 54@54½c. Barley—No sales. PROVISIONS—Pork firm, $19.00 for old. Lard higher, $11.65. Dry salt meats and bacon firm at previous quotations. Receipts—Wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 182,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye and barley none. Shipments—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 67,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 2,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 28.—WHEAT—The cold that Mr. Cudahy contracted in Cincinnati had more effect upon the wheat market today than all the cable dispatches of the last month, and as a result of that the market went to pieces today. There was no news of interest outside the Cudahy deal. May opened at 70⅜c and closed at 70⅛c, after selling at 70⅜c. The trading was not heavy and the feeling was nervous and for a time a little panicky. There is no feature of the session to mention except as above. There was a good trade in cash wheat, with a little easier feeling than prevailed yesterday. There were 72 cars of No. 1 Northern sold at 68⅛c, 40 cars at 68c. No. 2 Northern sold principally at 65½@66c. Receipts of wheat here were 270 cars and at Duluth and Superior 44 cars. Close: January, 67⅛c; May, 70⅛c; July, 72⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Depressed by free speculative sellers in Chicago and prices declined ⅛@⅜c; No. 2 red January, 76⅛@77c; February, 77@77⅛c; March, 78⅛c. Corn—Options ⅛@⅜c under light offerings and fair inquiry for parcel lots for export. Demand chiefly for February and March clearance. Local car lots quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 53⅛c; No. 2 in export elevator, for first half of March delivery, 52c; No. 2 mixed, January, 53@53⅛c; February, 52⅛@52⅜c; March, 52@52⅛c. Oats—Steady for both car lots and options, but quiet; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 2 white, January, 42⅛@43c; February, 41@41⅛c; March, 41@41⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 12,200 bu; oats, 8,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,100 bu; corn, 50,600 bu; oats, 9,300 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 28.—WHEAT—The market opened nervous and 1c lower, owing to the wild trading on the curb in Chicago late yesterday afternoon. Trading here was active in the first hour and large quantities of wheat were thrown on the market, but buyers were numerous. This had a reassuring effect and prices were strengthened somewhat. After the first hour the trading was very dull. Close: No. 1 hard cash, 69⅛c; January, 69⅛c; May, 74⅛c; July, 77⅛c; No. 1 Northern cash, 67⅛c; January, 67⅛c; May, 72⅛c; July, 74⅛c; No. 2 Northern cash, 61⅛c; No. 3, 54⅛c; rejected, 47⅛c.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and easier. No. 2 red spot, 77⅛c; May, 80⅛c. Corn—Strong; mixed spot, 52⅛c; February, 51⅛c; May, 52⅛c. Oats—Quiet and steady. No. 2 white Western, 41c. Rye—Quiet, but firm. No. 2, 63c.

Toledo, O., Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 cash, 72c; May, 77⅛c. Corn firm, higher; No. 2 cash, 44c; May, 47⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 35⅛c. Rye dull; cash, 60c. CLOVERSEED—Quiet; prime, cash, January, and February, $9.00; March, $9.05. Receipts—Wheat, 14,507 bu; corn, 35,091 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 24,200 bu; oats, 400 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 28.—GRAIN — Corn—Firm; No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40⅛c; new, 38⅛@40⅛c. Oats—Inactive, firm; No. 2 white, 33⅛@34c; No. 3 white, 32⅛@33c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 52@55c. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.35; spirits, $1.37. Receipts—Wheat, 4,200 bu; corn, 48,400 bu; oats, 36,700 bu; barley, 9,100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,150 bu; corn, 31,400 bu; oats, 58,300 bu; barley, 7,700 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 28.—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, dull, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 77⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅛c; winter, dull; No. 2 red, 78⅛c asked; no white here. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 28.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 31c.

Knew Her Hubby.

Mother—"Is your letter to your husband ready to mail?"

Married Daughter—"It's all done excepting the postscript, telling him to send me some more money. I'm looking for another sheet of paper."

"Write it across the lines."

"No, indeed. He'll pretend he couldn't read it."—*New York Weekly.*

September, 1888, only
to the Drovers' Journal
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1,110 lbs.... 3.30@4.10
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CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600
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SHEEP—Receipts, 300;
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28.—CATTLE—Receipts
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CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200;
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$2.50@3.25. HOGS—Re-
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AND PRODUCE.
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38c; May, 39⅛c. Spot
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n, 38½@40c; white do.,
rn dairy, 20@25c; West-
n factory, 17@24c; El-
part skims, 4@10½c.
s, 537 packages; West-
gher; crude, 50c bid;
crude in barrels (Park-
s; Washington in bar-
United closed 53½c
Philadelphia and Bal-
@2.80.
regular, 5 points down
15 up. Sales, 37,500
@17.45c; March, 16.75
May, 16.45@16.55c;
5@16.35c; December,
dull; No. 7, 17⅛c.
refining, 3 1-16c; cen-
firm and fairly active;
18@5½c; standard A,
4 9-16@4½c; cut loaf,
⅜c; powdered, 4 15-16
c; cubes, 4 15-16@5⅛c.
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EAST AND WEST.
GRAIN—Wheat—Opened
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sked; May, 35⅛c. PROVISIONS—
Lard higher, $11.65.
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00 bu; corn, 182,-
00 bu; and barley none.
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n. 28.—WHEAT—The
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Northern, 65c.
28.—GRAIN—Wheat—
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8⅜c. Corn—Options
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Oats—Steady for
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Shipments—Wheat,
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WHEAT—The market
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GRAIN—Wheat un-
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Wheat lower; No. 2
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er; cash, 35½c. Rye
Quiet; prime, cash,
March, $9 05. Re-
35,091 bu. Ship-
24,200 bu; oats, 400
AIN — Corn — Firm;
8¾@40½c. Oats—In-
¾@34c; No. 3 white,
32@35c. WHISKY—
7. Receipts—Wheat,
s, 36,700 bu; barley,
4,150 bu; oats,
y, 7,700 bu.
AT—No. 1 hard, dull,
2 Northern, 74¾c;
n, no white here.
n, 20,000 bu. Ship-
28.—TURPENTINE—

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our husband ready
done excepting the
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he couldn't read

BLUFFED AN ADVENTURESS.

How Ben Butler Induced a Woman to Give Up Some Political Letters.

"There is an unwritten chapter in the history of the Baltimore convention of 1860," said Gen. Coggswell to a Washington *Star* man, "which I think it is the proper time to relate and which shows Butler's wonderful nerve. After the Charleston convention had seceded and the convention was moved to Baltimore Caleb Cushing was designated as its presiding officer. A female adventuress thought here was a good chance to make something out of the occasion, and she came up claiming to have certain letters written by Cushing, which she threatened to make public and give to the Republicans unless she was paid a large amount for them. Cushing was greatly worried at thought of the charge, and sent for Butler to see if he could suggest any way for getting rid of the woman.

"Butler agreed to take charge of the matter and went over to Barnum's Hotel, where he found in a magnificent suite of apartments a very handsomely dressed and beautiful woman, evidently a woman of the world and possessed of abundant nerve. Butler informed her who he was, and that he wanted the letters. The woman was very haughty and declined to have anything to do with Mr. Butler or any one else except Mr. Cushing himself. She said if Mr. Cushing wanted the letters he could come over and get them, but he could not have them by proxy, and then she went on to say that in view of the importance of the letters and the exigencies of the case she had no doubt the Republicans would pay her a large sum for the letters, as they would be most effective campaign documents.

"'Just because of the exigencies of the political situation,' replied Butler, 'just because the letters that you claim to have in your possession written by Mr. Cushing are so important, and just because they would prove such effective campaign literature, is the reason why these letters must be surrendered to me, and why you will not see Mr. Cushing, and neither he nor any of his friends will pay a single dollar for them.' She grew extremely indignant at such remarks from Butler, and told him that the conversation might as well cease there, and he could leave the room.

"Butler, however, was not to be bluffed off. He refused to leave, and told her that she must surrender the documents. She absolutely refused to consider it a moment unless she was paid a tremendous sum, and finally said that if Mr. Butler did not leave her apartments she would have him removed by the people in the hotel. Butler then saw that time for parleying had gone by and that he must resort to extreme measures.

"Drawing himself up to his full height and looking her squarely in the eyes he said: 'Madam, do you know where you are?'

"She replied, 'Yes; I am in Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore.'

"'Exactly,' said Butler, 'in Baltimore, and do you know that there are 10,000 men who for a $5 bill would be only too glad to put your body in a sack and throw it into the Patapsco?'

"The woman wilted. She saw at once that she had a man worthy of her nerve to deal with and that if she was not very careful she might find herself in great peril, and she consented to surrender the letters to Butler for the payment of $100 and her ticket to New York. Next morning Butler handed her $100, a ticket to New York, and saw her off on the train. The woman has never been heard of from that day to this."

A Good, Old-Fashioned Winter.

My grandpa's always talkin' 'bout the winters long ago—
Never nothin' like 'm now, the ones he used to know.
Many's a time we've heard him say, me and Bob and Billy,
When "bad colds" an' rain an' mud made our mothers silly.
"I'll tell you what it is, boys, 'd fill me full of joy
To see a good, old-fashioned winter like we had when I's a boy.
Give me ice an' give me snow,
Give me sleet an' give me blow;
Give me cold 'at goes clear through,
Give me sleddin'—sliding, too,
And them's the things, I tell you, 'at makes you glad you're livin'.
An' a good, old-fashioned winter, boys, I hope we may be given!"

Since New-Year's eighteen ninety-three my grandpa's changed his tune.
Funny how big folks, you know, can change their minds so soon!
Funny, too, how they'll forget all they've said to you!
An' say jes 'zackly different things, like they meant 'em, too!
For grandpa's growling every day, morning, noon, an' night,
An' all the folks at our house 'll tell you I am right,
'Cause there's ice an' 'cause there's snow,
'Cause the natural gas is low,
'Cause the cold jes goes clear through,
'Cause I say it's bully, too!
Do you s'pose he 'spects to see, though he calls it "beastly weather,"
A good, old-fashioned winter an' August come together?
—*Indianapolis News.*

Weak lungs are strengthened, pleurisy pains relieved, and asthmatic symptoms subdued by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sovereign remedy for all coughs and colds.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—ON SALARY, TO SELL A LINE OF chairs in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; one who has an established trade. Address C S 37, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—SHOE, WITH CITY REFERENCE. 258 State-st.

SALESMEN IN THE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, stationery, toy and notion trades to take orders throughout the country, as a side line, for a novelty just being successfully introduced in New York and vicinity. Give routes and list of cities visited and full particulars will be given. Address S. R. B. Co., 86 Fulton-st., New York City.

SOLICITOR — ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBscription; salary and expenses; also foreman and two female compositors; Kentucky newspaper. Apply by noon today. "Granville," Hotel Grace, Jackson and Clark-sts.

SOLICITORS—ON CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAper. 311 Herald Bldg.

TWO HIGH CLASS ADVERTISING MEN TO DO wholesale selling, not advertising; must be gentlemen; no lame ducks wanted and first-class references required. BALDWIN, ROSS & CO., 1033 Masonic Temple.

Boys.

BOY—GOOD BOY TO CARRY A MORNING NEWSpaper route; a boy that attends school preferred. Room 209, 130 Dearborn-st.

BOY—CLEAN, INTELLIGENT BOY FOR LUNCH counter. Call at 3 p. m. at 338 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

ACTIVE WORKERS EVERYWHERE FOR THE "Life of James G. Blaine." Written by Willis Fletcher Johnson, the New York editor and intimate friend of Mr. Blaine. Memorial edition, embracing the history of his life from cradle to grave. 612 extra large pages. Magnificently illustrated. Retail price $1.50. Selling immensely. Big money for workers. 50,000 agents wanted. A bonanza. Best terms. Act quick. Books on 30 days' time. Freight paid. Outfit with full instructions mailed free upon application. Globe Bible Pub. Co., 723 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa., or 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

PHYSICIAN GRADUATE, HOMEOPATHIC; must speak and write German. Address P 68, Tribune office.

PORTER—GOOD, HONEST MAN AROUND A small rooming-house for board and room; good home for the winter. Apply 251 South Clark-st.

YOUNG MEN—TO CARRY TRIBUNE ROUTES, north of Chicago-av.; can be done together with light day work or school. Apply to
M. C. EAMES,
Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG LADY TO FIGURE TICKETS, MAKE bills, and assist on books in a commission house; must be good, plain writer and quick and correct at figures; a young lady from the country or one living away from home preferred; state experience, if any, and salary wanted. Address X 168, Tribune office.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRL when out of work can find a cheap and comfortable home at 2900 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 26 Aldine-sq.

HOUSEWORK—SWEDISH GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1367 N. Clark-st.

Stenographers.

TYPEWRITER—SOME ONE ESPECIALLY GOOD in composition to do a limited amount of typewriting at home. Address at once H. H. HARDESTY & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

EMBROIDERERS—IN GOLD AND SILVER bullion. The E. A. Armstrong Co., 149 Wabash-av.

LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY OR COMMISsion—To sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science, and our toilet preparation for ladies; workers can make big money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with reliable stenographers of any grade, some using Remington, Premier, Caligraph, Yost. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. T. E. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WHO WANTS THE best? Cooks, waiters, chamber maids, nurses, and girls, all Swedish; first-class. Apply at MRS. A. SAMSON'S, 5822 Wentworth-av.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.	
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2614	C. E. Kreyssler.
Cor. 31st	J. H. Hogey.
Cor. 35th	C. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood	F. W. Hurlburt.
4134	I. W. Blood.
Cor. 63d	Curti & McRae.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. Kettering.
Cor. 19th	F. J. Hondle & Co.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	Mrs. A. Reichel.
2200	Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 31st	W. K. Forsyth.
3160	H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th	Hurst Pharmacy.
Cor. 44th	W. F. Gray.
4700	Jno. I. Bell.
Cor. 59th	O. E. Rehs.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th	T. H. McInnerny.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—	
Cor. 12th	A. V. Lane.
Cor. 16th	O. F. Fischer.
Cor. 18th	W. J. Kelley & Co.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. Muehlman.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. Schwab.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. Schmidt.
405	C. H. Truesdell.
Cor. Evans	C. S. Terrill & Co.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. Secord.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	O. F. Schmidt & Co.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	I. W. Blood.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
4642	J. A. Kaerwer.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32nd	R. H. Wheeler.
WATER STREET—	
288	F. E. Webner.
WEST DIVISION.	
WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	Adams Street Pharmacy.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
567	Henry Schmitt
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. Elterman.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
587	J. S. Scott.
5022	Wm. Storck.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	L. Woltersdorf.
Cor. Laflin	Kaplensky Pharmacy
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. Sills.
771	L. J. Fleck.
1014	W. W. Thumser.
2081	M. H. Watson.
MADISON STREET—	
204	H. F. Baur.
278	Dell & Co.
384	Passaic Pharmacy.
572	F. E. Thayer.
785	J. W. Crain.
826	K. McLennon.
1001	C. D. Stone
1049	MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. Foster.
Cor. Homan	L. P. Kotz.
1971	M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	Ford's Pharmacy.
465	Henry Schroeder.
875	R. W. R. Meinung.
1218	Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—	
245	Brewerton Pharmacy.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	Frank Grammer.
296	W. A. Brabrook.
475	F. J. Knowles
TWELFTH STREET—	
422	T. R. Behrens.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center	J. M. Scott & Co.
Cor. Laflin	W. T. Mason.
Cor. Robey	C. E. Button.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. Kellett.
HARRISON STREET—	
Cor. Hermitage	Frank E. Fisk.
Cor. Oakley	G. A. Goetsch.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 37th	A. J. Mueller.
NORTH DIVISION.	
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. Hanke.
HALSTED STREET—	
Cor. Wellington	A. G. Lunning.
NORTH AVENUE—	
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. Reis.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut	White Bros.
Cor. Division	E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe	E. R. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue	Henry Goetz.
Cor. Center	C. B. Olds.
Cor. Webster	Frank Schrage.
Cor. Frederick	C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Diversey	C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Halsted	Baker & Mason.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Oak	H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie	Dinet & Delfosse.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. Brown.
Cor. Graceland	E. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—	
292	M. K. Dorsey
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	Henry Schaller.
1152	Perlau & Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton	L. F. Barlow.
SUBURBAN.	
HINSDALE	H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK	E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD— 66th and Wentworth	H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue	E. G. Binz & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD— Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks	L. E. Penberthy.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. Bierstedt.
EVANSTON	Elich Pharmacy.
GLEN ELLYN	Erwin Pulse.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADIES' GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, near Woodlawn, Jan. 29. Finder please return to 849 The Rookery, and receive reward.

LOST—ST. BERNARD DOG, YELLOW BODY, black face and ears; answers name of Don; address scratched on collar; reward if returned to owner. 532 44th-st.; no questions asked.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING ON MAY OR 12TH-st., pocketbook containing about $40 in currency, New York draft of $150 payable to Miss Mary Hurley; also one pair of diamond earrings, greatly prized for their associations. The finder will receive $40 by delivering same to the owner. MISS MARY HURLEY, 409 S. May-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE THOMAS F. STANLEY WHO left Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 17, 1892, for New York City will hear of something greatly to his advantage by sending his address to F. A. Martin, P. O. Box 330, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—LADIES—CALL OR SEND FOR 32-page HEALTH BOOK; treating on diseases peculiar to the sex. Consultation and examination free. VIAVI CO., 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; EXperienced salesman in several different lines of dry goods. Address O 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LUMber salesman; would travel for good firm; references. Address P 64, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS UNdertaker and embalmer. 65 Twenty-eighth-place.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED hotel man, wife, and son wish the management of hotel or hotel accommodations during World's Fair. Address E. D. V., 283 W. Adams-st., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; no children; wife competent cook; man kitchen work; city or suburbs; references. 143 W. Adams-st., 2d floor.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A first-class Swede, in private family; best of reference. Address P 138, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 STENOGRAPHER and telegrapher; good penman; moderate salary. Address G. W. H., 1225 Highland-av., Kansas City.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TROPICS—BY A YOUNG man, 30, single, speaks Spanish, English, and French, thorough knowledge and business ability, in manufacturing or commercial concern; travel if necessary; A1 references. Address E. J. MOLINA, 305 W. 55th-st., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OR BUYer for large shoe house, by one of the most thorough shoe men in the country. Address C S 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A TALENTED ADVERtisement writer, one of the best in the country, wants to come to this city; is capable of handling the advertisements of the largest houses in Chicago; best of references as to good character and ability. Address C S 168, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ADVERTISING MANager with large house; particular skill as an advertisement writer; advertisements written in Wanamaker-Powers style; executive ability, too; satisfaction given and a salary wanted. Address Advertising Manager, C S 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MEDICAL STUDENT in doctor's office. References. X 21, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY; OFfice work or cashier; references; permanent. Address C S 109, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMily by an educated German lady as maid or nurse for children. Address Dr. Schenk, Port Washington, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework in small American family. Call or address MRS. RODEN, 887 N. Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISH NURSE; experience; walking children preferred; would not object to baby over 12 mos.; excellent reference; South Side desired. Address K R 68, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FASHIONABLE MODiste will sew in families; good references. Address G., 394 Washington-blvd.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher (caligraph operator) thoroughly competent, accurate, and reliable; references. Address C S 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER wishes typewriting work to do at home evenings. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL MANAGER; bond given; or will assume. Address X 170, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Several choice pieces of central improved property.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
208 Home Ins. Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER ON YALE-ST., near 68th-st. Lot 42x48.
Frame building. Stores and flats.
Rents $650. Price $6,000.
Might take half in clear house and lot or clear vacant.
JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE: 5817 Indiana-av. Owner, 342 East 44th.

FOR SALE—
South Side modern residences on all the principal avenues.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
208 Home Ins. Bldg.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NEW 2-STORY FRAME FLATS,
5 and 6 rooms,
ON RIDGEWAY-AV.,
BETWEEN NORTH AND ARMITAGE-AVS.,
AT PACIFIC JUNCTION.
Near R. R. station and street cars.
Terms to suit purchasers.
JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.
Branch office cor. North and Ridgeway-avs.

FOR SALE—259 DEARBORN-AV.—THREE-STORY and basement stone front residence of nine rooms and bath; this is a bargain; price $9,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR MANUFACTURing or factory site; North Side; all facilities. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE ON ASTOR-ST.; COST $38,000; owner leaving city and will sacrifice to sell quick. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND MODERN 40-ROOM furnished hotel and store building in growing city, an hour's ride from Chicago by frequent trains on prominent railroad; conveniently situated for World's Fair patronage and year round commercial and family trade; price of realty and contents $30,000; free of all incumbrance. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Exclusive Agents, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN JOHN CUDAHY'S ADdition to Morton Park; $1,500 up; small payments; small amt. down; 5, 6, 7 rooms; sewers, sidewalks, electric lights, graded streets; I. C., C. B. and Q. R. R.'s; free fare any time.
WILLIAM W. WEARE,
218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS ADJOINING West Pullman on the north; in Gano; great bargains. THOMAS SCANLAN, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 97.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—$2,500, $3,100, $3,750, $4,500, $6,500, $10,000; complete list. SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—EDGEMOOR—

High-class residence property; first-class suburban service April 1. Streets macadamized; granite cement sidewalks six feet wide; combined curb and gutter; double row of trees; parkways sodded; high elevation; fine drainage; building restriction $3,000; building line established; four houses costing $6,500 each built and occupied by owners; several others under contract. We have a twenty-acre interest in Edgemoor for sale entire or in five-acre blocks. Brokers or others desiring to interest themselves in high-class subdivision property already for the market the coming season are invited to investigate. The property will be extensively advertised and pushed beginning with the inauguration of the suburban service April 1.
HAZLEWOOD & WRIGHT,
1316 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—
A bargain in large tract of land, with house and barn, one mile from city limits.
J. H. DUNHAM, R. 5, 10 State-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — FARM ALONG NORTH SHORE overlooking Lake Michigan, within 50 miles of Chicago; convenient to station with frequent trains preferred. Address DAN W. KNEFLER, 621 Pullman Building, Chicago.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS OR BROKERS—20 to 100 acre tract for cash, 15 to 20 miles from Court-House, not over one mile from railroad station, well treed; must be cheap. Give full particulars to ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AT LOWEST RATES, WILL LOAN ON REAL ESTATE or to build. Purchase money notes bought. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN—
IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT LOW RATES; LOANS MADE TO BUILD.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
EST'D 1879. MAJOR BLOCK, 149 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD REAL estate security.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; mortgages bought and sold.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
RUTLEDGE & WRIGHT, 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO CAPITALISTS—WANTED, MONEY IN ANY amounts to invest at 6 to 7 per cent; first-class securities.
RUTLEDGE & WRIGHT,
88 and 90 Washington-st.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

5% —MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$75,000 TO LOAN. REAL ESTATE.
K. SMITH, 90 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO
153 MONROE-ST.,
or
351 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—
THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 Madison-st., near Halsted
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE A FEW LOANS to honest parties on pianos, household goods, warehouse receipts, or any good collaterals. Low rates. Address P 67, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122—124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

MONEY TO LOAN—SHORT TIME AND SMALL amt. only.
WILLIAM W. WEARE,
218 La Salle, Room 220, Tel. 1098.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—WE HAVE any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry; liberal advances made at low rate of interest. H. BAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle and 5th-av.

7 AND 8 PER CENT IMPROVED FIRST MORTgages for sale; absolutely safe; can satisfy yourself. THE NORTH AMERICAN FINANCE CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—OR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR; ON 67th-st.; joins Jackson Park; 14 acres; 2,400 feet frontage; the new south entrance is on this property; also 165x127 on Oglesby-av., 100 feet south of 71st-st. G. N. McMURRAY, 29 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING.

A. S. 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State, Palmer House.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

WAGES, NOTES, RENT BILLS, BAD DEBTS OF all kinds collected; no charge unless successful. P. BRADY, County Constable, 76 5th-av., Room 8.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE.
Address Eagle Clay-works,
Streator, Ill.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant.
Telephone west 209.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.

We give better value for the money than any house in the city.

3 Vose & Sons pianos, each	$125, $165,	$175
1 Kroeger & Sons' piano		225
2 Decker pianos, each	$175,	200
1 Haines Bros.' piano		100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos	$100,	125
3 Schaaf pianos	$150, $165,	175
2 upright pianos, your choice, each		100
1 Chickering piano		175
Square pianos, each	$25, $40, $50, $75,	100

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.

Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.

Pianos exchanged, moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.

200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month—one year's rent allowed if purchased.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE FOLLOWING UPRIGHT PIANOS
ON SALE THIS WEEK.
EASY PAYMENTS.

2 Steinway pianos	$150—$275
2 Weber pianos	165— 225
2 Chickering pianos	185— 200
2 Emerson pianos	195— 215
2 Vose & Sons pianos	160— 195
1 J. Bauer Co. piano	— 175
1 Schaaf piano	— 150
2 Briggs pianos	195— 225
1 Reed & Sons piano	— 85
1 W. W. Kimball piano	— 165
2 Hallet & Davis pianos	180— 250
1 Fischer piano	— 155
3 Upright pianos (each)	— 100

ALL THE ABOVE PIANOS
ARE IN FINE CONDITION.
Please call and get our prices before buying.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER. We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED AND PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS; also piano stools and covers.

FOUR LARGE FACTORIES under one system of operating expenses, thus enabling us to obtain the best results at an absolute minimum of cost.

Agents for HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS and others of cheaper make. PIANOS RENTED; also tuned and repaired.

GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES and sold on the ONE-PRICE PLAN on easy payments. Old instruments taken in exchange.

BARGAINS.
Several pianos of standard makers, little used, such as HALLET & DAVIS, STEINWAY, DECKER, KIMBALL, and others at special bargains.
NEW ORGANS, discontinued from catalogue, at special prices.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Kimball Hall,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

262-264 WABASH-AV.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
Before buying it will pay you to call.
200 NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
BARGAINS in PIANOS and ORGANS which have been taken in exchange, all in first-class order. Price $25, $30, $40, $50, and $75.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.
WAREROOMS—262-264 Wabash-av., Chicago.
98 Fifth-av., New York.
200 Tremont-st., Boston.
26-28-30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco.
FACTORIES—BOSTON, MASS.

EMERSON PIANO CO.
(Established 1849.)
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.
Before purchasing a piano, visit the new warerooms of the EMERSON PIANO CO., 218 Wabash-av. We are offering elegant and tasteful designs in cases, finished in beautiful and costly woods, in addition to ebony and rosewood finish. Our prices are as low as consistent with good material and workmanship, and will sell on easy payments when desired. What family cannot afford a piano, when from 30 to 40 cents per day will obtain one?
Renting of new pianos a specialty.
EMERSON PIANO CO.
218 Wabash-av.,
(Near Adams-st.)
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

ESTEY & CAMP.
THE LEADING HOUSE.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
200 new pianos, including Decker Bros., Estey, Brambach, Camp & Co.
500 new Estey organs.
50 second-hand pianos, grands, uprights, and squares of all makers, from $40 upward.
GUARANTEED THE BEST VALUE OFFERED.
Easy terms if desired. Renting, tuning, etc.
233 State-st. 49, 53 Jackson-st.

ELEGANT WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD 7⅓-octave pianos from $200 to $250; payments to suit.
Pianos to rent, $3 and $4 per month.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.,
first stairway south of The Fair.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

THE FAMOUS BAUER
THE POPULAR "OPERA" } PIANOS.
Pianos of all grades at lowest prices.
Exceptional bargains in second-hand pianos.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
226, 228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$375—FINE KNABE UPRIGHT BEAUTIFUL French walnut case; this instrument is new, but sustained a slight damage to case in transit; a rare opportunity. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $200 AND UPwards; large stock in all the fancy woods at 319 and 321 Wabash-av., opposite Auditorium.

BRADBURY PIANOS.
You can always find good bargains in second hand pianos of all the leading manufacturers at the
Bradbury Piano Warerooms,
255 and 257 Wabash-av.

$200—HALLET & DAVIS GRAND PIANO; this price is a fraction of its original cost. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$125—SEVERAL UPRIGHT PIANOS IN good condition; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at
LYON, POTTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

$138—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS; FANCY oak case, modeled after a popular English design. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$175—FISCHER UPRIGHT (CABINET grand); has had very little use.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$290—LARGE SOHMER UPRIGHT, LATE style; practically new. LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A CASH OFFER FOR UPRIGHT piano of standard make, good as new. Address X 169, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MEMORIAL VOLume of James G. Blaine. The life and labors of our great American. The authentic biography of the great Secretary by John Clark Ridpath and ex-Gov. Connor, with remarkable contributions and reminiscences by Mr. Blaine's living associates, and matter such as no other publishers can get access to. It tells much of the unwritten history of men and affairs. Do not be deceived by little "emergency" books made up of stale and obsolete campaign material. They are dear at any price. Ours is the great authentic book. Size 10½x8¼, retail price $2.50. Drop everything and send us 25c for outfit quick. Manufacturers' Book Co., 3950 Filbert-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE AUTHENTIC life of Blaine; a chance of a lifetime; freight paid; credit given; best book, best terms; outfit free; send at once 10c for postage and packing.
R. H. WOODWARD & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY IN THE Union to sell our patent—celluloid red rose—boutonnieres; live men make $50 to $100 a week; article sells at sight; send 75c in stamps for sample dozen, neatly mounted on a card. FISHEL, NESSLER & CO., patentees and sole makers, 552 Broadway, New York.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 301.
SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE IS NOW OCcupying its large, new building, 80, 82, and 84 East 12th-st., between State and Wabash. Plenty of light, dry storage space and compartments for furniture at lowest rates. Moving, packing, and shipping done. Est'd 1875. Tel. South 786.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone, 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main.
GEORGE PERRY.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FIRST-CLASS 4-FT. OAK DESK WITH SLIDES and automatic lock, $20; also 5-ft. of the same, $25; other special bargains in desks and office chairs; everything guaranteed.
R. X. McARTHUR & CO., 86 Lake-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DESKS AND CHAIRS; A 5-ft. oak curtain-top desk $25; a 4-ft. oak curtain-top desk $20; chairs, $1 and upwards; our stock is all new and includes latest styles and improvements and our prices are the lowest.
HIRAM B. COLE & CO.,
179, 181 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—MY home in Kenwood for two years; possession any time. Apply at house 4800 Kimbark-av., or at Room 10, 122 La Salle-st. J. FRANK ALDRICH.

TO RENT—HOUSES, ALL PRICES, THROUGHout the city. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE OZARK," COR. WABASH-AV. and 35th, 5-roomed flat; also 4 rooms suitable for light housekeeping; furnished or unfurnished; electric light, steam heat; furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without board.

West Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 5-ROOM FLAT, FIRST floor, 119 N. Lincoln-st., only $12. E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Blk.

TO RENT—FLAT—168 LAFLIN-ST.

TO RENT — 444 ASHLAND-BLVD. CHOICE locality, modern 7-room flat. Inquire on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLAT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, 6 rooms; hardwood, steam heat, janitor service, etc.; can be seen from 5 to 6:30 p. m.; will rent to May, '94, or less. 578 E. Division-st., Flat 2.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—WHOLESALE STORE—
Nos. 237 and 239 East Monroe-st., store, basement, and third floor—3d floor will be rented separate; each floor 45 by 190 feet, heated by steam; only 2 doors west of Franklin-st.; will rent cheap to a good party for a term of years; this is the best location in the wholesale district. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208 Garden City Block, N. W. Corner of Randolph-st. and 5th-av.

FOR RENT—
No. 1906 Wabash-av., store, basement, and 2d story loft; new building; well lighted.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
208 Home Ins. Bldg.

West Side.

TO RENT—$25 ONLY; GOOD GROCERY STAND until May 1, 1894. 111 W. Huron-st. E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Blk.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL SIZES, 182 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer; passenger elevator and steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—LOFTS AND BUILDINGS FOR STORage purposes. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.
Branch Office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING 140-146 Monroe-st., steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—ROOM 40X70; SECOND FLOOR; ELEvator; shipping facilities; splendid light; power if wanted; immediate possession. SARGENT, GREENLEAF & BROOKS, 43 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BASEMENT, 3 ROOMS, to man and wife; can board 6 roomers if preferred; fine opportunity for respectable party. 45 Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouse. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 120 Lake-st.; immediate possession; lease three years or more. DEAN, FOSTER & CO., 120 Lake-st.

TO RENT—2,500 FEET, WITH POWER, AT 148 154 Monroe-st. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FULL DESCRIPTION, terms, and location of houses, rooms, en suite or single, etc., furnished or unfurnished, for rental during the Fair; will procure only responsible and desirable tenants; terms $3 each rental of $100 or less and 3 per cent on larger sums. E. A. EGAN, 531 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO MANAGE, rents to collect, bargains in real estate. We are hustlers and give advantage of both offices. Address
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st.,
Also Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL 1ST OR 2D FLAT near Lincoln Park, modern conveniences; state price and full particulars; permanent tenant. Address V 116, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOTEL OR BUILDING for World's Fair purposes. Address D H 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM HOUSE or flat; must have barn; state price. Address P 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEAR TRANSPORTAtion unfurnished house one or two years; will pay good rent; A1 tenant. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms; excellent board; for gentleman; reference.

2520 PRAIRIE-AV. — HANDSOME SUITE, library, sitting-room, and parlor; good table and pleasant home.

3542 LAKE-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS WITH or without board.

4553 WABASH-AV.—HEATED FAMILY AND single rooms, with board; very reasonable.

North Side.

372 EAST OHIO-ST.—LARGE, ELEGANT FRONT room, with first-class board.

Hotels.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., cor. Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam, everything new inspection invited; rooms 50c per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR. of Galt House Cincinnati, O.

DREXEL HOTEL — 3958 DREXEL-BLVD. — A beautifully located family home, convenient to transportation; sunny rooms; moderate rates.

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN; VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.; elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2457 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT ALcove, also other rooms, single or en suite.

West Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, PRIVATE FAMILY, BREAKfast if desired. 228 S. Paulina-st., near Jackson-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT "THE ALPINE," 69-71 PINE-ST., 50 of the lightest, warmest, and most elegantly furnished rooms in Chicago; $15 to $60 per month; restaurant in connection.
FREDERICK A. HALL, Manager.

TO RENT—IN AN ELEGANTLY NEWLY FURnished house, where the best of accommodations can be had, with or without board. Apply 244 E. Superior-st., two doors from Clark-st. cable-car and walking distance from city.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH HEAT; $2.50 TO $5 A week; central location. Waters Hotel, 100 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED STEAM-heated rooms. 280 East Erie-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL WILL give a course of three months to all entering during January for $25; we teach the best, quickest, surest, most popular system; individual instruction day and evening; dictation classes for all systems; positions furnished. Suites 80 and 810 Ashland Block, N. E. Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM BUSINESS AND SHORThand School, Athenæum Building, 26 Van Buren-st., guarantees thorough individual instruction. Our pupils command best positions. The Athenæum employs 33 teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGIATE AND preparatory courses by an experienced teacher; mathematics a specialty; highest Boston and Chicago references. Address STEPHEN EMERY, A. B., 2115 Indiana-av., Chicago.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN CURED BY CHICAGO Medical and Surgical Institute, 30 Van Buren-st.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER — MACHINES rented; Paragon ribbons, papers, typewriter repairing; trained stenographers sent promptly by our position department. Intending purchasers afforded opportunity to try the REMINGTON; constantly improved. Correspondence solicited.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
Telephone 137. 175 Monroe-st.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HAVE YOUR HOUSES, ROOMS, OFFICES, stores, etc., painted, papered, and decorated by EMIL SACHSE & CO., 124 Wells-st. Can do it 20 per cent lower than any other firm. Send for us and get our estimate.

ACCOUNTANTS.

BOOKS AUDITED, OPENED, OR CLOSED BY reliable expert accountant; confidential; reasonable; best references. For interview address P 145, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CASH REGISTERS—NATIONAL REGISTERS AT half price; Lamson, Boston, and others less than half price. Call quick. Chicago Cash Register Exchange, 128 Clark-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—AN INTEREST IN THE ENtire property of one of the finest hotels on South Side, all complete for business in March, more than 100 rooms engaged at a price that more than pays for the property this year; a splendid chance for any one having at least $10,000 cash to invest; references exchanged, no agent. Address for 10 days Lock Box 775, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TAKE IMPROVED CHIcago property in part payment for controlling interest and management of well established manufacturing business located near Chicago. Reason given for selling. Address C S 108, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR sale. Call or address O. D. SORANG, attorney, 91 Metropolitan Block.

$1,500 TAKES FIRST-CLASS PAYING RESTAURANT, coffee, and oyster house and billiard and pool tables; World's Fair lease; four months ago cost $2,500; owner going to Europe; big bargain if taken now. Address P 69, Tribune office.

$3,500 CASH WILL BUY THE BEST PAYING rooming house in Chicago, containing 60 rooms, for gentlemen only; always full of roomers; location on Madison-st., near Clark. For further particulars address X 97, Tribune office.

120,000 ACRE TRACT GOOD NEBRASKA land; sugar beet and corn belt; irrigable; cheap; easy terms; to company or syndicate for colonizing. Also 2,500-acre ranch and improved farms to exchange for realty or chattels. SPRAGUE, 272 N. Meridian-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—$120 CASH WILL BUY ONE OF the best bargains ever offered in this city in the handsome family and trotting horse Duke; he is 6 years old; 15½ hands; weight 1,000 lbs.; sound in every respect; kind for a lady to drive; can trot in 2:40; is a perfect pet and picture; cost 18 months ago $350; has size and strength enough for business or delivery use; will be guaranteed every way and two weeks' trial allowed; good reference given as to responsibility of owner; must be sold before the 31st inst.; seen Sunday at owner's barn, rear 2032 Michigan-av., cor. 21st-st.

FOR SALE—LOW; A GOOD, RELIABLE business horse, 7 years old and sound; good driver; only selling for want of use. Barn, northeast corner of 28th-st. and Wabash-av.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN—A large bay horse, 7 years old and sound; weight 1,150 pounds; suitable for any business. Private barn. 295 East Erie-st.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED, called for, returned free; $1.50 week; farm, Fullerton-av. and Desplaines River (12 miles); reference given. R. S. Rhodes, 230 E. Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PONY, WITH OR WITHout buggy and harness. E. WINGREN, 210 Oak-st.

FOR SALE—PLUMP STYLISH DRIVING horse, sound and gentle, new buggy and harness; dirt cheap. Sculley & Powers' Livery, 562 W. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT, PLATFORM SPRING 1-horse truck with standards; built to order and will carry 3,500 pounds; only used a few times; will sell at a bargain. Call at my barn, rear of residence, 2729 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSE TRUCK WITH windlass; in good order. P 71, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN EXTENSION TOP cutunder family surrey. No. 149 N. State-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed.
COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.
Phone, Main 2,983. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call personally on us before selling Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—MODERN FOLDING BED, FOLDING plush lounge, and other furniture. Apply today at Flat C, 3348 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$29—SOLID OAK GREEN LEATHER lounge; worth $65. 20 E. 43d-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LINE SHAFTING FOR MINES AND MINING BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1893.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 4th day of February, 1893, for furnishing for main line shafting, hangers, pulleys, couplings, including lumber framing for carrying same, in accordance with specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Department of Works.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSAL FOR LINE SHAFTS AND APPURTEnances for Machinery Hall, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Jan. 27, 1893.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. February 6th, 1893, for line shafts and appurtenances for Machinery Hall, as per plans and specifications now on file in this office. Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Department of Works. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE INDEBTED TO PHILIP BECKETT, deceased, is requested to call or send address to 694 West Madison-st. Immediate settlements are requested.

CARRIERS' NAMES WANTED—DOWN-TOWN routes; extra good pay; one chance ready now. M. C. EAMES, Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS, '93:
Normannia......March 30 | Normannia.......April 27
Columbia.........April 13 | Fuerst Bismarck....May 4
Augusta Victoria...April 20 | Columbia..........May 11
MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE.
WINTER SERVICE.
From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers
Columbia.........Jan. 5 | Augusta Victoria.March 2
Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York.
Duration 10 weeks. First-class only.
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.
Aller, Tues., Jan. 31, 7 am | Elbe, Tues., Feb. 14, 6 am
Saale, Sat., Feb. 4, 9 am | Lahn, Tues., Feb. 21, 9 am
Trave, Tues., Feb. 7, 10 am | H. H. Meier, Tu., Fe. 28, 2pm
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 28, 10 am | Werra, Sat., April 8, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 4, 10 am | Werra, Sat., April 22, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Mch. 4, 10 am | Fulda, Sat., April 29, 10 am
Werra, Sat., Mch. 11, 10 am | Kaiser W. II., May 13, 10 am
NEW YORK TO GENOA AND NAPLES.
Ems.........................Sat., Feb. 18, 10 a m
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
AMERICAN LINE—
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND SOUTHAMPTON.
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK AND ANTWERP.
PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.
"S. S." La Bourgogne, Wed., Dec. 14, 2 p. m. La Champagne, Wed., Dec. 21, 4 p. m. La Bretagne, Wed., Dec. 28, 11 a. m. La Normandie, Sat., Dec. 31 1 p. m.
Steamers sail from company's pier 42, North River, New York, for Havre, every Saturday.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:50 pm	† 1:35 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	*12:50 pm	* 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	*12:50 pm	* 8:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	† 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Denver Ex. via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm	*7:15 am
	*10:45 pm	*9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm	*7:15 am
	x10:45 pm	*9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	*7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex.	*4:00 pm	*10:45 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:20 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Goodland and Attica	† 4:00 pm	†10:40 am
Florida Limited	* 5:00 pm	*10:40 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and the West	†12:15 pm * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:50 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	¶ 7:45 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	¶ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	† 8:15 am *10:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:35 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am *10:30 pm	* 6:45 pm * 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm ‡10:30 pm	*11:30 am ¶ 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:00 a. m., *10:00 a. m., *1:35 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:45 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha & Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; Ar., *10:00 a. m., †1:35 p. m., †6:45 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 2:50 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:30 pm	‡ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	‡ 3:30 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 4:55 pm	*10:40 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:35 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 2:25 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'ints	†11:35 am	† 2:25 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:50 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:43 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe. & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Sat'y.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b11:30 am, b 3.00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a [illegible]; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 a m, [illegible] pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
aDaily. b Except Sunday. a Sunday only.

CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. (OPERATing Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Ry.) Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Jos & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Limited	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	*10:30 pm
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	*10:30 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:20 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:15 am	5:00 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:30 pm	7:15am
Springfield and St. Louis Day Exp.	* 9:00 am	7:15 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Night Exp	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:35 pm	†9:10 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 3:55 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:10am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:55 pm	*10:15 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	† 5:25 pm	† 6:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	‡ 9:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*11:45 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand R'ds Line, via Kala'zoo	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Baltimore & Washington	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8.00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'naw	* 8:15 pm	* 8.00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 am
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:20 am
Night Express	*11:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.:

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices 232 Clark-st., and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 11, 1892.	Leave.	Arrive
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 6:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Electric"	* 8:35 pm	* 7:25 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 8:12 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:25 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:45 a m

MORE STABLE LISTS.

CRACK RACERS IN WINTER QUARTERS EAST AND WEST.

G. W. Johnson Has Wintered Well and There Can Be No Question That He Will Train—Capt. S. S. Brown's West Division a Well Bred One and Formidable in Numbers—August Belmont's Lot of Youngsters, Including Brothers and Sisters to Great Performers.

The stable of Capt. S. S. Brown of Pittsburg that will race in the West this year is at the Bascombe track, Mobile, under Peter Wimmer, who reports all as doing nicely. "Soup" Perkins, the stable jockey, is also with the stable. It begins work at Memphis.

Here is the stable list:

Parapet, br. f., 4, by Troubadour—Pet Galway.
Bob Speed, ch. g., 3, by imp. Richmond—Eva Rogers.
Vida, ch. f., 3, by imp. Richmond—Virginia.
Hesperia, ch. f., 3, by imp. Richmond—History.
Galatea, ch. f., 3, by imp. Richmond—Gladys.
Renomee, b. c., 2, by Masterpiece—Pet Morris.
Folquet, gr. c., 2, by Troubadour or Stuyvesant—Bosque Belle.
Santrelle, ch. c., 2, by imp. Richmond—La Cigale.
Portugal, b. c., 2, by Troubadour—Sunbeam.
Rosamond, b. f., 2, by imp. Richmond—Faith.
Vida, b. f., 2, by imp. Richmond—Virginia.
Nereid, br. f., 2, by Troubadour—Nanon.
Medea, ch. f., 2, by Troubadour—Matinee.
Brown filly, 2, by Richmond or Stuyvesant—Miss Marie.
Bay filly, 2, by Stuyvesant—Daylight.
Vivandiere, br. f., 2, by Troubadour—Eukonia.
Mechanic, br. c., 2, by Masterpiece—Not Much.

Three more of the best of the string are in "Doc" Marr's care at Louisville. He will handle them until the Louisville spring meeting. The horses are:

The Shark, ch. c., 4, by Spendthrift—Miramir.
Perhaps, b. f., 3, by imp. Richmond—Marion.
Afternoon, b. f., 3, by Troubadour—Matinee.

G. W. Johnson Has Wintered Well.

The Oneck stable this season is composed of eighteen highly bred youngsters and six 3-year-olds. The youngsters were carefully selected by Trainer Walter Rollins. He is particularly fond of the get of Midlothian. His reason for this is doubtless the gameness and stamina shown by Sir Walter last year.

G. W. Johnson, the phenomenal Western crack, takes first place at the stable, notwithstanding the successful campaigning Sir Walter did. He has wintered well and as far as looks go will certainly take the palm among the 3-year-olds. He is lighter in the body than when seen at the sale at Morris Park and is regularly worked daily at Jerome Park. He is quiet and docile. There is not the slightest doubt about the colt being able to train. His is more like his mighty sire than probably any other of his get.

Sir Walter has filled out considerably, but not as much as one would think. In fact, Sir Walter will always be a light colt and will have little trouble in getting fit for his early engagements. The colt is in good health and his coat is as sleek as a ground mole's.

John Hunter is generally represented every racing season with a few good 2-year-olds, and this season is not likely to be an exception to the preceding ones.

The stable list is:

Sir Walter, b. c., 3, by Midlothian—La Scala.
G. W. Johnson, br. c., 3, by Iroquois—Brunette.
Little Mid, b. c., 3, by Midlothian—Probability.
Uncle Jess, ch. c., 3, by Sir Modred—Preciosa.
Bayard, ch. c., 3, by Hyder Ali—Cordelia Planet.
Sayonara, ch. g., 3, by Onondaga—Perhaps.
Little Pirate, ch. c., 2, by Pirate of Penzance—Misfortune, by Gilroy.
Pirate Chief, br. c., 2, by Pirate of Penzance—Minnehaha Belle.
Fusileer, br. c., 2, by Hayden Edwards—Grenadine.
The Bully, ch. c., 2, by Tyrant—Marigold.
Despot, ch. c., 2, by Tyrant—Shena Van.
Nonsense, b. c., 2, by Bishop—Virlein.
Longbrook, ch. c., 2, by Long Taw—Meadowbrook.
Bay colt, 2, by Mr. Pickwick—Quietly.
Brown colt, 2, by Darebin—Chatelaine.
Gray colt, 2, by The Bard—Victress.
Chestnut colt, 2, by Midlothian—Probability.
Iola, br. f., 2, by Midlothian—Misfortune, by Wheatly.
Semper Cara, br. f., 2, by King Alfonso—La Sylphide.
Treason, br. f., 2, by Tremont—Fannie Brown.
Brown filly, 2, by Midlothian—Lima.
Chestnut filly, 2, by Midlothian—Patty.
Bay colt, 2, by King Galop—Anne Boleyn.
Bay colt, 2, by Darebin—Widow Clicquot.

Healy's Lot a Promising One.

John Healy, who began racing two years ago, has a small stable of horses, but at the same time there are among the number two horses that any man would feel proud to own. One is Hellas, a brown colt by Pirate of Penzance, out of Lauraine, by Virgil.

In any breeding establishment in the United States it would be difficult to find a youngster to compare with him. Last September it seemed as if he would have too much daylight under him, but his body deepened so much that his legs now look natural, and it seems as if a brilliant future were before this young relation of Salvator. Every trainer quartered at Sheepshead Bay who has seen him thinks much of his chances.

Pactolus is in great shape so far, his legs now being as sound as a bell. He is a hard horse to handle, and nobody seems able to ride him excepting his trainer. English Lady is looking the picture of health. She has filled out wonderfully and looks to be fully 100 pounds heavier than last season. Should she break down this coming season she will become one of the matrons of Milton Young's stud.

The stable list is:

English Lady, ch. m., 6, by Miser—Bonnie Lass.
Pactolus, b. c., 4, by Uncas—Cadence.
Uncle Jim, b. c., 3, by Long Taw—Mary Anderson.
Hellas, br. c., 2, by Pirate of Penzance—Lauraine.
Jessamine, ch. f., 2, by Onondaga—Mary Lanphier.

Adelbert Heads the Preakness List.

The Preakness Stable will have a useful lot this year, headed by the gray gelding Adelbert. Blake will do the riding and Feakes the training.

The list is:

Adelbert, gr. g., 4, by Macduff—Adele.
Lyndhurst, b. g., 3, by Linden—Amethyst.
Lansing, ch. c., 3, by Linden—Miss McClinch.
Lithograph, b. f., 3, by Linden—Marianna.
Lifeboat, b. c., 2, by Linden—Gleam.
Lustre, ch. f., 2, by Linden—Gleam.
La Diva, br. f., 3, by Longfellow—Elkhorn Lass.
Lantern, b. c., 2, by Linden—Gleam.
Live Oak, br. c., 2, by Linden—Annie Stout.
Lafayette, ch. c., 2, by Linden—Bonnie Bess.
Saginaw, br. g., 3, by Iroquois—Merci.
Berkeley, ch. g., 2, by Belvidere—Tenny.
Bessemer, b. c., 2, by Belvidere—Louie.
Beldemere, b. f., 2, by Belvidere—Vantage.
Lightfoot, ch. f., 2, by Linden—Elkhorn Lass.
Lorinda, ch. f., 2, by Linden—Bonnie Lizzie.
Lindele, gr. f., 2, by Linden—Adele.

It's Imposing in Numbers.

Boyle & Littlefield's lot is imposing enough in numbers at least, and with Othmar and Miss Maude at its head it may cut a figure in the Eastern racing. The 2-year-olds are a well-bred lot. Young William Hayward is training the string, which is as follows:

Othmar, b. c., 4, by Onondaga—Jocose.
Strathclyde, ch. c., 4, by Strathmore—Bridal.
Miss Maude, br. f., 3, by Duke of Montrose—Miss Mattie.
Vision, br. f., 3, by Emperor—Vestella.
Sleight of Hand, ch. c., 3, by Uncas—Necromancy.
Sweetmeat, ch. c., 2, by Macaroon—Bassinet.
Westworth, b. c., 2, by Bonnie Ban—Dixie Himyar.
Halton, b. g., 2, by Himyar—Maud L.
Camden, br. g., 2, by Duke of Magenta—Hallowe'en.
Galloping King, b. c., 2, by King Galop—Jennie Flood.
Penniless, ch. c., 2, by Spendthrift—Bridal.
Dr. Johnson, b. g., 2, by Jils Johnson—Sis Himyar.
Peacemaker, b. g., 2, by Onondaga—Jocose.
Lady Bountiful, ch. f., 2, by Himyar—Glencairne.
Bay colt, 2, by Himyar—Queechy.
Bay colt, 2, by Klamath—Quien Sabe.
Bay colt, 2, by Barnes—Black Annie.
Chestnut colt, 2, by Winfred—Gainare.
Chestnut colt, 2, by Sir Joseph—Acksah.

Belmont's Grandly Bred Lot.

There will be twenty-three 2-year-old horses in the string of Mr. August Belmont this season. The majority of them are by St. Blaise out of the Belmont mares. Other sires represented in the Belmont 2-year-old division are King Galop, Mr. Pickwick, Leonatus, Glenelg, Kingfisher, Longfellow and The Bard. The other division of the Belmont horses will be headed by the speedy Lady Violet. All are doing well.

The stable will race at Washington Park this summer.

Its complete list is:

Lady Violet, b. f., 3, by imp. The Ill-Used—Lady Rosebery.
Corduroy, b. c., 3, by imp. The Ill-Used—Cordelia.
[illegible], b. c., 2, by imp. St. Blaise—Ciara.
Atropine, b. c., 2, by imp. St. Blaise—Belladonna.
Patrician, b. c., 2, by imp. St. Blaise—Peeress.
Factotum, b. c., 2, by imp. The Ill-Used—Favonia.
Jack of Spades, b. c., 2, by Magnetizer—imp. Nellie James.
Spread Eagle, b. c., 2, by Longfellow—Highflight.
Hurlingham, b. c., 2, by imp. King Galop—imp. Playing Fields.
Economist, ch. c., 2, by Miser—Pretence.
Pickwickian, b. c., 2, by imp. Mr. Pickwick—Henpopen.
Song and Dance, b. c., 2, by The Bard—Heel and Toe.
Lady Rosemary, ch. f., 2, by imp. St. Blaise—Lady Primrose.
Carrara, ch. f., 2, by imp. St. Blaise—Carita.
Toucana, ch. f., 2, by imp. St. Blaise—imp. Toucques.
Swatara, ch. f., 2, by imp. St. Blaise—Susquehanna.
Sahara, b. f., 2, by imp. The Ill-Used—She.
Woodnymph, b. f., 2, by Magnetizer or imp. The Ill-Used—Woodbine.
Flying Fish, ch. f., 2, by Kingfisher—Florence M.
Geneura, b. f., 2, by Fiddlesticks—Geneva.
Enchantress, b. f., 2, by Longfellow—Encore.
Regalia, b. f., 2, by imp. King Galop—Perfecto.
Locust Queen, b. f., 2, by imp. King Galop—Locust Bloom.
Whirlwind, b. f., 2, by imp. King Galop—Goldie Cad.
Helia, b. f., 2, by Leonatus—The Widow.
Independence, ch. f., 2, by imp. Glenelg—Impudence.

The latest rumors among horsemen is that Matt Allen, who last year trained for the now defunct Ehret stable, will train for Richard Croker this year. Mr. Croker's horses, Yorkville Belle, Fairy, and Dobbins, are now wintering in Mr. M. F. Dwyer's stable at the Gravesend track. It is probable that the string will be considerably increased before the spring training season is fully under way.

EXPECTS TO OPEN GARFIELD PARK.

John Condon Says There Will Be Racing at the West Side Track.

John Condon is back in the city after a trip to New York. Yesterday he said:

"That Garfield Park will be opened in the spring for a sixty or ninety day meeting I am certain. Even if allowed to run we would never race again into the late fall, as I think the stockholders have been taught a lesson by our first experience. I recognize that under the present administration and under existing circumstances we have little chance, but before the regular racing season opens there will be some changes, and when these come we propose to renew our efforts towards opening the track.

"I think that the free field will be abolished I was in favor from the first of charging a nominal sum at the gate, if only 25 cents. This would have kept out that small army that goes to a race track hoping to earn a few dollars by touting.

"I know that rumor has been busy with the affairs of the Garfield Park club, but George Hankins has not secured a controlling interest and there has been no transfer of stock lately. At the last meeting of the club some of the members declared that they wanted to get out and even Hankins said he would sell. I was willing to buy, but when it came down to talking terms with the discontented ones they one and all concluded that if the stock was good enough for me to want it was good enough for them to keep. I do not really believe that a dollar's worth of the stock could be bought. I mean to stay by the plant while the lease runs and will open if there is any way to do it.

"We have three stakes, which closed last year, the Derby, Hesing, and Grant, and we fully expect to run them off this year. The declarations are not due until May 1."

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

In Sample Scales of Figures the English Horses Are Much Respected.

The following experimental handicap on the Metropolitan, to be run at Morris Park, is interesting from the fact that it is a prominent Eastern authority's estimate of certain Western and Col. North's English horses, as compared with the Eastern cracks.

The Eastern turf writers have been claiming that if any of North's horses won in this country it would be in selling races. Still the handicap places Iddlesleigh at 114 pounds. He is asked to give weight to Demuth, The Pepper, and a host of Eastern stake horses. The list is:

Horse.	W't.	Horse.	W't.
Tammany, 4	130	Fidelio, 4	108
Lamplighter, 4	130	Willie L., 5	107
St. Florian, 4	127	Terrifier, 5	107
Raceland, a	126	Charade, 4	106
Banquet, 6	126	Stockton, a	106
Dr. Hasbrouck, 5	125	Rough and Ready, 6	106
La Tosca, 5	122	Adelbert, 4	106
Montana, 5	120	Sir Francis, 3	105
His Highness, 4	120	Cassius, a	104
Locohatchee, 4	119	Sir Matthew, 4	104
Pessarra, 5	118	Vestibule, 4	104
Yorkville Belle, 4	118	Lady Violet, 3	102
Sleipner, 6	116	Pickpocket, 4	100
Nomad, 4	116	Alonzo, 4	100
Parvenu, 4	116	Arturo, 5	100
Madstone, a	115	Candelabra, 4	100
Loantaka, a	115	The Ironmaster, 4	100
Pactolus, 4	114	St. Michael, 3	100
Rey del Rey, 5	114	Beansey, 5	100
Russell, 5	114	W. B., 4	100
Picknicker, 5	114	Glenmoyne, 3	98
Iddlesleigh, a	114	Runyon, 3	95
Leonawell, 4	112	Miss Simon, 4	95
High Commissioner, 6	112	Illume, 4	95
Mars, 4	112	Kennebec, 4	95
Two Bits, 4	112	Julien, 4	95
Wadsworth, 4	112	Steve Estes, 4	90
The Pepper, 4	112	Silver Fox, 4	90
Wildwood, 4	110	Joe Cotton, a	90
Victory, 4	110	Sir Arthur, 4	85
Faraday, 4	110	Lawless, 3	85
Demuth, 5	109	Spartan, 3	85
Ambulance, 5	108	Muldoon, 3	85

BRAVERY ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Every Intelligent Soldier Goes into a Fight with Fear.

Cincinnati *Tribune:* A few days ago a little party of veterans was talking over the experiences and incidents of war, when a certain Colonel was asked how a man felt in a hot engagement, and whether, after the first volley, he did not become oblivious of his surroundings and dangers. He replied:

"No, sir! I was shot at all through the Mexican war as a private, and was a target for the Southern chivalry as an officer all through the war of the rebellion, and I have not yet seen the true soldier who did not enter a battle with fear and dread. Do not understand me, now, that they entered as cowards and came out as blustering heroes. Not so. Every intelligent soldier goes into battle with fear, if not with trembling, and he well knows that his safety lies in the full discharge of his duty, and he performs that duty patriotically and with pride. I never entered battle yet but what I would rather be somewhere else if duty called me there. I have seen men nerved up to coolness and consideration in battle having different motives and for different reasons, but pride has quite often held a man up to the front rank when his nerves were a little shaky.

"I well remember a Lieutenant in my regiment who came to us some time in 1863 armed with a commission from Gov. David Tod. This young man was of slender build, pale and delicate, and somewhat dudish in his make-up; and as I subsequently learned, he had been about the State-house offices at Columbus during Gov. Tod's administration, and now, at its close, was seeking this new field of honor and glory. You may well believe that battle-scarred veterans who had been at the front for three years and deserved promotion a hundred times did not take kindly to a feather-bed stripling coming among them unless he began at the foot of the class and worked up as the others had done. The young man soon found that many things are disagreeable in war besides being shot at. His fellow officers recognized him only as they were compelled to. They would not mess with him, and so far as possible ignored him entirely, and this against the private admonitions of the Colonel. After some days the situation became so embarrassing to the whole regiment that the young Lieutenant was detailed to take charge of an ambulance squad, which duty he continued to perform for several weeks and was thus relieved of the embarrassing situation.

"After many days of tedious marches and countermarches over in the valley we found ourselves in the presence of the enemy, and it was very apparent a battle was to be fought. Our regiment was already in line when the young Lieutenant came to me and requested to be permitted to take his place with his company. In vain I told him that the duty he was performing was less dangerous. He still insisted on going into battle, and I ordered him to take his place with his company, which he did, and no man or officer in that regiment performed his duty more nobly, coolly, and intelligently than did this much-despised officer; and when that battle was over no officer in the regiment received warmer greetings from his men and fellow-officers than did our feather-bed hero. Ever after that, till the close of the war, this young Lieutenant had no lack of messmates and companions in the regiment."

THEY DON'T ADMIRE CLEVELAND.

But They Dote on Adlai Stevenson and His Official Ax.

Washington *Post:* It would be an interesting contribution to Mr. Cleveland's notebook if some of the expressions which I heard upon the floor last week regarding his trip to the funeral of ex-President Hayes were reprinted. I really believe there would have been suppressed joy if the train had run off the track or some other accident happened, which might have been pointed to as a dispensation of Providence. If the question of the Presidency could be left to the members of the House they would choose Adlai Stevenson. He is the kind of man they want. They remember how the ax was swung when he was in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and they want it swung again. That reminds me of some unpublished history that I heard the other day regarding the manner in which Mr. Stevenson secured such a wholesale decapitation of fourth-class postmasters. He called into his room, one by one, the clerks who had charge of the appointments in the various States, and he made a pleasant, fatherly speech to each of them. "Now," he said, "I suppose you want to stay here and draw your salary. Well, if you know your work there is no reason why you should not be retained. You know on whose recommendation to appoint new postmasters, do you not?"

"Oh, yes," said the clerks, "on the Congressmen of the district."

"That is right," smiled Adlai. "Now, then, you want to go back to your desks and make out new appointments just as fast as you can. You are to make the selections and you must take the responsibility. Bring me every evening just as many appointments as you have been able to make out, with your initials on the corner of the papers, and I will approve them. Remember, that I can stay here just as long as I want, but you—well, you want to earn your salary or you may not be able to stay here with me."

And from that time on the Republican hold-over clerks were just tumbling over each other in their excited haste to see how many Republican Postmasters they could turn out of office. Adlai simply looked on and smiled.

She Is in Dead Earnest.

Lady Florence Dixie has taken off the gloves, if I may so put it. The time has come, she declares in her latest manifesto, for woman to assert herself and to dethrone that too-long worshiped and dreaded tyrant—man! And there is only one way, cries Lady Florence, in which this can be done. Women, as women, can never hope to effect the desired revolution. Women, if they wish to do anything, "must disguise themselves as men." "Patriotic mothers" are invited "to train up their girls" with a view to this new plan of campaign. "If I had a girl," added Lady Dixie, "I would do it." "Unfortunately," she adds, "my two children are boys!"—*London Truth.*

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria

OPPOSE THE NEW LAW

COLLEGE MEN UP IN ARMS AT THE UNDERGRADUATE RULE.

If Applied to All Branches of Athletics Yale's Baseball Team Will Be Ruined—Harvard Also Will Lose Seven of Its Ball Tossers, Including Jack Highlands, Its Phenomenal Pitcher—Pennsylvania Will Lose Bayne and Other Good Men from Its Club.

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The recent passage of the undergraduate law by the Intercollegiate Football Association and the determination of its promoters to have the rule apply to all branches of college sport have brought about several complications. A storm of protests is heard from the different seats of learning, while shouts of approval also arise. The Yale campus is aroused, while Harvard is discussing the question earnestly. Princeton says she is satisfied with the rule, the University of Pennsylvania is not, while many colleges and universities are thinking the subject over carefully before taking a decided stand.

"I think the rule will be a good one," said a well-known New York Yale alumni to the writer the other day. "By restricting all college teams to undergraduates every tinge of professionalism will be thrown out and purer amateur sports all around will be the result. Such a reform is unquestionably much needed, and the practice of getting young men to go to Yale, Princeton, and Harvard simply because they are great track athletes, wonderful football players, or expert manipulators of the baseball and bat will be discouraged. And the only way to bring about such an innovation and have it successfully carried through is to do it at once, just as Yale has done. Delay is always dangerous. I favor the rule and believe that every fair-minded lover of prize amateur sport will do the same. The change will be hard on some of the colleges this year, but it will be for the benefit of all in the end. There is no question in my mind that the rule will apply from this time out to all college sports."

The rule in question which has caused so much discussion is as follows, a copy having been furnished the writer by A. Maffitt of Yale:

> No member of a graduate department or special student shall be eligible, nor any undergraduate who is registered or has attended lectures or recitations at any other university or college, nor any undergraduate who is not pursuing a course for a degree requiring attendance for at least three years.

Yale Divided on the Rule.

There does not appear to be that unanimity of opinion at New Haven which is generally supposed to exist, for the wearers of the blue are still discussing the rule almost to the exclusion of their courses. Of course Prof. Richards likes the idea, for he has said so, but there are many in college who, while they approve the plan, suggest that it should go in force at the beginning of the new college year in September, and not until then. They say that the football men did not suggest the innovation until after this season had ended. The rule will not affect football until next fall, and they maintain that it should not affect rowing, track and field athletics, and baseball this year.

Capt. Lawrence T. Bliss, at Yale, received a communication from an old Yale man at Chicago the other day which is responsible for the disclosures of certain complications which the new rule brings out. It is suggested to have a college tournament in Chicago during the World's Fair to last for three weeks, and Yale's baseball team has been invited to take part and meet the other college teams which will play there. The question at once arises, What kind of a showing would Yale's team have against the other college nines?

If the rule is applied to baseball for the coming season Yale will lose six of her best men, while if Havard accepts the proposition she will lose more. Yale will have only Jackson to do the catching, and he is none too strong. Carter will not catch again, as he will try for the pitcher's position. The Law School men at Yale are vigorously opposed to the immediate adoption of the rule, and the medical school in a slightly less degree. They say that only the academic department will be interested in the athletic achievements of the university, and that the law, medical, and theological schools might even relish the defeat of the college teams.

There is already talk of organizing a rival baseball team at Yale, using the six men who will be debarred from playing. This would give the opposition team Bowers for pitcher and Graves for catcher, and they are confident that such a team would easily beat any nine which Yale could get up among her undergraduates. Both Harvard and Yale tried hard to get Graves from Trinity last year, wanting him for full-back in their football elevens.

Yale Had Great Hopes of Its Team.

The Yale men had placed great store upon the baseball team which they would put in the field this year, believing that it would be the best batting and fielding nine ever sent from Yale. As originally intended O'Neill of Holly Cross, and a post-graduate, would cover first base; Norton of Dartmouth, and a Law School man, second base; Graves of Trinity, and a Law School man, could catch, play second base, or in the outfield; Greenway, last year's end rush, who comes from the University of Virginia and who is still a freshman, is also a good catcher and batsman; Kedzie, who comes from the Northwestern University and who caught in the game with Harvard, and "Burt" Bowers, the pitcher who did such clever work last year, are all debarred according to the new rule.

In Yale as in the other colleges the players have gone into regular training, and they do not think it fair at this late day to be told that they cannot play. Bowers is coaching Carter, but whether the latter will be able to do Yale's pitching remains to be seen.

Yale has also arranged a spring tour, which makes further complications. She expects to play in New York March 29, the University of Pennsylvania March 30, and the Johns Hopkins March 31. Two games have also been arranged for Richmond and Charlottesville with the University of Virginia. Can Yale play these colleges if they refuse to adopt that troublesome rule?

Harvard's Position Still Uncertain.

Just what position Harvard will take is also discussed with much interest. If Harvard agrees to the immediate enforcement of the rule she will lose seven of her best men from the baseball nine. This includes Highlands, who spent a year at the Institute of Technology; Mason, the catcher, who registered at Colby, and who is in the law school; Cobb, the next best catcher, who came from Wesleyan, and who is now in the Divinity School; Hover, the shortstop and one of the batters of the team, who comes from Brown; Sullivan, once captain of the Amherst team; and Abbott, a new man from Dartmouth. Dowd also expects to play on the Harvard team. He comes from Boston College, and he is said to be even a better pitcher than Highlands. While Prof. Ames of Harvard has, it is said, declared in favor of the rule, it is not believed that Samuel Winslow of the Advisory Board will do the same. Harvard, it is said, would do almost anything to form a dual league with Yale. There is virtually no college baseball association at present and has not been since Harvard withdrew.

At the University of Pennsylvania the opposition to the rule is most emphatic, and the Pennsylvania men charge Princeton with cowardice. They say Princeton is simply standing with Yale, nodding her head as Yale pulls the string. The University of Pennsylvania will lose Bayne, Coogan, Reese, Lansing, and others of her best players if the rule goes into effect at once.

The solution offered by the students at the different colleges is to have the new rule go into effect at the beginning of the new college year, in September. Harvard is not likely to form a triple league with Yale and Princeton, while Yale may be expected to stand by Princeton.

The rule applies just as forcibly to field athletics and to rowing, and much interest is felt in the outcome of the games at Mott Haven. It is thought that Wesleyan, Amherst, and Williams may champion Yale and Princeton, but Harvard, Brown, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Dartmouth, Lafayette, Lehigh, Columbia, and the University of New York have not yet disclosed their position in track athletics.

CENTURY ROAD CLUB ELECTION.

The Officers Chosen Will Serve Until Death Releases Them.

Members of the Century Road Club of America will be asked today to vote for officers of the organization. It has taken nine months to get ready for this election. Mr. Skinkle, the man for the office of President, is to be congratulated now that the hour of his election is at hand. Mr. Herrick too. In the Century Road Club of America lies the nucleus of a body that one of these days may rival the League of American Wheelmen. The Century Road club members ride and ride hard for the fun of the thing. This is the official ticket: President—W. A. Skinkle, Cleveland, O. Vice-Presidents (two to be elected)—F. W. Gerould, Chief Counsel Illinois Division L. A. W., Chicago; Thomas F. Sheridan, First Vice-President L. A. W., Chicago; L. J. Berger, Chicago; True L. Sloan, President Illinois Cycling club, Chicago; W. W. Watts, Chief Counsel Kentucky Division L. A. W., Louisville. Secretary—Burton F. White, Secretary-Treasurer Illinois Division L. A. W., Chicago; Joseph D. Guinea, Treasurer Lincoln Cycling club, Chicago. Treasurer—W. M. Brewster, Treasurer L. A. W., St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Kennedy-Child, Springfield, Mass.; W. C. Thorne, member L. A. W. Racing Board, Chicago. Chief Centurion—William Herrick, Chicago.

MARKSMAN IS NOT POST ODDS.

Explanation of McAbee's Tip on the Horse—Winning Stables and Jockeys.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Edward McAbee, the Manitoba horseman ruled off on account of Friday's Marksman case, is at Nashville gathering affidavits to prove that he, his partner Caven, and Marksman are all right. It is certain that the stewards and turf experts erred badly in declaring Marksman to be Post Odds. The latter animal is a dull chestnut gelding with a gelding conformation, 5 years old, and was deeply branded on shoulders and hips. Marksman is an 8-year-old stallion, bright chestnut in color. Brands such as Post Odds carries cannot be effaced. Caven offered the horse to the stewards Saturday, pending investigation. They would not take him. Cliff Porter and other reputable horsemen here say they saw Marksman sold at auction on the Nashville track last fall for $95. Caven says he bought him for $100 from I. C. Reed through a third party three weeks ago. In Friday's race Caven declares that he bet on Galen Brown both ways and that McAbee bet on Wautauga. Caven also promises at the proper time to satisfactorily explain McAbee's connection with John and William Brannon. Caven has retained a firm of attorneys to look after his interests and promises to sue the Crescent City club and Western Union Telegraph company for damages. McAbee's friends say that the Marksman tips to the Brannons were sent as feelers after the club and company in connection with another case. But this is not practicable, as the Brannons were present and displayed Marksman in Covington and Columbus, O. The story they tell, however, has the virtue of actual happening on its side. A week ago last Friday W. E. Whitney's Bangum suddenly revived and won a race. A strong tip flooded the track and the pony of unknown pedigree was a 2 to 1 favorite. McAbee had charge of Bangum while his owners and other parties went to Covington and East St. Louis to play him. Until that day Bangum in similar company had always been a long shot. The edge of the "killing" was dulled by a telegraphic leak, as is supposed. In revenge and for purposes of exposure, say McAbee's friends, the Marksman foil was used, and Caven declares that he knows nothing of the Bangum episode.

Forty-three days of the present meeting have gone and 36 per cent of the favorites have won the 216 races and the $51,600 distributed. The leading stables to win are: Orwell Stable, $3,512; T. H. Stevens, $3,380; C. M. Barrow, $3,265; D. W. Kelly, $2,250; Sunshine Stable, $1,950; J. M. Brown & Co., $1,750; Montgomery Stable, $1,710. The leading winning animals are: Dixie V., $1,550. Rally, $1,375; Bret Harte, $1,290; Pekin, $1,650; Virden, $1,055, and Duke of Kent, $1,115. The jockey record of ten mount winners is: Sargent, 39; Gemoets, 11; Hennessy, 11.

WHERE FIGHTERS ARE TRAINING.

Quarters of the Coming Stars at New Orleans—Gossip of the Prize Ring.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Bob Fitzsimmons has engaged his old Bay St. Louis quarters and is to arrive Wednesday. Ed Smith is already fit at Scranton below Ocean Springs, and Joe Goddard will begin work at Pass Christian this week. Jack Burke will train for his Bowen fight at Bay St. Louis with Tom Ryan and Prof. Jim Robinson. Bowen will get ready in his old Mississippi City quarters. McMilian is also with the Bay St. Louis party, and Hind, who fights McMillan on the Roeber-Lewis night, is preparing at Mississippi City. George Dawson has begun training at Boloxi, and said yesterday that he surely believed Goddard could whip Corbett.

It is not generally known that before stepping into the Goddard-Smith $10,000 match the Olympic club offered a $10,000 purse for Greggains and young Mitchell, dear at $5,000. The latter's hesitancy enabled friends of good judgment to get at President Dickinson and tip over the match. As it is the best odds likely about Goddard and Smith will be 2 to 1 on the former.

Tom Ryan will be a slight favorite over Dawson and Bowen a strong one over Burke. Fitzsimmons will be the betting choice over Jim Hall. Bowen has been put on the Crescent City club's black list. That organization will have no other attractions than the Hall-Fitzsimmons meeting.

Yale May Row at the World's Fair.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—There is still a chance that Yale will row at the World's Fair. The letter recently sent to Chicago was not in answer to the managers of the Fair, but to a communication addressed to the Yale management by the Chicago Navy. The organization determined upon holding a regatta of its own, and inviting the English University crews, Yale, Harvard and Cornell, and sundry other athletic associations to compete. Yale declined to participate in an affair of so cosmopolitan a nature. As yet Yale has received no announcement whatever from the World's Fair directors that an international or any other crew race will be held under the Exposition auspices next summer. Nothing except conjecture is ascertainable whether Yale would really row or not in case the Exposition directors did arrange for an international race. Yale would like to meet the Englishmen, but there is a strong and growing feeling among the faculty and students that college athletics are being carried far enough without holding the 'Varsity crew in training all summer or compelling it to travel half across the continent to row a race.

New Athletic Club at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—A new fighting club known as the Pelican and whose cardinal principle is to bar colored pugilists has been quietly organized. Its arena is to hold 12,000 people, is to be on Poland street, and will be built at once. Down-town headquarters will be established and bids put in for a series of big fights this fall. The officials talk about opening with Joe Fielden and Billy Myer. The officers elected are: President, Lem Davis; Vice-President, James Bradbury; Secretary, Charles Heyl; Treasurer, Frank Carambut. Frank Hamberger, Heyl, and Carambut make up the Contest committee. Two agents, James Brown of New York and A. B. Hopper of San Francisco, have been appointed to deal with fighters for the club. The capital stock of the Pelican club is $25,000, in $10 shares.

McCormick Beats Luhr at Skating.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The first of the series of skating races between Fritz Luhr of this city and Hugh McCormick, at one time champion of the world, took place at the Edgerton rink this afternoon. The distance was three miles. McCormick won by forty feet in 10:09, which is considered only fair time. The ice was partly covered with snow. Luhr and McCormick will have another race, one mile, next Sunday afternoon.

FAMINE AGAIN THREATENS RUSSIA.

The People Facing a Situation Much Worse than That of Last Year.

New York *Sun:* Advices received at St. Petersburg and Odessa from many districts of Russia indicate that the famine will be worse this year than it was last. As the winter advances the sufferings from want and disease in the famine-stricken districts are becoming indescribable. A foreign Consul at Odessa who has visited some of these districts says "the people are dying off like flies at the end of summer." The commercial outlook in Southern Russia is described as more dismal than ever known, and the government is uneasy over the threatened bankruptcy of a great many of the largest business houses. Count Bohrinsky, Marshal of the Russian nobility, has written to St. Petersburg from Bogordisk, in the Government of Tula, saying that the harvest last summer was even worse than that of the previous year. Rye failed to yield the cost of sowing, and oats and hay failed entirely in many parts. These causes completely ruined the inhabitants the previous year, and this winter the outlook is hopeless. "We find ourselves," he says, "face to face with a bad harvest under much worse circumstances than last year." The government loans began in September, but are utterly insufficient. He concludes with this terrible picture of the condition of affairs in the province: "Apart from their need of daily bread fuel is likewise required by the distressed population. There is a dearth of straw, of coal, and of wood, and the shivering inmates tear down the thatched roofs of their huts or break up their carts and other useful domestic appliances to provide fuel. To crown all, typhus and epidemics among the children are appearing. The scene presented on a walk through any part of the district is ghastly in the extreme, heart-rending spectacles meeting one's gaze at every turn—cold, damp huts with moldy walls, the snow falling through the apertures of the roof (the thatch having been used as fuel), the flooring coated with mud, while on the top of the spacious stove lie huddled together five or six individuals in the paroxysms of typhus fever, unattended and without even bread and milk, and several months of winter weather still before us."

Prof. Garner's Monkey Mission.

Prof. Garner, who is in Africa inquiring and experimenting concerning monkey speech, writes that he has already gathered much valuable data and is making a beginning of his real work. He wrote from Libreville, French Congo, and said he had access there to a fine young chimpanzee and had promise of two young gorillas. The belief that the monkeys talk is very general among the natives and residents of the interior. He has also gathered much quaint folk lore concerning the apes. He was going on a trip up the Gaboon River, and then to Chanon, a town in the bush about three hours' journey from Libreville, on the south side of the river. His contemplated route thence is overland via Cape Lopez to the Sette Come and Angovie, returning to Angovie River and up that valley overland to the Middle Congo Basin, down the north side of that river to the coast. He hoped to leave in January and complete the journey by August or September, 1893, and the return homeward.

Curiosities About Snow.

The pure white luster of snow is due to the fact that all the elementary colors of light are blended together in the radiance that is thrown off from the surface of the various crystals. More than a thousand distinct and perfect forms of snow crystals have been enumerated and figured by the various investigators in that line. One hundred and fifty-one different forms were once observed by the English scientist, Glashier, who carefully made engravings of each and printed them in a paper attached to the report of the British Meteorological Society for the year 1855.

Mental exhaustion or brain fatigue
Promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer.

THEY OBJECT TO FADS.

CONTRIBUTORS PROTEST AGAINST WASTING TIME IN SCHOOLS.

If Mud Pie Making, Singing, Sewing, and the Like Were Not Taught the Prescribed Course of Twelve Years Could Be Shortened and More Attention Could Be Given to English and to Practical Studies, They Say—Reasons for Dropping German Given.

The following communications on the subject of fads in the public schools explain themselves:

Chicago, Jan. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Constitution provides that: "The General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common-school education." The writer listened with much pleasure to the addresses delivered before the High School Teachers' Association of Cook County in the rooms of the Board of Education Saturday last. The subject of "High Schools" was exploited from three points of view: The college man's standpoint, the business man's standpoint, the high school teacher's standpoint.

The views expressed by F. H. Head from a "business-man's point of view" have been quite extensively quoted by the press and probably voice the sentiment of the majority of the city's population, for the great majority are "business" men as distinguished from "professional" men. What is essentially required in our school system is practical education, or education that educates for the active duties and responsibilities of life. The "high school" as the topmost pinnacle of our public school system is entitled to our consideration, but its place in the system—i. e., the number of such schools, their location, and more especially the course of study to be pursued in such schools—needs extensive revision in Chicago. The top of the system has become so heavy that the body is crushed beneath the load. The body that contributes to the life of the high school is the grammar grade of the public schools, and this again receives its support from the primary department. The whole system is one, and again each is independent of the other, and in view of the fact that a large per cent in each never goes beyond the limit of its class education that educates should be complete in each so far as it can be to fit its graduate for the positions and duties of life to which they may be severally called. Under the plan of the Chicago schools there are four grades in the primary department, each calculated to consume a year; four grades in the grammar department, each calculated to consume a year; and a four-year course in the high school, making a complete course in the public schools cover a period of twelve years. Starting a child to school at 7 the age of 19 is reached before he or she has finished "the course" prescribed.

In this busy life such a proposition is preposterous if it is expected that even a small proportion of the children who enter the schools will reach the conclusion. With all due deference to the minds that have devised such a course the writer is disposed to view it as being too burdensome, as endeavoring to cover too much, or as doing what ought to be done in the primary and grammar grades in too clumsy and superficial a manner, or as spending too much time in an effort to train mind and muscle in theories that the mind and muscle being worked upon is incapable of understanding because too immature. In the primary grades from one hour and fifteen minutes to one hour and thirty minutes are given each week to "clay modeling" and singing, while miscellaneous items covering several topics are part of the course, and in the second, third, and fourth grades sewing is also taught to the girls—up to the fifth grade—i. e.: after going to school for four years the child has presumably learned to read, to calculate simple interest, and to understand the geography of the United States, but in music the course specifies for study: Exercises in C, G, F, and D, 2-4, 3-4, 4-4 measure with whole, half-dotted, half-quarter, and eighth notes, etc., and in drawing Books Nos. 3 and 4, Prang's Complete Course, "Construction," "Making in Paper," and "Drawing Views"—"Decoration, Historic ornaments and modifications," "color continued," sewing, etc. After four years of teaching or "learning," as a member of the Board of Education put it recently, the child, if not a driveling idiot, is ready to enter the fifth year, when the fourth reader is used. Fractions and an "introductory geography" completed, singing, drawing, sewing, and physical culture are, however, continued, and they continue to continue with unfailing regularity to the end of the course.

It is easy to find fault and mankind is prone to do so; it is not so easy to prescribe an acceptable remedy for the evils that appear. Still it would seem that a means might be found to advance pupils more rapidly along the line that is of the greatest importance—to-wit: a thorough mastery of the English language so that an ability and a desire to read may be engrafted upon the pupil. George Howland said in one of his annual reports: "The first and all important work of the early grades is, in my judgment, to learn to read intelligently—that prime requisite for all other studies and the key to all the wisdom of the world." Certainly those studies that divert the mind too far from its main object, that consume precious time and give to the child so many objects of thought as to positively distract it, should be eliminated. In mature years the man who attempts a number of enterprises at one and the same time is expected to fail in all of them. Can the opening mind of a child then grasp all of the varied thoughts that are evolved in the many studies prescribed for him? Too much variety is worse than no variety, and many an "old fogy" teacher in your city schools has said to the writer that pupils made better progress under the old methods than with the new. The trouble is not so much with the new methods as with the application of them. Drawing is a good thing and no child should be deprived of the pleasure and profit of the training of eye and hand that are derived from drawing, but there is drawing and drawing. To all children, in the ordinary course of events, any system that could be pursued under the eye of the regular teacher would fully answer every purpose without clay modeling or colored paper, scissors, and glue-pot.

Singing is certainly a needful and pleasing diversion from the routine of study and recitation, but the child voice can be raised in song just as is that of the bird, with such training and such skill as God has given it, under the leadership of the regular teacher without scientific instruction in notes and time. Physical culture in the light of our present civilization is needful, but no "professor" is required to give to the little ones all of the necessary exercise required to divert the mind from its too arduous application. The regular teacher again is certainly competent to take charge of this branch and incorporate it with the simple songs that children love to sing. Along the line of singing and physical culture, to which so much time is devoted, the writer regrets to note that nowhere in the primary course and to but a limited extent in the grammar course is the subject of physiology, anatomy, and the effects of alcohol and narcotics touched upon, although by the act of the Legislature approved June 1, 1889, instruction in these studies is required to be given, and indeed an examination in them is required of all who propose to teach. They have been completely disregarded in the course of study, and the law trampled upon. The intent of this law was that every child, no matter how small, should be made conversant with the anatomy of the human body and the laws of health that they might grow up better citizens, cognizant of the necessities of true sanitary living and of moderation in diet. Laws of a similar character have been enacted in almost every State of the United States, and are along the line of true "scientific education." A vast amount of information can be acquired through the eye and ear without the use of text books—accurate knowledge, too, when the eye sees the object of which the ear takes cognizance when described. "General knowledge is no knowledge, just as text book knowledge by itself is ignorance organized." Physical culture, without giving a complete knowledge of anatomy, is to waste time.

Physical culture with a thorough knowledge of physiology, anatomy and hygiene are the greatest safeguards of the republic.

If we would have a healthful people we must arm them against disease with knowledge. An eminent educator has said that her class of pupils from 11 to 14 years of age in physiology were better protected by knowledge than by an army of doctors. She further says: "I look upon such teaching (physiology, anatomy, and hygiene) as more protection for the American Nation than armies and navies, and I believe that the religion of science has done as much in the last fifty years for upbuilding of soul and body as the religion of the church."

The writer is a firm believer in advanced educational methods, but possibly in your schools advanced methods are being pressed too far and in the wrong place—time wasted in clay modeling, in scientific drawing, in scientific color matching, in scientific physical culture with a child under 10 years of age unable to read understandingly is science run mad. Again quoting from Howland:

"With Agassiz began the true study of science in this country. He revolutionized the method of teaching science. But his pupils were students with disciplined minds and theoretic attainments, familiar with the nomenclature and the classification of the different departments of natural history, preparing themselves for specialists; and to make them careful observers, skillful manipulators, and critical thinkers was his aim; to fit them for original work.

"But in the transplanting of his method from the cultured scholar to the little beginners without language, the power of application or any knowledge of the principles or processes of classification or the purpose of scientific research, we too often degrade our active, inquiring pupils into imbeciles or at least dull imitators, listlessly repeating what they already know without any observation or apparent interest."

The public certainly appreciate what you have done and are doing in the way of reform.

U. T. C. W.

Protests Against Teaching German.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune]—I notice in The Tribune this morning an article containing the following statement: "As a matter of fact nearly all if not all of the German Lutheran schools give instruction in English as well as in German." Now, while I note with great satisfaction that The Tribune takes the proper stand on most public questions, still I feel convinced in the present one The Tribune has been misinformed; for I know positively that in the vast majority of German schools, Lutheran and Catholic, English is neither taught nor spoken, a number of the teachers themselves speaking only the most broken and imperfect English. Any one who doubts the above statement need only to investigate to be convinced of its truth. I do not know how it may be in other large cities like this, but in smaller towns and cities there are certain sections which are wholly German, having German schools, churches, and shops, no English whatever being taught or spoken.

The same condition, in all probability, exists but to a less extent in large cities. Gov. Altgeld in his message recommended that German be taught more extensively for the reason that there are so many Germans in this country unable to speak English that a knowledge of German becomes necessary to the one who would succeed in business.

It probably never occurred to that astute politician that by requiring English to be taught in the German schools immigrants themselves would learn the English language from their children to a great extent, and thus American taxpayers might be spared the insult of having to support and maintain foreign ideas and customs; for every one of the most ordinary comprehension knows that so long as Germans refuse to let their children learn English they prevent their children and themselves from acquiring the advanced ideas of a free government.

Though disfranchised I am just as loyal to the Republican party as any one and just as desirous of seeing it victorious; but if it must follow the disreputable example of the Democratic party and truckle to every foreign idea that may be asserted, better temporary defeat with honor than permanent success with disgrace. For I am convinced that if the Republican party will stand by its honest convictions it will eventually succeed, and with honor and glory to itself, for it has progress on its side, and progress cannot be downed at this late day.

I do not wish to be understood as making a difference between native-born and naturalized citizens, but there is too large a class today demanding legal notice, not as American citizens, but as Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, etc., and the proportion grows larger every year, as much by natural increase as by immigration. Now if these people have so much love for the institutions of their various countries why did they not remain where they might surfeit themselves with such institutions?

The person who, becoming convinced of the equal rights of all men, expatriates himself, that he and his descendants may enjoy the privileges of a free government, is deserving of great praise and he should be accorded every advantage that belongs to a native-born citizen; but when he has privileges such as he never could have had he remained in his own country, he tries to force upon others, as well as retain for himself, burdens from which he has fled, his conduct seems like a mockery.

Of course it is nobody's business how many languages are taught in private schools so long as the language of the country in which these schools are is the first one to be taught, but when other languages are taught to the exclusion of that language it behooves the State and loyal statesmen to consider the remedy. Senator Berry, in all probability, lives in a country district (where the Germans are always most numerous) and knows what he is doing.

Mary A. Bennett.

Had Nothing to Do with It.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was somewhat amused as well as surprised at the article in this morning's Tribune entitled "Rumors of a Slight," and were it not that my silence might be misconstrued into an admission that all the statements therein made were correct I should not feel myself called upon to answer it. The assertion that Mr. Blackwelder and I were members of the committee charged with the adjustment of the loss to the Athletic Association Building is entirely erroneous. Neither was a member of that committee, and I had nothing whatever to do with the adjustment of settlement of the loss, which was committed to the care of those having the largest interest, as is the usual custom in such cases. Whether prejudices growing out of the settlement of that loss actuated any one in the casting of his vote in the recent election of the Union League club I am not aware, but I do not believe it had anything whatever to do with the result, since there was no ground whatever for any such feeling. I fully recognize the right of every member to vote for whomsoever he chooses. This is a privilege I have always exercised, and I expect and desire every one else to do the same.

Mr. Hamline, the candidate on the opposition ticket, has shown himself to be an able, capable, efficient, and reliable public servant, and to that extent he has demonstrated his right to the support of the members of the Union League club for the position to which he was elected. The reason I failed of election was because I did not receive the necessary number of votes, and when I consider the situation I cannot do otherwise than congratulate the club upon its wisdom in electing Mr. Hamline to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Political Action. I am sure that when he shall have rendered an account of his stewardship at the end of the current year the entire membership of the Union League club will concur in my judgment of today. I hope to be present on that occasion to extend to him the cordial congratulations of one who believes he will do what he promises.

While I am not fully advised I believe this whole talk of an attempt to "turn down" Mr. Blackwelder and myself is the result of indiscreet remarks made in the Union League club by people who imagine a great deal more than actually exists, and as an interested party I cannot but express my regret that any one should even have imagined that there was any concerted action on the part of the members of the Athletic Association against us.

Chas. W. Drew.

Not a Bacteriologist.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Jan. 20 is an article headed "What Women Can Do," mentioning among many things the exhibit of bacteria to be made by Miss Nellie Ayers of the University of Illinois; also Miss Louise Fuller, another bacteriologist. Miss Fuller disclaims the weighty honor of any such specialty. As Secretary of the Jacksonville Microscopical Society she has corresponded with Secretary Callahan concerning the work of the ladies of that society—Mrs. J. M. Milligan, Miss Emma Weller, Miss Mary Smith, and Miss L. M. Fuller. The work of these ladies is not of a pathological nature specially. In fact their exhibit will be as opposite as possible in character. It will appeal to women as women, and illustrate the social value of the microscope. The microscope is in bad odor with women in general. At present it is a word to conjure all the squirming horrors of the unseen; to spoil the simplest food and render even a drink of water dangerous. If one owns a microscope he or she is at once set down as a bacteriologist, in the raid after disease germs, running down cholera microbes, and what not. It is the opinion of some of us that the more microbes are discovered the more diseases spring up, and that it is time to emphasize the importance of the microscope as the good fairy of the household, rather than as the evil genius of disease.

One morning and four slides were all that was promised. But such is the magic of the microscope (at the World's Fair), that one morning is as good as a hundred, and four little slides, under four good microscopes, may be magnified to four thousand. We are obliged to your reporter for his most trite pointing of our moral "too much microbe" in the microscopic business.

All nonsense aside, however, we would do honor to all specialists, men or women, who have spent patient years elaborating the niches in the temple of science.

Louise M. Fuller,
Secretary Jacksonville Microscopical society.

Wants a Hospital.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For about fifteen years individuals have been laboring with various county boards to induce them to build a contagious disease hospital. These boards have come in and gone out and done nothing in the face of the plainest evidence of how much such a building is needed. In the fall of 1891 on a Sunday afternoon a mass-meeting of citizens was called at Central Music Hall by the Chicago Women's club and a sharp protest made against this neglect on the part of our county officials. At last after many delays a pavilion for this purpose was begun some time in 1892, but was still unfinished when the present board entered upon its duties last November. This new board claims to find the work in this pavilion so badly done that it will be necessary to take up the floors and, as we understand it, rebuild a large portion, giving us no hope of a contagious disease hospital before next spring, if we get one then.

The writer of this letter has no vote. She has no influence, as a consequence, with county officials. But she calls upon the taxpayers and voters of Chicago to demand that the County Board rent a house, equip it properly, and admit to it any cases of diphtheria or scarlet fever which cannot be properly isolated at home, until such time as the pavilion shall be completed. This is a reasonable demand. If any father who reads these lines has lost a child from either of these diseases, let him be sure that it is to the general apathy on this and kindred subjects that his carefully guarded child fell victim. Scarcely a week passes that one or more cases are not brought to our attention of some friendless creature, afflicted with one of these scourges, wandering the streets, unable to gain admittance to any hospital.

Are the citizens of Chicago helpless in this matter?

Must each individual have a perennial experience to convince him of this need?

A Doctor.

Language of the Thumb.

Two men got into an argument the other day over the expansion of steam in a cylinder. "Why," said one, "you don't know anything about machinery and the principles of mechanics Your thumbs are not shaped right." He then went on to explain that a man with long, thin thumbs did not have a mechanical turn, while those with thick thumbs, broad at the ends, were natural-born machinists. "I never believed in physiognomy," he said, "but I do believe in thumbs. Now, thumbs have been appreciated ever since the world began. The ancients used to call the thumb the other hand. Barbarous Kings used to swear and make compacts by their thumbs. In Rome it was a sign of favor to wring and kiss the thumb, and of disfavor or disgrace to lift them up or turn them outward. A man who was hurt in his thumbs was excused from serving in the Roman wars. Some of the scoundrelly citizens used to cut off their thumbs so as to remain home and get rich. Teachers used to punish their pupils by biting their thumbs. O, the thumb is a great and influential member. I can look at the thumb of a young woman and describe her figure. I can tell whether she is thin and bony, or plump and round; whether her joints are large and ill-shapen, or small and perfectly proportioned. By examining a man's thumb I can tell what ought to be his vocation."—*New York Tribune.*

IS LOOKING TO 1896.

COMMENT ON THE GRESHAM MOVEMENT HEARD IN HOTELS.

J. Seaver Page Thinks the Jurist Aspires to Presidential Honors as a Third Party Candidate Four Years Hence, and That Cleveland Fully Understands and Approves This—J. Warren Keifer Tells an Anecdote of Ex-President Hayes at the Battle of Cedarville.

The announcement of a movement among prominent Democrats to secure a place in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet for Judge Walter Q. Gresham made yesterday in The Tribune caused a sensation. The subject was freely discussed by prominent politicians in the hotel corridors.

J. Seaver Page, Secretary of the Union League club of New York, who is at the Grand Pacific, said yesterday: "When a man of Judge Gresham's prominence leaves his party and links his future with an opposing party it means that the policy of his party is believed by him to be radically wrong or that his personal ambition can be fostered more successfully by the change. Judge Gresham is essentially a people's candidate, a natural leader for a third party. He has demonstrated in many of his decisions on the bench, when the interest of great corporations were at stake, that he had the courage to decide in favor of the people. I can hardly believe that his change of party was so much from his tariff views as the fact that he was not called to President Harrison's Cabinet. He evidently believed that he was justly entitled to this recognition from his party, and saw the growing sentiment of the mass of people toward a change of politics in the Nation, and has cast his lines in a direction that undoubtedly will place him at the head of a powerful third party in 1896. We have ridiculed the idea that the Populists could cut any figure in national politics, yet their success in the West has astonished the whole country. Their representatives are now in both Houses of Congress ready to cast their strength with the party most in accord with their belief. Place Judge Gresham in the Cabinet and every Populist vote will be given with the Democrats.

"Mr. Cleveland knows that he has the last opportunity of his life to make a record popular with the people of both parties unrestricted by political influence. Possibly he has the forethought to understand the significance of Judge Gresham's appointment and believes he can best serve his party and himself by thus early selecting a possible successor to himself in 1896. In the appointment of Judge Gresham he will arouse the Tammany tiger again, but will gain popularity with the people of all parties."

Col. John S. Knight of Ashland, Wis., who was a recent opponent to Senator Mitchell, was rather reticent on the subject at the Great Northern yesterday. "Judge Gresham is eminently fitted for a Cabinet position," said he, "and his appointment would be popular in both parties, though it might affect the turn of national politics four years from now."

"While Judge Gresham would be immensely popular with the People's or Populist movement, I doubt if Democrats, especially politicians, will espouse his cause with any degree of warmth," said ex-Congressman S. C. Snyder of Minneapolis at the Great Northern yesterday.

Maj. J. Warren Keifer of Ohio at the Grand Pacific in speaking of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes said: "Hayes was a man well understood by his intimate friends, though misunderstood by people not close to him. I knew him best in the army. He was a fine soldier, though never calculated for a great General. He went into the army early and was a member of the famous Twenty-third Ohio Regiment that produced more great men than any other regiment in the country. Gen. Rosecrans, Stanley Matthews, Robert Kennedy, William McKinley, and other men who afterward rose to high honors were all in this regiment. At the battle of Cedarville Hayes commanded the Eighth Division and I commanded the Sixth Division. We met on the battle field and I asked him if he intended to fill a certain gap in our lines discovered by the enemy. It was the most dangerous position in the battle, but without faltering he said: 'I have no orders to fill the gap, though I will take care of it with or without orders.' Shortly after he moved on the enemy in a final assault and with such telling effect that it won the day and the rebel forces were routed."

Isaac Taylor, architect of the new Planters' Hotel in St. Louis, which is to be a $1,500,000 structure, was at the Great Northern yesterday. "The new hotel will be ready for business in about twelve months," said he. "Negotiations are pending with W. S. Eden of the Great Northern to manage the hotel."

Wellington—George S. Straclenger, Detroit; M. B. Hayes, Denver.

Sherman—J. B. Hamilton, Philadelphia; W. G. Jesson, Buffalo.

Leland—George A. Binney and wife, Kansas City; W. D. Wood, Philadelphia.

Richelieu—L. G. Mason, Muskegon; T. H. Manning, St. Louis; R. S. Gregory, Muncie, Ind.

Victoria—William H. Morehouse, Toledo; S. H. Ingram, Eau Claire, Wis.; D. H. Whiteman, Duluth, Minn.; Stuart H. Hamilton, St. Louis.

Tremont—Royce Carlton, Edinburg; Miss Elliott, Nova Scotia; W. S. Hind, New York; C. J. Hughes, Trenton, N. J.; George L. King, Pittsburg, Pa.

Palmer House—Henry Sherman, New York; Charles H. Bacall, Boston; J. C. Hubbard, New York; G. G. Black, Seattle, Wash.; William F. L. Carney, Baltimore.

Metropole—W. Hayne, New York; Charles W. Goodrich, Milwaukee; P. J. Ackerman, New Jersey; J. L. Crosby, New York; Mrs. Victorson, New York; E. Stein, Denver, Colo.

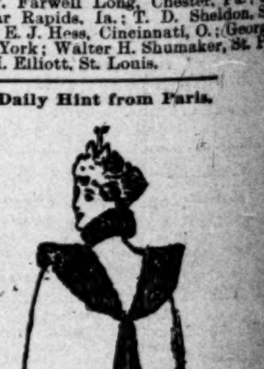
Auditorium—M. W. Kidder, Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Smith, New York; F. W. Goddard, Boston; F. F. Parkins, Detroit; J. H. Dumont, Omaha; M. Wright, Lowell, Mass.

Great Northern—Joseph L. Hanley, St. Louis; T. F. Martin, Peoria; James T. Gregory, Ashland, Wis.; William Woods, New York; C. H. King, Binghamton; J. Frank Collins, Minneapolis.

Lexington—James P. Lenum, Pittsburg; E. J. Colton, F. A. Bates, S. Benedict, Miss Benedict, A. C. Benedict, New York; Benedict Crowell, Cleveland, O.; J. H. Mathews, Dayton, O.; E. Kutz, Orange; W. W. Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.

Grand Pacific—J. M. Glatt, New York; Dr. and Mrs. F. Farwell Long, Chester, Pa.; John Daws, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; T. D. Sheldon, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. J. Hess, Cincinnati, O.; George T. Gray, New York; Walter H. Shumaker, St. Paul, Minn.; C. H. Elliott, St. Louis.

Daily Hint from Paris.



A SEASONABLE CLOAK.

The above "mantle" is in two pieces, connected by a plissé à soufflet. The material is of red cloth, and the collar and trimming of fur.—*New York Herald.*

Then and Now.

In other days, in armor dight,
In armor cased from head to heel,
The Baron bold went forth to fight,
Dependent on his trusty steel.

But now, in finest fabric dressed,
In padded gown and slippered heel,
He sits at home and takes his rest,
Depending on the trust to steal.

—*Indianapolis Journal.*